Pennsylvania

Political - 1921.

Discrimination

PHILA PA PUBLIC LEDGER

FEBRUARY 27, 1921

NEGROES URGING CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

Measure Before Pennsylvania Legislature to Protect All Regardless of Color

To the Editor of Public Ledger:

Sir—The allied racial welfare committee, representing every Negro organization in Philadelphia, has asked me to write an open letter to the daily press of this city setting forth some of the reasons why they, as a race, are asking for the enactment of a civil rights bill for the state of Pennsylvania at this time. Such a bill has already been presented to the state House of Representatives by Representative John C. Asbury, of Philadelphia, and, in brief, is intended "to protect all persons in their equal rights, regardless of race, color or creed, in places of public accommodation, entertainment or amusement, and providing penalty for violation of the same."

There are many arguments in favor of such a measure and virtually no valid ones against it. Those possessed of an unreasoning bias against the Negro are almost sure to urge that such propositions represent the desire of the Negro to force his unwelcome presence upon the white man. Such contentions are based on the false premise that the civil laws of this country are to foster the narrow prejudices of the favored classes rather than to safeguard the interests of the plodding masses.

It is in order to avoid the manifest injustice and inconvenience and insult and humiliation of being dealt with as though he were a leper or a pariah that the Negro protests against civil proscription, with no primary concern as to whether he is near to or far from any other particular race or group who are justly entitled to the same privileges.

He is weary of conditions under which, no matter what the exigencies of the situation may be, he may, at the whim of misanthropic individuals, be forced to rely upon his own inadequate resources for whatever comfort or health or pleasure he may seek, and sometimes gravely needs, or else go without.

The most plausible argument that can possibly be raised against this bill is that it might be abused by Negroes. But even this objection will not bear the weight of reason. There has never been a right that was not abused by some of those for whose protection it was maintained. The number of Negroes who would make themselves obnoxious to reasonable persons by abusing these rights would, at the worst, be comparatively small. But, whatever the number, would any fair-minded person urge that as a legitimate excuse for forever excluding the masses of decent and well-behaved Negroes from the rights and privileges and encouragements of human beings?

Thoughtful Negroes, who are conscientiously striving to measure up to the highest standards of American citizenship, are sick and tired of being eternally saddled with and made to suffer for the actions and anticipated actions of the more ignorant and irresponsible among them, for whose shortcomings they are no more responsible than they are for the ebbing and flowing of the tides. No one would be more willing than they to see restrictions and barriers erected against that element among them, just as should be done with those of any race who make of liberty a license to invade the sacred rights of others. But it is safe to say that from now on intelligent Negroes will more and more expect to be dealt with according to their character and deportment, and not according to their race or color.

The Negroes know that any law which has not the sanction of public opinion is of dubious value. Therefore, they ask for this measure not upon the treacherous sands of political expediency but upon the solid ground of simple justice.

JAMES SAMUEL STEMONS.

Philadelphia, February 21, 1921.

PHILA PA PUBLIC LEDGER

APRIL 20, 1921

SENATORS DEFEAT EQUAL RIGHTS BILL

Vote 39 to 9 Against Discharging Committee That Refused to Report Measure

MUCH SPIRITED DEBATE

Senator Barr Declares Colored Lawyer Is Misleading His Race

By a Staff Correspondent

Harrisburg, April 19.—The Asbury Equal Rights Bill was defeated in the Senate this morning when after the Law and Order Committee had voted 8 to 6 not to report it out, an attempt was made to discharge the committee, and that attempt was voted down 39 to 9. Those who engineered the attempt to get the bill on the floor of the Senate were Senator Eyre, of Chester County, who moved to discharge the committee, and Senator Salus, sponsor of the bill and chairman of the committee, who seconded the motion.

Senator Barr, an independent, of Allegheny County, voted to discharge the committee in order that the bill might be brought to the floor of the Senate and defeated there. He made that plain when, after the motion to discharge had failed, he took the floor on a question of personal privilege and in one of the most dramatic passages of invective the Senate has heard this session flayed the bill and attacked what he called the "colored man who will mislead his own people."

All the Vare Senators supported the attempt to discharge the committee. Senator McNichol, whose status between Vare and Penrose is not definitely fixed, voted with them. Senators Woodward and Daix were the only Philadelphia Senators to vote against discharging the committee.

How Senators Voted

The complete vote was as follows:

In favor—Aron, Barr, Eyre, Gray, McNichol, Patton, Salus, Schantz and Vare; total, 9.

Against—Baldwin, Barnes, Boyd, Buckman, Clark, Craig, Crow, Culbertson, Daix, Davis, De Witt, Donahue, Einstein, Hackett, Heaton, Herron, Homsher, Jones, Joyce, Leslie, Long, MacDade, Marlow, McClintock, McConnell, Miller, John S. Murdoch, Norton, Phipps, Service, Sisson, Smith, Snyder, Sones, Stineman, Weaver, Whitten, Woodward; total, 39.

Not voting—Berntheisel, Christley; total, 2.

Senator Salus was the first speaker in favor of discharging the committee. Under unanimous consent he was given leave to discuss the merits of the bill, which would ordinarily have been out of order. He based his claim for discharging the committee on the fact that two of its members were Democrats and their party had no obligation to the colored citizens of the country. He said the Republican Party had such an obligation and that humanity required the passage of the bill. He said that to defeat the bill would be to "place the Mason and Dixon line on the northern boundary of Pennsylvania and the southern boundary of New York." He ended by reading the Lord's Prayer and saying that under Christian principles the bill should be passed.

Senator Snyder, of Blair County, said suggestions had been made in committee the bill be amended, but the sponsors had refused.

Senator Vare said amendments had been refused because "we would rather be beaten in good faith than win in bad faith."

Senator Einstein said he would not support a motion to discharge any committee and Senator Eyre said he was in favor of the bill, because the colored people of his community and his household had shown themselves entitled to the rights it conferred.

The vote was then taken and resulted in a defeat of the motion by 39 against and 9 in favor.

Barr Explains Attitude

After this Senator Barr, recognized as one of the principal opponents of the bill since its inception, took the floor on a question of personal privilege to explain why he had voted in favor of discharging the committee. In the course of a fervid speech that held the chamber spellbound, Mr. Barr said:

"The men who have been behind this bill as lawyers, and particularly those men of the colored race who are lawyers, have given rotten propaganda to their own people, and they have misled them. One man stood there, a man who is a colored lawyer in Pittsburgh, and who pretends to lead his race, a man of education, and, he says, of refinement, and he undertook to say the decent women of Sewickley, he called them society women, had fed prizefighters raw meat that they might fight better and then turned to the Speaker, and he said, 'We don't want social equality with people of that kind.' Out of his lying mouth I now convict him. The women he was talking about were the heads of the auxiliary of the American Legion and every word that came from that lawyer's mouth was a lie, and it shows it perfectly and it shows the race hatred that man was trying to inoculate into the hearts of his own race. I say to the members of this Senate, and I say to the colored race, the man who will mislead his people, who will engender a hatred in the hearts of the colored race against the white man is far worse than the meanest, lowest Anarchist in all the world.

"In God's name I appeal to the colored people, look to your leadership. If you do not get a better leadership than you now possess you are going to be set back fifty years in the education and the progress of your race."

Senator Vare claimed the floor on a question of personal privilege. He defended Representative Asbury, of Philadelphia, the colored member who drafted the bill and led the fight for its passage. He described Mr. Asbury as "nothing but honesty of purpose from the top of his head to the soles of his feet."

Senator Penrose Denies Responsibility

Afro American 5-7-21

Washington, D. C., May 18.—Senator Penrose, boss of Pennsylvania, denied today that he was responsible for the defeat of the Civil Rights bill.

"I still believe in Civil Rights for colored Americans" he said, "and those who charge me with failure to suport the bill base their contention on a vicious attack in one of the newspapers usually friendly to me."

PENROSE DENIES CHARGE

Guardian 5-28-21

SAYS HE DID NOT CHANGE HIS ATTITUDE ON CIVIL RIGHTS FOR COLORED AMERICANS

By A. N. P.

Washington, D. C., May, 1921.—Senator Penrose of, Pennsylvania, has manifested deep concern on the result of the defeat of the Civil Rights bill of his state. He is particularly moved by the charges of Colored news papers in his home state, and a number of leaders, that the bill was defeated through his change of attitude. To this he has said his attitude did not change, and that he still believes in Civil Rights for Colored people. Those who make the charge base their contention on a vicious attack on the bill in one of the Penrose organs.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Political - 1921.

Elections.

Virginia

STILL IN POLITICS

3/19/21 Journal & Guide

As a voter the Afro-American in politics in Virginia is not a quantity to be counted seriously. As an issue, however, his utility increases, rather than diminishes.

Recent local press reports quote Mr. Hutchins, the chairman of the Democratic party in Norfolk County, as making a speech on the growing menace of the Afro-American vote to the white civilization of the South. Among other things, Mr. Hutchins told his audience, according to the press reports, that in the last general election a colored man ran for governor of Maryland and that there were eight or nine negroes in the Ohio legislature. While it would not make much difference whether the record is correct or not, so far as the county chairman's purposes are concerned, it might be interesting to him if he knew that an Afro-American ran for the office of United States senator instead of that of governor in Maryland, and came within 200,000 votes of winning; that only one Afro-American was elected to the Ohio legislature. The colored candidate for governor in the last general election made the race in Arkansas, much further south than Maryland. If he had gotten 250,000 more votes than he did receive he would have been elected. If Mr. Hutchins did not tell his audience about the Afro-American that ran for the office of United States Senator in Virginia in the last general election he missed a great opportunity, and one that occupied much of his speaking this last fall. This candidate came within about 156,000 votes of being counted in.

It appears from the record that white civilization has a safe lead, which it is sure to keep as long as it has such men as Mr. Hutchins to keep the Afro-American in politics—as an issue.

SLURRING A RACE FOR 4/2/21

POLITICAL PARTY GAIN

Norfolk Journal & Guide

"The Republican party will have to rid itself of the incubus it has borne ever since the war between the States before it can attain any statewide strength in Virginia."

The above is from an editorial in the *Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch* commenting upon the reported intentions of the Republican party organization in Virginia to put a full State ticket into the field for the next election. The veiled reference is to the colored vote.

Some years ago the Democratic government of Virginia amended the State constitution in such a way as to disfranchise the colored vote. Following such action the white leaders of the Republican party drew off to themselves and formed what is known as a "lily-white" Republican party organization. The Democrats are still in complete control of the government and election machinery of the State and the "lily-whites" are still in control of the Republican party machinery and have the ear of the national Republican organization. They have acquiesced completely in the action of the Democrats in disfranchising the colored vote. Their acquiescence has been upheld apparently by the national Republican organization. The "lily-white" Republican organization is not making any more bid for the colored vote than the Democrats are making, which the *Ledger-Dispatch* and other well-informed newspapers of the State know. The Republican party organization in the State as at present constituted takes the position that the colored man who is able to vote today in spite of the restrictions placed upon him by the Democratic election machinery is an intelligent and discerning voter and is a free agent, just as liable to vote the Democratic or the Socialist ticket as to vote the Republican ticket. Such is the truth so far as the present qualified colored electorate of Virginia is concerned. In the spring municipal election in Norfolk last year the majority of the colored voters of the city voted by choice for a certain life-long Democrat who was a candidate for the city council. In Richmond City Treasurer Pace, a Democrat, owes his last election to the colored vote.

The colored men and women who are qualified to vote in Virginia now are intelligent, self-respecting, patriotic, good citizens, and they are weary of being slurred and scandalized and used as the political scapegoat of the Democratic press and certain Democratic politicians. We fail to see the good sense or propriety in raising the race issue in an odious sense every time the Republican organization in the State shows signs of activity. There is nothing else that the Republicans could do, that they have not already done, to eliminate the race issue from State politics, except to hold a so-called "white primary" as the Democrats do, and it is apparent that a great many good, life-long Democrats are disgusted with the primary.

Of course white people are going to rule in Virginia. Brains and wealth and power have always ruled wherever they had a majority. It is a very credulous editor or politician indeed that acts upon the presumption that it is going to be otherwise. Any allusions therefore to the so-called foisting of Negro rule upon the State of Virginia by the Republican party, are mischievous inventions that mislead the Democratic masses into blindly following a party tradition that is obsolete and useless, all the while doing a grave injustice to a very loyal, self-respecting, patriotic and industrially important element of the population.

All of the bad feeling and suspicion regarding the connection of the colored citizenry of Virginia with the politics of the State are based upon misunderstanding, and we cannot think of a better analysis of the situation that the article in the April issue of *The Southern Workman*, by Dr. James E. Gregg, entitled, "The Penalty of Misunderstanding," which we quote:

"In the larger and more public relationships of life, as well as the personal ones, the prevalence of misunderstanding is evident. There is misapprehension, lack of acquaintance, lack of sympathy, suspicion, and so finally bad feeling, between different groups and classes of society. The directing minds of many of the great corporations hold aloof from the directing minds of the labor unions—despise them, distrust them, dislike them, frequently refuse to give credit for honorable purposes. This attitude and feeling are cordially reciprocated.

"In like manner, a certain type of old-fashioned Northerners fail, and do not even try, to win the point of view of a certain type of old-fashioned Southerners; and vice versa. They think apart, feel apart, and stay apart for lack of mutual comprehension.

"Quite as striking are the deep gulfs of ignorance and prejudice that separate the Roman Catholic from the Protestant, the Methodist from the Unitarian, the ritualist from the Quaker, the Episcopalian from the Baptist. It has been justly remarked that a modern pagan might exclaim, surveying the present condition of the Church Universal: 'Behold, how these Christian misunderstand one another!'

"Worst of all, we now have all of Europe, most of Asia and Africa, and much of America involved in the bitter hatreds, the insane fears, the consuming jealousies, the wicked contempt, the cruel carelessness of one's neighbor and one's brother in Christ, which war brings, and which, unhappily, peace does not for a long time remove.

"If the world does not win and keep peace with good will, the world will not keep peace long. Good will can be built up securely only upon acquaintance and understanding and mutual confidence and mutual respect. We have every reason to believe that, in spite of the huge difficulty of making ourselves comprehended by our fellow-men, there are two Christian virtues which do help mightily, and which usually win the victory in the end—sincerity and courage."

(Special to Norfolk Journal and Guide) Journal & Guide 4/7/21

Richmond, Va.—Harry St. George Tucker, candidate for Governor of Virginia, in an address delivered in this city Saturday night, rivaled Governor Morrison of North Carolina, with his anti-Negro propoganda. He made a concerted attack upon the proposed Federal educational bill, the bill to regulate the Jim Crow Law, the anti-lynch law bill and other measures now before Congress because, he said, the measures might be a direct benefit to the race. He gives as a meaning to his slogan "back to the Constitution," his opposition to anything tending toward the civic betterment of the defenseless black man.

Opposes Federal Educational System

It is quite possible that Mr. Tucker is intelligent enough to know that there is no danger of mixed schools in Virginia through Federal education, but he said: "If these bills are passed and the whole country is given power to regulate education in Virginia, then we may expect to see what is in vogue in many Northern States, dear litlte colored children going to the same classes with the sweet little white children."

Opposes Uniform Divorce Laws

Mr. Tucker made another absurd assertion regarding uniform divorce laws. This would mean Federal regulation of marriage and make it possible to abolish the law which forbids marriage between white and blacks in Virginia."

Jim Crow Law in Danger

"Some one has introduced into Congress a bill to give the Federal Government power to regulate the Jim Crow Law," Mr. Tucker said. He continued: "I mean that the only way to prevent the passage of such an infamous law is to appeal to the Constitution of the country, which guarantees to the States its police power. Consider for a moment what this means. If the Federal Government shall assume the power of forcing the whites and blacks to occupy the same cars, and the same sleeping cars, that same power will justify a bill by Congress requiring the State of Virginia to educate its white and black children in the same schools. Could disaster be more complete should that time come? If so, the school problem of the State might be easier of solution than now, for, unless the spirit of Virginia has changed, no Legislature would ever appropriate for such a school system in Virginia.

And so with the law giving Congress the control of lynching. Lynching is murder. Murder is an offense against the law of the State. If I kill a man it is no offense against the law of the United States, unless the act be committed in the District of Columbia, or on the high seas, or within one of the reservations of the United States, but here it is proposed to take a man into a court to try him under the power of the United States, whose law he has no broken. A man that commits murder in Pennsylvania and osecapes to Virginia and is caught can't be tried in Virginia because he has not offended the Virginia law, but if this bill becomes a law, the man may be taken from the jurisdiction whose law he has violated, and tried by a court of another jurisdiction. And yet some people confess not to know what I mean by 'Back to the Constitution.'"

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Colored Republicans Will Name Full State Ticket

Norfolk Journal and Guide 7/30/21

Tentative Slate Announced After Conference of Leaders In Richmond. Mitchell Named As Governor Nominee

(Special to Journal & Guide)

Richmond, Va.—A conference of colored Republicans representative of all parts of the State held here Tuesday night and presided over by State Chairman Joseph R. Pollard, named a tentative ticket for the principal State offices, as a protest against the regular organization Republican convention, held in Norfolk recently, which "read" the colored Republicans "out of the party."

John Mitchell, editor of the *Richmond Planet*, president of the Mechanics Savings Bank of Richmond, and a committee chairman of the American Bankers Association, was nominated for Governor on the tentative slate.

MEET IN SEPTEMBER

A full and final State convention will be held at Richmond September 5th. A preliminary convention will be held at Buckroe Beach August 6th to formulate a plan of organization designed to reach every precinct in the State.

P. B. Young, of Norfolk, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Young is president of the Tidewater Bank and Trust Company and editor of the JOURNAL AND GUIDE. J. Thomas Newsome, of Newport News, and Joseph R. Pollard, of Richmond, were nominated for Attorney General, one to be selected at the convention in September.

Mrs. Maggie L. Walker, president of St. Lukes Savings Bank of Richmond and president of the Independent Order of St. Luke, representing 200,000 Negroes in the United States, was nominated for superintendent of public instruction.

NOMINATE FULL TICKET

It was unanimously decided to nominate full State, city and county tickets. It is expected that the September convention will make the tentative nominations permanent. City and county conventions will be held to nominate members of the House of Delegates, sheriffs, city sergeants, commonwealth attorneys and others, after the September convention. Sixty-eight delegates were present representing all parts of the State. Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, Roanoke, Lynchburg, Newport News, Staunton, Hampton, Bristol, Fredericksburg, Charlottsville and a few of the counties were represented.

Eight delegates from Tidewater Virginia were present.

MR. YOUNG DECLINES NOMINATION

Editor P. B. Young, who was not present at the conference, upon receiving notice of his selection as the nominee for the office of Lieutenant Governor, sent the following telegram to Attorney Jos. R. Pollard, State leader of the colored Republicans:

"Press reports this morning state that at the Conference of colored Republicans last night I was tentatively nominated for office of lieutenant-Governor on the Colored Republican State ticket. My business responsibilities and duties are such that it is impossible for me to accept the tender. In addition I have not given sufficient study to our present political situation to form an opinion as to whether the placing of wholly colored ticket in the field is the proper thing to do at this time. I appreciate this expression of confidence on the part of my fellow colored Republicans in the State, and thank you and them for the courtesy, but regret my inability to be of service to the movement in the capacity designated."

IN FAVOR OF REFERENDUM

The position that Mr. Young takes as to the placing of a full colored ticket in the field at this election is that this important and far-reaching matter should first be submitted by referendum to the entire colored population of the State, and he proposed in a statement made at a conference of Republicans held at Buckroe Beach recently that a State-wide conference be called to consider the matter, this conference to be representative of every elment of the colored population of the State—labor, ministry, professions, skilled trades, fraternal, business, farmers and the present political leadership. He thought that the most important thing which confronted the colored people at this time was that of getting on the poll books.

He stated further that he was not an aspirant for political office, but rather sought to bring about some constructive way of determining a sane political program for the race that would result in the ultimate solution of the whole problem.

The Republican Ticket

Norfolk, Va. Virginian Pilot. 7/15/21

For governor—Henry W. Anderson, of Richmond.

For lieutenant-governor—John H. Hassinger, of Washington County.

For Attorney-general—Harry K. Wolcott, of Norfolk.

For State treasurer—J. W. Flanagan, of Radford.

For superintendent of public instruction—Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis Otey, of Lynchburg.

For secretary of the commonwealth—T. X. Parsons, of Grayson County.

For corporation commissioner—Gilbank Twigg, of Fauquier.

For commissioner of agriculture—Jacob S. Halderman, of Frederick County.

NORFOLK VA VIRGINIAN PILOT JULY 15, 1921

Harry K. Wolcott, of Norfolk, is Nominated for Attorney General

NAME PRESENTED BY MENALCUS LANKFORD

G. O. P. Standard Bearer is Loudly Cheered by Delegates of Convention

The Republican State convention adjourned last night after the nomination of a State ticket and the adoption of a party platform for the coming election. The convention was a "love feast," except in so far as the colored delegates were concerned. The party nominees were chosen by acclamation, not a contest occurring for any of the eight offices.

The wildest enthusiasm ever shown by a Republican gathering in Virginia was displayed when Congressman C. Bascom Slemp nominated Henry W. Anderson, of Richmond, as the nominee for Governor. The convention went wild. The delegates staged a snake dance through the auditorium, while the band played various Southern airs.

Mr. Slemp predicted that if the Republicans in Virginia were successful in this campaign the effect would be felt throughout the South.

Serious Business

"This is a serious business, in which we are engaged," Mr. Slemp said, in his nominating speech. "If we are successful in Virginia, our success will go all over the South.

"It is not necessary to mention the name of our candidate for Governor. We already have nominated him in our hearts. He is the ablest man in public life in Virginia today. In personal and intellectual attainments he has no superiors and few equals in the State of Virginia.

"Virginia needs his type in the chair, and is calling him. You all know to whom I refer—that prince, scholar, debater, lawyer and public servant—Henry W. Anderson, of Richmond."

Predicts Success

Thenomination of Mr. Anderson was seconded by Senator John Paul, of Harrisonburg. He paid tribute to the party's choice, and predicted the plea of the Republicans would receive a ready response in the State.

J. L. Crumpler, chairman of the State executive committee, spoke after Senator Paul had concluded, and declared the committee was unanimous in its choice of Mr. Anderson. On the motion of Senator Noel, from the Ninth district, the nomination was made by acclamation.

Mr. Anderson was escorted to the platform by a committee of four, and he delivered a short address of acceptance. He urged the Republicans to start immediately a vigorous campaign to win the election, and pledged himself to do all within his power to further the cause of his party. Mr. Anderson said it was with reluctance he accepted the nomination, as he felt there were others better qualified for the position than he.

Lankford Nominates Wolcott

The other nominations were made more quietly than that of Mr. Anderson. One of them, that of attorney general, was a surprise to many in the convention, who had believed Menaclus Lankford, of Norfolk, would be the nominee. Mr. Lankford himself nominated Harry K. Wolcott. Thomas J. Munice, United States District Attorney for Western Virginia, seconded the nomination of Mr. Wolcott, but through a misunderstanding he used the name of Hugh W. Davis, also of Norfolk, instead of Mr. Wolcott, creating an embarassing parliamentary situation. The permanent chairman, George E. Revelcomb, of Alleghany, managed to get the nomination straight, and Mr. Wolcott's nomination went through without a hitch. Mr. Davis also had been mentioned prominently for the nomination.

The speeches of nomination were limited by the chairman to five minutes each.

Attacks Wilson Regime

The administration of Woodrow Wilson was bitterly attacked by John Wesley Hill, of Cumberland Gap, Ky., president of Lincoln Memorial University, who addressed the convention after the selection of nominees. He delivered a tirade against the League of Nations, and placed on the Democratic administration the responsibility for present conditions. He hailed President Harding as "our plumed knight, who came with an open face and a free lance, and his battle cry was 'America first.'"

Former Senator John Lowndes McLaurin, of South Carolina, was the last speaker on the convention program. He discussed several of the issues of the day, and congratulated the convention on its platform and selections for standard-bearers.

Although the original plans had contemplated a session today, all business of the convention was completed last night, and many of the delegates have left for their homes. Some are remaining over for today and will visit several of the points of interest in this section.

REPUBLICANS TO MEET.

Richmond Planet 8/27/21

A mass Republican Convention has been called to meet in this city Monday September 5, 1921 for the purpose of taking into consideration the nomination of a Republican ticket and the naming of candidates for all State offices. This is a time for mature consideration in this matter. The Republican organization led by Hon. C. [illegible] Slemp for the first time in the history of the Republican Party has seen fit to draw the color line, ignore the rank and file of colored citizens and deny to them voice and vote in a Republican Convention, after having been elected thereto by the Republican electorate of the State.

This has been done in direct violation of the fundamental principles of the Republican Party. If the colored Republicans nominate a ticket, it will have the tendency to draw the colored vote from the recognized Republican organization and leave the white elements in the State to fight the question of office out amongst themselves. It will also give the white Republicans the recognition at Washington which they already possess, for this recognition was virtually guaranteed before the campaign had begun. Can the interests of the colored Republican voters and those of the old line white republicans be best promoted by this?

This is a question to be passed upon and decided at this meeting of the Republicans, who for a decade have cast their support for the Party, of human rights and fundamental principles.

Citizens, regardless of race, color or religious convictions should consider this issue carefully and decide to do all in their power to register their protest against this crowning political outrage of the century, the denial of civil and political rights to an electorate that has stood by the regular republican organization through the stormiest period of its existence, inspired only by God-like principles and not for a moment impelled onward by selfishness.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Political – 1921.

Texas.

MAYORALTY CANDIDATE TIE IN RACE TOWN; HOT ELECTION HELD

Houston Informer 4/9/21

In the municipal election held at Independence Heights, colored municipality, Tuesday, O. L. Hubbard, candidate for re-election as mayor, and Henry Davis, his opponent, each received 98 votes. The same thing obtained in the commissioner's race between A. M. McCullough, incumbent, and D. D. Briggs. W. M. Cummings was elected street and bridge commissioner by a majority of five votes over R. C. Cloud.

The Informer has not learned whether a recount will be made, another election held, or the election contested because the election judges refused to permit women to vote who had not paid their poll tax.

It was a hot election and the "ins" were bitterly opposed by a certain land corporation who, according to reports, carried the electors to the polling booth in cars.

BLACK AND TAN'S CALL MEETING

(nat)

By The Associated Negro Press.

Houston Observer 4/23/21

Dallas, Tex., April 22nd.—Harry Beck, State chairman of the black and tan faction of Texas in the late election, has called a meeting of representatives of that faction for noon Saturday at city hall here, he announced last Friday. Incidentally, it developed that considerable controversy has developed between the lily white and the black and tan factions over G. O. P. patronage in Texas following the inauguration of President Harding, which is said to explain the delay in appointment, of postmasters and other important federal officials in many Texas cities. The lily whites, it was learned, relying upon the offical recognition accorded them at the Chicago convention when the black and tans were ruled out, and the lily whites accepted as the orthodox representatives of the party in Texas, will hold aloof from Beck's conferences Saturday. Beck's conferences will be followed by a meeting of the state black and tan executive committee, he said.

TO COLORED VOTERS OF HOUSTON

The Houston Informer 10/1/21

On Tuesday, October 4, 1921 (same being next Tuesday) voters of the City of Houston will either approve or disapprove of a franchise, prepared by the city's legal department, under which the Houston Electric Company will operate for the next thirty years.

Every qualified voter—male and female black and white—is eligible to cast a ballot in this election, and, since the future of Houston's rapid transit facilities is linked up in the outcome of this election, The Informer urges all colored citizens, who paid their poll tax, to go to the polls next Tuesday and vote.

The Informer, as stated last week, favors ratifying what the city's legal department and the city council have done in drafting this franchise and prejudice should not influence any voter in casting his ballot on the proposition.

The Informer, without indulging in self-laudation or vain boasting, always endeavors to study carefully and minutely the various issues that confront the electorate from time to time in this city and this paper always assumes the attitude and position on such issues and propositions as it believes to be to the best interest of the community and citizenry.

It may be well in this connection to mention the fact that practically everything The Informer has contended for, while not meeting entire approval from some sources at the time, has ultimately been approved by the people.

When, as editor of another local paper, this editor contended for the 6-cent street car fare in 1918, he was charged from some quarters with "selling out" to the local traction company; yet a few years later the federal court decided that the 5-cent street car fare was confiscatory and established 7-cents as the fare.

In deciding just how to vote on this matter, let us not cast a prejudicial vote.

In other words, let's not vote against the franchise, simply because some trainmen in the employ of the Houston Electric Company did this or that at some previous occasion.

The question has nothing to do with the conduct or decorum of the employes of the local traction company, but whether we should grant the company a new franchise, with enough fair and liberal provisions to assist the owners to meet the exigencies of the present time and future growth.

The officials of the local street car company claim that, with the present short-term franchise in effect and the tightness of money for public utilities securities, it will be necessary for the city and company to enter into an agreement of a longer duration of time and hence while the company sought a 50-year franchise, the city is only granting a 30-year franchise.

If this franchise is approved by the voters the company plans immediate improvements that will give employment to several hundred men, most of whom will be colored.

There is opposition from certain quarters against the adoption of this franchise ordinance, but most of this opposition emanates from those who, for selfish reasons largely, are usually antagonistic to large concerns and corporations, unless they are financially concerned and interested in said companies.

If by adopting this franchise ordinance which was prepared by the city fathers and is therefore largely the present municipal administration's measure or "baby," upwards of $1,000,000 will be spent within the next 16 months by the Houston Electric Company—even granting that the franchise is not a perfect instrument (and none drafted by mere man will meet the approval of everybody)—it strikes The Informer as a sagacious act for the voters to simply ratify what the city council has done.

Since our people, in the aggregate, must use the street cars more than any other racial unit in the city, we should be concerned about making it possible for the company to give better service and make the necessary extensions and improvements.

Under the present franchise this is hardly possible of attainment and the tax-paying citizens (all who have a poll tax receipt) are given the opportunity next Tuesday of granting the local traction company a new lease on life and making it possible for the city's rapid transit facilities to keep pace with the fast growth, progress and expansion of our great city.

It is inconsistent and preposterous to expect individuals, institutions or corporations to give their best service when hemmed in and hampered on all sides.

If Americanism and democracy mean anything at all, it is a fair chance and square deal for all men, whether as individuals or corporate organizations.

The Informer—firm in its belief that the adoption of the franchise ordinance Tuesday, October 4, will mean a more efficient street car service, both in trackage, equipment and improvements—calls upon every qualified colored voter, both male and female, to go to the polls next Tuesday and vote FOR THE ORDINANCE by drawing a line through the words, AGAINST THE ORDINANCE, on the official ballot.

Let's give the local traction company a breathing spell and a chance to make good and thereby aid in the development and expansion of the South's fastest growing city.

HOUSTON MAY ANNEX INDEPENDENCE HEIGHTS MAYOR HUBBARD PREPAIRING FOR ISSUE.

11/19/21

The Mayor and City Council of Independence Heights, have set about to issue $50.000 worth

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of Bonds through an election that is called for Dec. 19th. The Bonds are in three sections, viz: $30,000 for street pavement, $15,000 for the extension of water mains and $5,000 for the erection of a new Stucco Court House. It will no doubt be news to many people of this city to know that the 37th State Legislature in its first and second called session, enacted a law making it legal for cities of 150,000 inhabitants to annex all or any city adjacant, of not more than 5,000 inhabitants providing such cities or towns are not incorporated. They further provided that where such cities are annexed, what ever paper they might have on hand unsold or what ever program outlined, would be properly cared for therefore under such conditons, the city officials of Independence Heights have shown rare judgment and the good citizens of that municipality should rally to the support of this bond issue.

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Political—1921

Election.

Tennessee

Judge Trotter's Knoxville Election Expose Creates Furore

The East Tennessee News 10/8/21

REPUTABLE CITIZENS OF FIFTH AND SOUTH SEVENTH WARDS DETERMINED TO BREAK UP CORRUPT ELECTION PRACTICES.—TWO WARDS, LARGELY INHABITED BY NEGROES, NOTED FOR ACTIVITIES OF POLITICAL GANGSTERS.

The East Tennessee News 9/29/21

If the plans of certain men higher up in charge of affairs in Knox county carry, according to authentic reports coming into The News office today, an exposition of conditions that existed in the South Seventh and Fifth Wards on September 8th, at the timee teh special election was being conducted in the city for the purpose of voting special bonds for so-called improvements, will be made that will show rank frauds were perpetrated in the South Seventh and Fifth Wards, the only two wards that carried a majority favoring the bonds.

The official who asserts that he has made thorough investigations of affairs tells of finding gross irregularities prac ticed on the day of election to the extent that men were registered as having voted for the bonds on election day, some of whom died years ago. More than five hundred were shown up as having voted in the election, when it is stated by those making the investigations that not more than one hundred voted in each of the wards and that half of those who voted were against the bond issue.

CRITICISM DIRECTED TOWARD NEGROES.

The investigations are said to have been started following much criticism being directed toward the voters in the two wards which are largely Negroes. Upon questioning many as to why they favored the bonds, the replies showed that very few even voted on that day, say nothing of favoring the bond issue.

The charges which are lengthy and which required the entire time of the investigators between September 9th and the present date to prepare, are said to involve prominent city officials and will show fraud of the rankest sort.

GANGSTERS.

Judge George M. Trotter, of the Knox County Court, states that he is determined to go to the bottom in prosecuting those responsible for the fraud carried on in the bond elections on September 8th.

"All kinds of propositions have been made in an effort to get me to let up on the exposition of the corrupt methods which were employed in the Fifth and South Seventh wards," said Judge Trotter, "but I am determined that the cases shall be placed in the hands of the Knox county grand jury for consideration and they will be pushed to the very limit."

Denies That He is a Candidate.

"The rumor is going the rounds that you are a candidate for mayor, Judge," said a News representative to Judge Trotter. "Yes, I've heard that too, and the report is being circulated by those connected with the election frauds, who seek to divert the attention of the public from my earnestness in the matter of exposing the conditions," said Judge Trotter.

"Positively, I am not now and will not be a candidate for mayor. There is no foundation, whatever, to the report. My term of office does not expire until that of the next mayor and commissioners and I believe that I can render better service to the people of Knoxville and Knox county in my present position than I could at the city hall, especially when Knoxville is now facing bankruptcy," were the words of the judge.

Wards Residents Greatly Concerned.

No more concerned was any part of Knoxville's citizenship, over the exposition of the corrupt methods employed in the election than were the respectable element of Negroes who reside in the Fifth and South Seventh wards. Strong denunciation of the acts of those who selected the wards largely occupied by Negroes to carry on the corrupt methods were heard on every side. "For years the entire city has referred to the Fifth and South Seventh wards as being the rendezvous of political gangsters and there must be a change of affairs," was the comment of a prominent citizen. "There are hundreds of Negroes residing in these two wards, as well as in other wards of the city who cannot be hearded to the polls by political tricksters, who claim to hold tremendous influence in Fifth ward, and their only influence is based on the slick handling of enormous sums of money, and a movement is on foot by a determined corps of men and women voters to wrest the apparent power from these gangsters and provide for clean political campaigns in both wards," was the comment of several prominent local leaders.

Now that the women are in politics and that more attention of citizens of other sections will be directed toward their activities, there is a demand for clean elections, and the candidates who seek to gain the votes of the people by placing a sum of money in the hands of certain schemers with the hopes of winning votes will be sadly disappointed when the results are shown.

Among the charges outlined in the lengthy report made public by Judge Trotter following his investigation told of the names of two Negroes whose deaths occurred many months prior to the registration, yet their names appeared as having registered and one having voted once in the South Seventh and the latter having voted twice. The charges state:

That two dead negroes—Cal Arnold, who died two years ago, and Charles Draper, who died six months ago—are registered in the South Seventh ward, although the registration was held less than two months ago and that both are recorded on the poll books as having voted, Draper as having voted twice.

That many of the persons who are recorded as having voted in the two wards did not go near the polls and did not vote and that they have or will make affidavits to that effect.

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Political—1921.
Elections.

Virginia

FINAL COUNT IN NOVEMBER ELECTION GIVES COLORED REPUBLICAN TICKET 5.230

Governor-Elect Trinkle Received 141,481, A Majority of 74,356 Over Anderson, Who Polled 67,116. Official Count.

Norfolk Journal & Guide

SMALL COLORED VOTE A SURPRISE

Virginia

12/3/21

The official count of the vote cast in the election for governor and other State officials on November 8th has been made public, and according to it all calculations of Democrats and Republicans—white and colored—were upset.

Governor-elect Trinkle received the largest majority ever given a candidate for that office in the history of the state. Col. Henry W. Anderson, a former Democrat, who was nominated as the candidate of the "Lily-white" Republicans, and who ran on a platform promising the elimination of the colored voter from Republican party politics, received 67,116 votes.

Mr. John Mitchel, Jr., who headed an independent ticket put up by colored Republicans received 5,230 votes in the State, 1,953 of which were cast in the third, Mr. Mitchel's home congressional district. The vote cast for the colored ticket was 20,000 less than claimed and widely published by many colored papers in the state and elsewhere.

Likewise the showing made by the "Lily-white" Republican ticket was disappointing to their organization, headed by Congressman Slemp, State Chairman Crupper, Col. Anderson and others. It is general opinion that the party went too far in an effort to split the white people of the State on the race question. Had the race question been let alone and the fight made on economic issues it is thought that the Republican party would have made a much stronger showing.

There are nearly thirty thousand qualified colored voters in the State. As only 5,230 voted its colored ticket it is apparent that many remained away from the polls altogteher, while many voted the Democratic ticket. It is not believed among colored leaders in the State that any considerable number of colored votes were cast for Col. Anderson.

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Political — 1921.

Election.

South.

A POLITICAL MIRAGE.

Mark Sullivan is acknowledged as one of the shrewdest observers and writer on things political in the United States. Last week he sent out from Washington a syndicated letter on the plans of the Republican Party to reorganize its policy of selecting Southern delegates to the National Conventions. IF WHAT MR SULLIVAN WRITES IS INSIDE INFORMATION THE NEGRO IN THE SOUTH FOR A WHILE IS DUE TO BE UP AGAINST A TOUGH SITUATION, WHILE ON THE OTHER HAND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY WILL FIND ITSELF CHASING A POLITICAL MIRAGE OVER THE BURNING SANDS OF THE SOUTH.

According to Mr. Sullivan it is in the plans of the Party to abolish the undesirable Southern delegates," which in other words means the colored delegates from the South to the National Conventions. He says the Party leaders are anxious to do this in order to put an end to the scandal which in one degree or another has been the subject of cynical comment in every Republican National Convention The step by which it is proposed to accomplish this will be the adoption of a rule by the Republican National Committee to the effect that no delegate will be received in any national convention who is not a qualified voter and who has not actually voted in his own state. It is proposed to make this rule universal in its application but, of course, the effect will be felt solely in the Southern States where there are laws preventing colored people from voting.

Mr. Sullivan, undoubtedly voicing the opinion of someone high in Party circles, says, "These laws have been confirmed and declared constitutional by the United States Supreme Court. The decision of the Republican National Committee, if it is adopted, will be to stand squarely with the Supreme Court and prevent any man or group of men, from taking part in the Republican machinery unless he is a qualified voter and has actually voted under the laws of his own state." This means that if a man is not a voter and has not voted and cannot vote in the elections of his own state, he cannot be a delegate to the Republican National Convention or take part in the sending of anyone else to be a delegate.

All of this is obviously aimed at the Southern colored politician. It is sought to justify this position by the desire to do away with the scandalous purchasing of delegates that has gone on during every presidential campaign. Dealing in delegates ought to be stopped; it is scandalous. But why lay the whole scandal on the shoulders of colored delegates?

on othe the shoulders of colored delegates? DURING THE LAST CAMPAIGN IT WAS THE SCANDAL CONNECTED WITH THE PURCHASING OF WHITE DELEGATES THAT PUNCTURED THE BOOM OF TWO CANDIDATES FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.

the thought that they are making a righteous reform. BUT HOW CAN A REFORM WHICH IS BASED ON INJUSTICE BE RIGHTEOUS? This plan which Mr. Sullivan reports is based upon illegal disfranchisement of colored citizens in the South. The states illegally keep them from voting and now come leading Republicans who propose to make these unjust discriminations the basis on which to deny the Negro representation in the Party.

This also brings up the question which ought to reach the high standards of these men in the Republican Party who are so scandalized by having men as representatives in the Convention who are themselves unable to vote in their own states. WHAT ABOUT THE REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS WHO ARE CHOSEN FRRM THESE SAME STATES WHERE NEARLY HALF OF THE CITIZENS ARE PREVENTED FROM VOTING? IF THESE LEADERS WERE ANXIOUS FOR REAL POLITICAL REFORM THEY WOULD NOT SEEK TO SANCTION DISFRANCHISEMENT AND TO ESTABLISH IT STILL MORE FIRMLY: THEY WOULD SEEK TO SEE THAT COLORED CITIZENS OF THE SOUTH WERE ACCORDED THE RIGHT TO VOTE ON PRECISELY THE SAME TERMS AS OTHER CITIZENS.

Mr. Sullivan sets forth that the Republican leaders who are behind this plan confidently expect that it will work out so as to put the Republican Party in the South on exactly the same ground as the Democratic Party and that in the end the South will become a normal political section with two parties the same as the Southern sands. It is absolutely xzfiflffffiм ..::ETAOINshrdlucmfwypetaoniss North. This is the political mirage that these leaders are chasing across the hot Southern sands. IT IS ABSOLUTELY IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE SOUTH TO BECOME A NORMAL POLITICAL SECTION LIKE THE NORTH WHILE NEARLY HALF OF ITS POPULATION IS PRACTICALLY DEBARRED FROM THE RIGHT TO VOTE OVER ITS PROTEST. WITH THE NEGRO IN THE SOUTH KOWING THAT THE BALLOT IS HIS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT, AND REFUSING TO BE SATISFIED UNTIL HE POSSESSES THE FULL EXERCISE OF THE RIGHT, THERE CAN BE NO NORMAL POLITICAL CONDITION IN THE SOUTH UNTIL THE RIGHT IS ACCORDED HIM.

Of course, if the Negro in the South made an absolute surrender of his right to vote and acquiesed completely in his disfranchisement, then two white men's parties might be established in something like a normal atmosphere, but the Negro in the South has no intention of making any such surrender or giving any such acquiescence; so such a hope is vain. Republicans and Democrats alike had just as well face the situation squarely now as later. There is only one way in which the Southern situation can be adjusted and that is by according to the Negro the right to vote under the the identical qualifications required of other citizens.

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Political — 1921.

Election.

Survey

THE NEGRO IN POLITICS 1/15/21

To the Editor: Your editorial entitled Liberty, Limited, in the Survey for December 4 interests me. I cannot doubt your statements nor your quotations. To me such methods in politics dealing with the Negro are distasteful in the extreme. They are to be classed with the methods employed in the political machines in cities like New York, Philadelphia, and (possibly) Chicago. They are not democratic in the usual interpretation of that term.

But after living in communities over half of whose population is Negro, I have tried to decide for myself what is the right treatment of the Negro in politics. Here in the South, while injustice may be, and often is, done to the white man and the Negro alike in economic and social and educational spheres, we feel, nevertheless, that we are working surely if slowly toward proper adjustments. But unfortunately politics has made no progress since the days leading up to the Civil War. It still thrives on hatred and animosity. Just as without it the slave question would have been settled without the terrible material and spiritual loss, so now without it there would be no reason to fear for the future relation between the white man and the Negro in the South.

But since we are bound up in a national whole in which one section cannot understand the intricate problems of the other, what is to be done? When two-thirds of the population of a town is Negro would you have the Negroes rule the town, although their average intelligence, education, morality, material wealth, and ability are considerably below that of the white population? Is a people so easily swayed and led by emotion fitted to take charge of the government of a community containing a considerable minority of whites? Of course, if they were given free rein at the polls this would naturally happen.

I ask these questions because I myself am seeking a solution of the problem and not that I defend present methods. In politics I am neither Republican nor Democrat but an independent liberal. I would always speak and work against the many injustices done the Negro both North and South (and having lived in both sections I think there is little difference), but I wish to see where the effort will really help.

A. Rufus Morgan.

Chester, S. C.

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Political – 1921.

Election.

South.

MINNEAPOLIS MORNING TRIB
MARCH 8, 1921

The Undemocratic 'Black Belt.'

That part of the South which comprises what is known as "the black belt" made a mockery of democracy on election day last November. In fact, the performance on that day was merely the climax of a consistent policy of intimidation and repression that robbed Negroes of their rights under the federal Constitution, including the Nineteenth amendment, which eliminates sex from the voting privilege.

The white population of the South "made no bones" about its purpose. This purpose was to stifle the voices of black men and women at the polls and to maintain what is called "the white man's supremacy." It was openly expressed in many of the newspapers and other publications of that part of the country.

Election officials in the several states made a farce of even the so-called "educational tests" incorporated in the laws of those states. They asked Negroes—particularly Negro women who sought to register—questions which most lawyers would not be able to answer without consulting authorities. The revived "Ku Klux Klan" worked its terrorism here and there to the end that Negroes should be frightened away from the polls. Dilatory tactics were resorted to as a means of cheating Negroes out of their legal rights.

In a pamphlet issued by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is presented a tabular statement showing undeniably that there was only a "white democracy" on November 2 in the South. To illustrate:

The estimated voting population of the Middle West states, based on the 1920 census, was 14,964,070; that of the South was 12,532,558. The votes cast in the Middle West states aggregated 10,184,696, compared with only 2,209,353 for the South. The percentage of voters voting in the Middle West states was 68; in the South 17.6. The ratio is nearly 5 to 1 as to votes cast and it is 4 to 1 as to percentage of voters voting.

Disfranchisement of Negroes accounts very largely for these discrepancies, taking into consideration the fact that white women were not so insistent on the vote in the South as in the North.

The South is primarily to blame, of course, for disfranchisement of the Negro, but the rest of the country is culpable in that it tolerates a continuance of this flouting of the democratic principle. Article XIV of the federal Constitution provides a remedy, or a penalty, which is not enforced, although it is plainly mandatory. The provision referred to is:

> When the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and vice president of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being 21 years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such state.

The basis of representation referred to is the population of the state, exclusive of untaxed Indians. The word "male" is now eliminated from the article by virtue and force of the Nineteenth amendment. Congress is given constitutional power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article, but it has not availed itself of the exercise of that power. Unless or until it does it may be expected the South will go on disfranchising its Negroes through the devices to which it has resorted in the past and a vote in the "black belt" will continue to count for as much as four or five votes in the Middle West in determining the personnel and politics of Congress, and in deciding the outcome of presidential elections. The Constitution forbids this and it should not be allowed.

THE SOLID SOUTH

Atlanta Independent 3/10/21

Quadrennially we hear the Macedonian cry, 'break the solid south,' or build up the republican party in the south. This alarm is sounded most largely by a crop of ordinary white men, who are republicans for venue only, and do not have character enough to make a place for themselves in the democratic party.

You hear nothing of the building of a republican sentiment in the south except immediately preceding and succeeding presidential elections; and, strange as it may be, the republican leaders pay no attention to the slogan until after the election. It never appears to those republicans who listen to the false alarm that parties are like governments—they must be built upon truth and principle rather than upon error and falsehood—and the sooner the republican party recognizes this fundamental, just so soon will republican sentiment in the south begin to grow.

The south is solid because the white men who constitute the democratic party stand for a crystallized sentiment that has ripened into a tradition; and this class of white men, who represent the highest character, the wealth and respectability of the southland, will not be sold for a political pawn. Office will be no inducement to them to desert the traditions and principles for which their fathers lived and died.

The republican party was founded by Lincoln, Douglass and Grant, and perpetuated by McKinley and Roosevelt upon certain fundamental principles of government. These principles embodied a free ballot and a fair count, freedom of speech and of press, protection to life, liberty, property and the pursuit of happiness; and whenever the party departs from these principles of just government it will fail of the purpose of its institution.

The last Republican National Convention passed resolutions looking to the fixing of representation in republican national conventions and the building up of the party in the south. It appears from the record made so far, that the black man must be sacrificed to accomplish these ends; that in order to increase republican sentiment in the south, democratic disfranchisement must be adopted as a party policy and the loyalty and devotion of the Negro to party principles must be abridged for a white leadership.

It is alleged that President Harding has said that the republican party cannot be increased in the south with Negro leadership. We do not know whether he said so or not; but if he did say so, it is not consistent with his declarations when he was on the stump appealing to the Negro electorate for support.

The republican leaders ought to recognize these fundamentals—that a party built upon unfairness and unjust discrimination cannot stand; that the sacrifice of the rights and privileges of one group of people in order to please anl promote the interest and satisfaction of another group of people is all wrong in both morals and law and will not stand.

It is a strange course of reasoning that suggests that the disfranchisement of fourteen million people, who are loyal republicans for principles, will increase the strength of the organization in the southland. In order to strengthen the republican party in the south, it must have for its foundation these principles of government; and any set of men, who place the price of public office as a return for their entrance into the party, will not long serve its principles and policies.

The republican party knows no color line; it stands for principle, according to every American citizen, who enlists under its banner, equal opportunity and protection before and under the law. The Negro has as much right to be president of the United States, if the American people elect to select him, as any other citizen. He is entitled to every privilege and opportunity, every right and protection that any other citizen is clothed with under the constitution.

The republican party under Harding is largely on trial, and if it does not give to the black man his rights under the law, and if it

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(From Over)

elects to sell him in answer to a mauldin sentiment for white leadership in the south, the republican party need never again to expect the solid support of the Negro electorate of America.

There is only one way to strengthen the republican party in the south, and that one way is, to apply the same sane, conservative, business-like methods to southern conditions that are applied to northern, eastern or western conditions. The south needs no peculiar prescription to shape or develop sentiment. What the entire country needs is such amendments to the corrupt practices past as will guarantee to every citizen the right to cast one ballot and have that ballot fairly counted—equal protection to life, liberty and property, and to so amend the election laws of this country, that a citizen will have redress if his rights are denied him.

The federal government should establish uniform regulations for the registration and control of federal elections throughout the country; and no citizen should be required to pay a poll tax as a necessary requisite of qualification to cast a vote in federal elections. The state should be left free to make such election laws as are consistent with the federal constitution.

The Slemp committee, and any other committee devised by the republican national committee or any other committee, cannot settle the questions at issue unless they are settled right. To discriminate against black men or any other group of people because of their race or color is all wrong and will not settle the questions at issue.

The average southern white man, who seeks admission into the republican party once every four years, demands all the offices, all the "pie" and the leadership and contributes nothing in sentiment, means or character to the permanent growth of the organization. They do not base their claims upon any principle or service rendered the organization, but their one argument is to eliminate the Negro and white men will come into the party. White men do not stay out of the church because Negroes are Christians. They do not refrain from education because Negroes are being educated. They do not quit drinkink liquor because Negroes drink liquor. They do not cease committing crimes because Negroes commit crimes. Yet they argue that they stay out of the party, fight protection, sound money and other republican doctrines because the Negro is a professor of these principles.

If the white men of the south, who argue for white leadership and all the offices, were honest and in good faith, they would not want to eliminate any group of people because of their color; but they would take the leadership, encourage and seek to build up party strength in this section of any who would come and confess faith in the principles of the party. But it is not that. As a rule, they are ignorant, incapable, selfish and dishonest and are simply in the party for the sake of office.

In Georgia there are not fifty white men who are demanding white leadership and all the offices. As a rule there are just enough men, who approach the administration with this far-fetched argument, to fill the places to be handed out by the party.

In 1896, Georgia cast sixty thousand votes for McKinley and the party assumed white leadership. Then and since that time, the party strength has dwindled in the state under white leadership from sixty thousand to four thousand until last year, when conditions were abnormal and democrats voted the republican ticket, not because they loved republican principles less, but because they hated Woodrow Wilson more.

If the Slemp committee or any other contingent of the republican party fools itself to believe that the time is opportune to strengthen the party in the south with white men, they are only deceiving themselves and will repent at leisure for their folly and deception.

RELEGATING THE SOUTHERN NEGRO.

Dallas Express 4/7/24

Many efforts have been made and are still being made to relegate the Southern Negro from political party councils. In farmer years they have not been so pronounced as in the past national election when the "Lily White" forces declared themselves and in the majority of cases gained a decision. Since the election in many ways they have made it known that the end is not yet. They are showing themselves with startling regularity and if evidences are to be taken at face value intend that if the Republican forces gain in strength in the South, these gains will come to it not as a "black and tan" proposition. They intend to eliminate the black.

The following bit of editorial comment taken from a recent issue of the Dallas Morning News is worthy of more than passing interest and study. Under the caption: "To Relegate the Southern Negro" this editor says:

"Mark Sullivan, an unusually well informed Washington correspondent, writes to the New York Evening Post that the country will soon witness the beginning of an effort on the part of Republican leaders to soften the complexion of their party in the South. For one thing, he says, the national committee, at a meeting to be held shortly, will decree a new rule governing representation in Republican conventions as well as the qualifications of delegates. Representation will be proportioned to the number of votes actually cast for the party's nominees in the last preceding election. As the complement to this, the rule will prescribe that only those who are qualified to vote and who do vote shall be eligible as delegates to a national convention, and that, moreover, no one will be received as a delegate "in whose selection, by primary or convention any person has taken part who is not a qualified voter of the State or who has not actually voted in an election under the laws of his State."

What would be the effect of these requirements is evident. They would reduce the representation of Southern States in Republican vote, and they would not only disqualify for participation in Republican conventions, State or national, those who are disqualified for voting, but they would put a party disqualification on all those who, although not disqualified to vote, did not exercise their franchise privilege in the last election. In some of the Southern States Negroes are disqualified for voting, and, by this rule, would be ineligible not only to serve as a delegate to a national convention, but to participate in a State convention or primary which selected delegates to a national convention. Texas Negroes are not disqualified for voting, but most of them do not think the exercise of that privilege worth the cost of a poll tax receipt, and all such would render themselves ineligible both to serve as delegates to national conventions and to participate in State conventions or primaries which chose delegates to a national convention.

These rules would not, of course, work a complete elimination of Negroes from the councils of the Republican party, except in those States whose laws would not permit them to vote, but that, in practical operation, it would make an impotent minority out of them in all Southern States is evident."

There are too few of us who realize the importance of qualifying for the exercise of franchise. It is probably this fact upon which "lily whites" are working in the hope of finally realizing our political undoing. If their hopes are realized, in Texas at least, it will be our fault only.

The only thing which so far has kept us from becoming a real political factor in the cities, counties and state generally has been the lack of interest in such proceedings on the part of our masses. And it would seem that the why of such a condition not be of so much importance to us as the means to be used in causing its removal.

We claim to see and know and understand but so far, that understanding has not made itself felt to the extent that it has brought results worth while.

Some time ago we called attention to the fact that the political organizations among us which had served during the presidential campaign of last year might be made the neucleus around which each community might build a substantial electorate and increase the voting knowledge of those among us who were of voting age. In the absence of a better plan we again call attention to it.

Each city and county unit working intensively might in this way build up a mass of intelligent voters who could guarantee in Texas at least, the failure of all such plans as the one outlined above.

It is at least worth a trial, and by beginning now we will be able to intelligently fortify ourselves against future developments of a like sort.

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Political — 1921

Election.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Houston Informer 1/15/21

The forthcoming city election should merit the earnest and unbiased consideration of all citizens interested in the growth, progress and well-being of Houston, and only men should be elected to office who are intensely concerned in **all the people** in the city.

Neither ancestry nor posterity should be a determining factor in voting for men for mayor and commissioners, but their fitness for the offices they seek to fill by vote of the electorate of this municipality is the only pedigree necessary.

It has been customary in the last few years to forget party lines in the city elections and vote for the man or men considered best suited and fitted for the office or offices and it appears that the February primary, so-called, will be nothing more or less than an election.

Nomination at the city primary is equivalent to election in Houston and will continue to be so until our political house becomes divided and breaks off into two opposing camps.

There is no need of such a break now and new political alignments will be unnecessary, if the voters will exercise care and good judgment and elevate to these high municipal offices men who have attained success along other lines of endeavor.

Colored citizens should also manifest some interest in the impending mayoralty election, for as tax-payers and American citizens they have the same constitutional and inalienable rights as other groups in our great city.

Until colored citizens become more active in city politics (The Informer will be accused of political heresy for this position by some) and speak with the ballot, their residential sections will continue to be sadly and sorely neglected and their death rate most alarming.

The Informer is assuming this position because it has sense enough to comprehend the local situation and to read the signs of the times in no unmistakable manner.

Colored people are always begging the question and trying to find an excuse for not fulfilling all the obligations and shouldering all the responsibilities of citizenship, especially when it comes to voting.

Even the foreigners, many of whom own no property here and pay no taxes other than poll tax, get more consideration from those in authority than the colored citizens, who pay thousands of dollars annually in taxes to the city and county governments.

What is the cause? The foreigner speaks with his vote and the colored citizen has been talking too much with his lips and not enough with his ballot.

Unless you pay your poll tax before midnight, January 31, or secure an exemption certificate by the same hour, you can not vote in any election this year. This applies to men and women.

All over 60 years of age and all who have become or shall become 21 years of age during 1921, do not have to pay a poll tax. Simply visit the county tax collector's office in the court house and get your exemption certificate.

Running off your mouth never got you anything but trouble; it takes the ballot to get attention and a hearing in this day and generation.

COLORED CITIZENS, BOTH MEN AND WOMEN, WAKE UP, ACQUIT YOURSELVES AS AMERICAN CITIZENS: PAY YOUR POLL TAX RIGHT NOW!

THE REPUBLICAN SITUATION, SOUTH.

Richmond Planet 2/12/21

The announcement that Hon. C. Bascom Slemp has charge of the Republican [illegible] in the Southland to the end that racial lines shall be drawn in order to induce a certain element of white Democrats to come within the Republican Party is interesting information to those colored men, who have been insisting upon justice and the white men, who have been forward in supporting their claims in the premises. The argument is that by the increase in the Republican vote in Tennessee, Oklahoma Kentucky and a few other southern states, a fine opportunity presents it self for the building up of a substantial Republican Party in this section of the United States of America.

Was the acquisition of the electoral votes of Oklahoma, Tennessee and New Mexico essential to Republican success last November? Did the Democrats who voted the Republican ticket do so as Republicans or did they do it with the primary purpose of re buking their own party leaders, being ready and willing to return inside their own party lines, when their complaints and grievances had been granted and satisfied? Looking at it from this angle, it will be seen that the hope of building up a permanent Republican Party in the Southland is a vain hope. Can a Republican Party be built up in the Southland or in any other part of the country with the fundamental principles of the Party eliminated or nullified? In plain English, can a bona-fide Republican Party be established in any of this or any other country with the race issue predominant and with the leaders and the rank and fil of that Party eliminated or ostracized?

It is reported that Hon. C. Bascom Slemp believes that it can be done although no one has specifically quoted him as being outspoken upon this question. And right here, the Hon. Henry Lincoln Johnson of Georgia and the Hon. Robert R. Church of Tennessee will appear in the lime-light as champions of the rights of the colored people of the United States to participate in the Party's councils. How is that distinguished citizen of color to be unloaded in Georgia? He has proceeded through the regularly constituted Committee of the Republican Party of that State to unload Chairman Goree(white,) **who saw fit to endorse and adopt the "new day" ideas of the Negro-haters inside of the Republican Party and we would like to know just how the National Republican Committee will unload Hon. Henry Lincoln Johnson?**

The recent visit of Hon. Henry Lincoln Johnson to this State and the visits of Chairman J. R. Pollard to Washington would seem to indicate that a "storm is brewing" and that somebody is getting ready for it. It may as well, be understood that any attempt to carry the Democratic principles into the Republican Party by anybody, North, South, East or West will cause trouble. Colored citizens will not stand for it and white citizens will not tolerate it. White Republicans can belong to the Republican Party inside of their white organizations, but colored Republicans should be permitted to belong to the Party inside of their colored organizations, with a recognition as to offices and patronage in a greater or less proportion to their political strength in the premises.

There should be no "all white" Republican Party or all black Republican Party, but the records of the past fifty years should be the basis of a union of forces where the fellowshipping of colored men by white men and the fellowshipping of white men by colored men should reduce all friction to a minimum and bring to the front one of the most peaceable political organizations in all of this land.

COMPLETE RECONSTRUCTION HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED

Washington Eagle 2/12/21

Chicago, Feb. 9.—The Republican party in the South is to be reorganized. Chairman Will Hays, of the Republican National Committee, has announced the personnel of the committee, in accordance with resolutions passed at the last National Convention in Chicago.

"A complete reconstruction in that region" has been announced by a statement issued from headquarters of the committee in Washington. The committee consists of Representative Bascom Slemp, Virginia; Earl Kinsley, national committeeman, Vermont; R. B. Howell, national committeeman, Nebraska; Will H. Hays, ex-officio chairman, and Clarence B. Miller, ex-officio secretary.

The Associated Negro Press is following very closely the aims and purposes of political organization in the South. Immediately following the November election a series of articles was carried on the subject by Maj. John R. Lynch, former Congressman from Mississippi and a former temporary chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Colored Americans throughout the United States are deeply concerned in the experiment the Republican party is about to make. Henry Lincoln Johnson, Republican committeeman from Georgia, has assured the Associated Negro Press that no move will be made by the party that will not take into full consideration equal citizenship of all Negro citizens.

It can be stated on the highest authority that President-elect Harding, Chairman Will Hays, Harry M. Daugherty, one of the closest advisers of the President-elect, and other leaders strongly favor Negro suffrage justice. On the other hand, they are thoroughly in earnest about spreading Republican gospel among whites in the South.

There are a number of Negro leaders who look with suspicion on any effort to ally Southern whites with the Republican party. On the question of

(over)

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

(From the side.)

Negro voting, there is no absolutely "fair" section in the South. These facts were brought out plainly in the recent hearing before the Census Committee in Washington. Southern white people have an eternal fear and dread of "Negro political domination." They say it will never be, because they claim that they will never let the time come again when the Negro will be allowed to vote freely.

Thoughtful people, however, in this "fluid state of world civilization," to quote one of the utterances of the President-elect, know full well that 15,000,000 American Negroes can never be expected to forever submit to disfranchisement and chicanery in elections.

This great group of Americans has come to the place where without fear and unquenchable determination for justice they are matching brains with brains and wealth with wealth in working out political problems. They are playing the political game for position in order to obtain power in order to be granted justice. The program is thorough and definite, and it is succeeding. It will hardly be expected—North, South, East or West—that the Republican party will endeavor to "pull" anything and get away with it. American Negroes are "hep" on all the present-day tricks of the political game and all the political

G. O. P. in South Plans to Bleach Political Machine

Georgia Leaders Meet With Slemp Subcommittee to Discuss Reorganization.

Constitution 2/16/21

BY JAMES A. HOLLOMON

Washington, February 15.—Leaders of both republican factions in Georgia are in Washington today fe[illegible]ng with members of Congressman Slemp's subcommitee of the national republican committee, which has been charged with submitting to the full committee plans for such a re-organization of the party in the south as to eliminate the continuous and always embarrassing friction between the "lilly white" and the "black and tan" wi[illegible] of the various state organizations throughout the southern states.

Among those who are here are National Committeeman Lincoln Johnson, colored, of Atlanta and Washington; C. P. Goree, of Atlanta, chairman of the state central committee, Thomas Scott, of Atlanta, attorney for the state central committee, and H. E. Stockbridge, who is now aligned, it is alleged, with the Johnson-Martin faction.

The whole tendency of the Slemp committee, which undoubtedly reflects the sentiment of the national republican committee, appears to be the strengthening of the white element in the party ranks in the south without giving offense to the better element of negroes, but to unceremoniously shut out negro church political conventions and other wholly black stampedes that have heretofore kept the party, as a party, in unmistakable social disrepute in the black area.

Aimed at Johnson

That this action is being also aimed at Johnson, colored, of Atlanta and Washington, the national committeeman from Georgia, is unmistakable, although there will not be at the present any open break with Johnson. It is authoritatively stated that he has already agreed not to attempt to function in Georgia local politics in the future, as the usual power of a national committeeman would suggest, but to accept such a post as the administration may give him, and to keep hands off the dispensing of the major Georgia offices.

Expresses Preference

Johnson has expressed a preference to stay in Washington, accepting either the register of deeds in the district, or the registrar of the treasury, but national republican leaders are of the opinion the future of the party will be better served if Johnson, who was director of the negro bureau during the campaign, and must therefore be satisfactorily taken care of, be sent on the Haytian mission, with its $0,000 a year salary and a long reach between the arenas of action.

The full national G. O. P. committee will meet in New York next week and will possibly accept the resignation of Chairman Hays, who will go in the cabinet, and elect a successor who shall be the spoken choice of the president-elect. That is one of the immutable rules of the republican party. That choice, according to the best obtainable information, will be Senator Harry New, of Indiana. In the event Chairman Hays does not actually retire until after the 4th of March, however, it will be only for the purpose of conducting during the brief interim the organization of a campaign for raising the money to meet the campaign deficit that Treasurer Upham is anxious to wipe out before the new administration gets down to hard pan.

To Discuss Plans.

At this New York meeting Congressman Slemp's subcommittee will not make a definite recommendation, but will discuss several plans submitted to it, the basic feature of all being the holding in the future of state republican primaries in the south, thereby automatically shutting out such disgraceful scenes as were witnessed in the so-called republican state convention in the capitol in Atlanta in the spring of 1920, and at the same time fastening a registration and voting qualification, under the respective state primary laws, upon that class of colored men (and women from this time forward) who are not citizens as defined by being registered voters, but are usually the loudest and most unruly in negro hall and church basement political assemblages.

Enough is known of the progress that the Slemp committee is making to state authoritatively that this will be the final recommendation, earnestly urged as it appears to be, by leading white republicans of the south who are anxious to build up a white republican party in that section not with the idea, however, of eliminating the negro from his natural political harbor, but solely to control the present advantage that "noses and noises" give to an irresponsible element among them at republican party conventions, making participation repulsive to a great many white republicans. It is stated that a large number of the better class of negroes are in favor of this.

To Direct Patronage.

Another matter that will be strongly urged before the national committee will be a systematic method of fixing the state responsibilities for the patronage that is to be dealt out in certain southtain states. The plan that will be most vigorously urged will be the selection of one, or possibly a committee of three outstanding, consistent, orthodox republican white citizens in Georgia, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Arkansas and Mississippi as patronage dispensers, respectively, this one individual in each state named, or the members of these committees in the states named, not to be office-seekers, or the partners or associates of office-seekers, and their recommendations to be passed upon by the cabinet heads and by the president in the regular order of things. This list has been restricted to the states named, it is said, because in Tennessee, Kentucky, Oklahoma, North Carolina and Virginia the republican organizations are considered to be already so normally white and regular, with strong white organizations already functioning, that the patronage distributions, respectively, will be recommended by responsible functioning heads, the "lillies" and the "tans" apparently not being at each other's throats in those states.

Many Seek Plums.

One hears a great many names discussed for the Georgia plums under the republican administration, but no definite consideration even to any kind will be made until after the national committee meets next week, and a scheme of dispensing and placing the responsibility shall have been adopted.

For district attorney in the northern district of Georgia the names of C. P. Goree, Roscoe Pickett, Joseph Tilson, Thomas E. Scott, Frank A. Doughman and half a dozen others are informally discussed.

For collector in Atlanta, D. K. Roberts, of Atlanta, is among those being mentioned. He is an old newspaper man.

For marshal, Walter Johnson, of Columbus, is mentioned along with many others.

Atlanta Postmastership.

For postmaster in Atlanta, John Martin, Hugh McKee, D. C. Cole, Leonardas Livingston and many others are mentioned.

Dr. O. L. Barnwell, of Norcross, it is said, wants to succeed Gantt as enforcement officer in the southeast. Perhaps several hundred more want to do the same thing. M. H. Karnes, vice chairman of the state central committee, of Atlanta, will be an applicant for collector at the port of Savannah.

The truth is, when the new heads begin to function there will be hundreds of republicans in Georgia flocking to Washington seeking office.

POLITICS IN DIXIE WILL BE STUDIED 'VERY CAREFULLY'

Constitution

Complete Reconstruction of Republican Party Machinery in South Foreseen by Party Leaders.

31-21.

NATIONAL CHAIRMAN APPOINTS COMMITTEE

Constitution

By Entire Change of Attitude, Hope to Break for All Time Democratic Solidarity. 1/31/21

BY JOHN GLEISSNER,

United News Staff Correspondent.

Washington, January 30.—The beginning of a determined effort by the republican party permanently to destroy democratic solidarity in the south, which has existed since the civil war, is seen in the announcement that a committee has been set to work to study "very carefully and impartially" the political situation in that area.

Leaders forecast a complete reconstruction of the party's machinery in the southern states. The committee appointed by Will Hays, the national chairman, is composed of C. Bascom Slemp, congressman from Virginia; Earle Kinsley, national committeeman from Vermont; R. P. Howell, national committeeman from Nebraska; C. B. Miller, ex-officio secretary, and Hays himself, as ex-officio chairman. The committee, after an investigation, will make recommendations for changes in organization and apportionment of delegates to the next national convention.

Inspired at Convention.

The movement is in response to action taken at the Chicago convention. A resolution authorizing the appointment of the committee asked for information as to "how the republican party in the states of the south may be reorganized or constituted to make it a more effective agent for the spreading and recording of republican principles and electing republican electors." Belief was expressed that the "solid south" was more inclined to republican principles than its voting indicated. The suggested change in apportionment likewise is an outgrowth of a resolution adopted by the Chicago convention. The object would be to "inspire and maintain substantial party organizations," and to "effect proper and necessary changes in the present apportionment of delegates in proportion to votes actually cast."

Would End Contests.

The republicans desire to eliminate the numerous contests from southern states that arise at every national convention, and purge the organizations in certain states of notoriously undesirable elements. Southern representation at the conventions has long been the subject of friction, and criticism has been made of the manner in which southern delegations were elected and seated. There has been resentment over what has been charged was negro control, and what has been said to be organization based wholly on patronage.

the "solid south" during the November election, capturing Tennessee and Oklahoma for the presidential ticket, and gaining congressional victories. Leaders hope by work during the next four years to consolidate those gains and undermine the democratic supremacy in other sections, destroying for all time the democratic hold on the south. Recent speeches of President-elect Harding, in which he referred to wiping out of sectionalism, are considered significant.

It will be remembered that the republican national committee during the years of democratic control of the administration, worked without relaxation to overthrow it, and the consistent labor is credited with having done much toward swelling the election majority. Application of similar tactics in the south, leaders hope, will bear fruit.

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Political – 1921

Pennsylvania.

Elections

WILL BANISH COLOR LINE IF ELECTED

PITTSBURG PA DISPATCH
SEPTEMBER 10, 1921

All Creeds and Races to Be Treated Alike, Promises Mackrell

MEETINGS IN SCHOOLS

Considering the weather conditions the straight Republican meetings last night in the Holmes School, Watt School, Friendship School and the Belmar School were well attended. Joseph N Mackrell, the Oliver candidate for Mayor; Councilmen John H Dailey and A K Oliver and P J McArdle, candidates for Council on that organization's ticket; Capt R G Woodside, for Sheriff; W S Haddock, for Coroner; N R Daugherty, for Judge of Common Pleas Court, and Mrs J E Webster spoke at all the meetings. At the Watt School, which was held under the auspices of the Fifth Ward Negro Voters' League, Mrs Julia Jones, who presided, Attorney J W Holmes, Rev J M Wheeler, Alderman Robert H Logan, George Stinson and M J McClelland, also spoke.

The crowd at the Watt School was composed almost entirely of Negroes. Miss Sallie Maser introduced Mr Mackrell, who was generously applauded when he entered the hall. A trio of young Negro women sang a parody, entitled, "Vote for Mackrell," just before he began his address. He said he was born and raised on "the Hill," and therefore felt at home there; that he knew the things the people of the neighborhood want, and as Mayor could appreciate their needs and try to help them secure such needs.

Wishes Platform Read

"I want the women of this section of Pittsburg to read my platform," he said, "and I also want to express to the Negro Voters' League of the Fifth ward my deep-felt gratitude for their endorsement of my candidacy for Mayor. One of the things nearest my heart has been for a long time the establishment of a public hospital in Pittsburg where all may get treatment alike, irrespective of creed or color, and when I am elected Mayor that will be one of the first public improvements I shall start, a hospital where you, your children and your friends will be treated exactly as I should want to be treated myself were I ill or injured and without sufficient means to pay for treatment."

Mr Mackrell explained his scheme to have monthly reports of municipal expenses and improvementse made public and promised when elected to suppress vice and crime in the city and give an otherwise good, honest government.

What Will Negroes Get?

Attorney Holmes caused much applause by stating that the Negro voters should find out before casting their ballots for any candidate what the Negro people of the city are going to get.

"What is in this for you? is a mighty important question," he said. "So don't be mealy-mouthed about asking for what you ought to have."

Mr Mackrell and the other candidates also spoke at the Crescent School to a group of Negro voters.

William Simkus was chairman of the Holmes School gathering, and Mrs W S Smith presided at the Belmar School meeting. At the Friendship School Walter McQuiston presided, and besides the candidates, Mrs Edith Scott Harris, Mrs Adaline Barnes and Rev W J Dempster of Crafton spoke.

The rain last night caused postponement of the street meetings scheduled in the interest of the Oliver-Mackrell ticket. They will be held about as scheduled on Monday night. The speaker at the noon meeting today in the crystal room of Hotel Henry will be State Representative Joseph C Marcus. Lawrence S McDonald will preside.

Bible class No 35 of the Brushton Methodist Episcopal Church, one of the women's classes in the city, has endorsed the candidacy of Joseph N Mackrell for Mayor.

The noon meeting yesterday in the crystal room of Hotel Henry had a fair attendance. The speaker was George W Barnes, who attacked the administration of William A Magee as Mayor of Pittsburg. He said that while Mayor Magee criticised as extravagant the administration of Mayor Guthrie, Mr Magee, during his term, increased the city payroll almost $1,000,000, the city's indebtedness $7,695,701, and its operating expenses $2,246,161. He also charged that Mr Magee cost the city $50,000 a year for out-of-town experts, who did not do the city a cent's worth of good.

The Mackrell business women's meeting in the crystal room of the William Penn at noon was not very well attended, but that of the regular Friday afternoon gathering there for women voters, held under the auspices of the Mackrell women's committee, Mrs A G H Frazier, chairman, at 2:30 o'clock, was well attended and interesting. Mrs Frazier presided and the speakers included Mr Mackrell, candidate for Mayor; Councilmen John S Herron, John H Dailey, A K Oliver and P J McArdle, who are candidates for Council on the straight Republican ticket; Rev W J Dempster, pastor of the Crafton Presbyterian Church, and Rev E M McFadden, secretary of the New Covenant Mission.

The issues of the campaign were discussed by the speakers, especial stress being placed on the matter of registration and getting out a large vote. Mr Mackrell declared he was absolutely independent of any boss or machine in his candidacy, and felt assured that the women of Pittsburg would pull him through to victory.

A noon street meeting was held at Wood and Diamond streets and one at Carson and South Twelfth streets, both having good crowds. Mr Mackrell and other candidates running on his ticket, and Mrs J E Webster last night addressed well-attended meetings in the Watt School, Homes School, Friendship School, Belmar School and Crescent School.

PHILA PA PUBLIC LEDGER
NOVEMBER 11 1921

THE NEGRO IN POLITICS

WHILE the Negro voters of Philadelphia have no cause for exultation in the election of a member of their race to be a police magistrate, there are many thousands of white voters who also at the election this week displayed their utter failure to comprehend the responsibilities entailed by the franchise. It is a matter for profound regret that so many persons, men and women, possessing the franchise are either unable or unwilling to judge of the fitness of a candidate and go blindly to the polls and vote for a candidate notoriously unfit merely because he happens to be of their own color or calls himself by their party name.

In the case of the Negroes who rallied to the support of Scott, and thus saved him from a well-merited defeat, they either were deceived by a false issue of race prejudice or deliberately were intent upon electing the man solely because he had a black skin. Perhaps there may have been in some quarters opposition to the man because of his color. Race prejudice is hard to eradicate. But the real objection to him as a candidate was based on precisely the same ground upon which other candidates of the Vare combination were opposed by the right-thinking, decent citizens who believe that public office is a public trust, not the private possession of bosses, to be apportioned at their will in payment for services rendered and no questions asked.

Those Negroes who voted for Scott in the mistaken idea that the racial issue was involved were no worse than their fellow white voters who gave their support to magisterial candidates no whit better than Scott. The office of police magistrate has fallen very low, chiefly because of the character of men habitually selected for the office by the Vare machine and its immediate predecessors. The election of a clean colored man or woman would have been a welcome change. But it is discouraging to find a race issue made in behalf of a man so unworthy of the support of good men and women. It is no worse for Negroes to vote for a bad Negro because he is a Negro than for white voters to vote for a bad white man merely because he calls himself a Republican or a Democrat. That both sorts of voters habitually do these things is a sorry commentary upon the intelligence and political morality of the electorate.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Political — 1921.

Election.

North Carolina

NOT PROTEST BUT REDRESS BY INVESTIGATION.

Statesville Lion 4/4/21

The Negroes of North Carolina have filed a protest to the President against appointment of Mr. Frank A. Linney the United States Attorney for the Western District. Mr. Linney is chairman of the state republican committee, and during the last national campaign, wrote a letter, or is reported to have written it, expressing the lilly white sentiment of the North Carolina republicans.

The article plainly said that the party in the state did not want the Negro vote. This was already the rallying slogan of the candidate for governor and was never refuted by a single republican. We conclude, with perfect reason, that it was the expression of the policy of the State organization.

Our women were insulted and robbed of the ballot in the meantime by republicans as well as by democrats, and the newspapers of the party upheld this nefarious program with threats and insinuation.

We claim that while the colored men mean well, who protest the appointment of Mr. Linney they are nibbling around the stump when they should be cutting at the roots of this pestiferous plant. It is the machine known as the state republican party that we should go for, and the way to go about it is to rally the people to the investigation of intimidations and robberies at the polls in the election. It will not be redressed until Congress probes the whole matter. It is the rights of the people in the future we should be working towards rather than the mere avenging of a man. Mr. Linney is a party man and expresses the judgment and desire of his party in the state. The colored people will never have recognition in the state until they smite the party that puts forward such leaders. This our protesting friends "ought to have done, and not to have left the other undone."

ROWAN G.O.P. COM. ENDORSES LINNEY

Resolutions Adopted Saturday Will Be Forwarded to President and Judiciary Committee.

SALISBURY N. C. POST
JUNE 6, 1921

A meeting of the Republican executive committee of Rowan county was held here Satudray afternoon, Chairman R. A. Kohlass persiding, at which time resolutions were adopted endorsing the position of State Chairman Frank A. Linne yin his proposal on the negro issue in politics in North Carolina and deploring the attitude of the senate judiciary committee, of which Senator Ernst is chairman, in its opposition to the nomination of Mr. Linney to be United States district attorney for the Western District of North Carolina and urging the confirmation of the state chairman to the position to which he has been nominated by President Harding.

A copy of the resolutions were ordered forwarded to President Harding and to the judiciary committee of the senate, which has the Linney matter in hand. Senator Overman is a member of this committee and it will be remembered that it was he who saved Mr. Linney from immediately being turned down by the Republicans of the committee, he having induced the committee to give Mr. Linney a hearing in the matter.

It will also be remembered that Mr. Linney's name was held up the judiciary committee after protests had been filed by a number of prominent North Carolina negroes, five of whom signed a petition protesting against his appointment, two of the signers being Salisburians, President D. C. Suggs, of Livingstone College, and Prof. W. H. Hannum of the college faculty.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES RESEARCH PFL 14

Political — 1921

North.

Elections

52 Men and Women At Dr. Cannon's Conf.

Call Issued By New Jersey Race Leader Responded To By Many

Represent 7 States

District of Columbia Also--National Committeeman Kean Makes Suggestive Utterance About Delegates

New York Age 2-5-21.

BY LUCIEN H. WHITE

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—One of the most suggestive, if not most significant, of the utterances made at the conference of Republican leaders of the Eastern Division called by Dr. George E. Cannon at his home, 354 Pacific street, on Thursday, January 27th, was that made by Hamilton F. Kean, Republican National Committeeman for New Jersey. Mr. Kean declared that not one electoral vote was cast for a Republican President by any of the southern states but that every contest for a seat in the National Convention save two came up from the South. Then he declared: "We are going to cut this thing out so that there will not be so many delegates at the next convention."

The national committeeman amplified his statement by explaining that contested delegations from the South occupied the entire time of the National Committee from 9 o'clock Monday morning to 10 o'clock Saturday night, thrashing out as to whether one or the other man was elected from districts that gave not one electoral vote for the Republican party. In closing his remarks, Mr. Kean paid a tribute to the Negro's patriotism and said: "I, as well as other Republicans, want to see you have your rights. When you citizens of the United States are called on to fight for the Stars and Stripes, it does not make any difference what color you are, you are going to fight. I expect, and I know, I would get in proportion to the whites as many colored men as whites."

Taft's Lily-White Party Failed.

The only direct comment made in the conference on Mr. Kean's remarks was by Charles M. Van Buren of Rochester, who said he hoped that Mr. Kean "understood the delegates who came from the South with reference to their attitude." Mr. Van Buren said he wanted Mr. Kean to know that "The black man of the South who had come into the doubtful Republican states elected Mr. Harding. Mr. Taft tried to build up a lily-white party in the South and failed and he ought to let Mr. Harding alone now and not advise for him a similaar policy. The Negro wants the Republican party to be as honest with him as he is with it, and only wants a half-dozen for the six given to the party."

Fifty-two representative colored men and women representing New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia, accepted the invitation extended by Dr. Cannon on December 31, asking for a conference—"To formulate a safe and sane program on the following national problems which affect us as a race group: Disfranchisement, reduction of representation, segregation in federal departments, lynching, jim-crowing of interstate passengers, American occupation of Haiti, American Protectorate over Liberia, and a just and equitable participation in affairs of federal government."

Dr. Cannon Gives Keynote.

Dr. Cannon presided over the conference, which opened at 2:45 p. m., with an invocation by the Rev. W. H. Jernagin of Washington, D. C. After reading a number of telegrams and letters from various persons unable to be present, Dr. Cannon read a prepared address, setting forth reasons why the call was sent out for the conference and outlining matters for consideration. The address in part is as follows:

"In this critical re-construction period of our country, the policy adopted towards the domestic problems which concern us most as a race group, will determine the status of our citizenship for years to come. And if this policy is to mean the enjoyment of a larger measure of our rights and privileges as citizens, there must be concerted action on our part in formulating a constructive program that will bring about proper consideration of those problems which are so vital to us as a race, and which constitute America's most serious domestic problems. I refer to disfranchisement, segregation, Jim-Crowism in all its horrid forms, lynching and burning at the stake, and the denial of an equitable participation in the affairs of government.

"Realizing, as we all realize, that this grave crisis was facing us, I consulted advisors, and, with their approval, assumed the responsibility of issuing the call for this unprecedented conference of Republican race leaders of the Eastern States, for the purpose of considering our problems, reaching a mutual understanding, and formulating a safe and sane constructive program which should and ought to be woven into the policies of the next Republican National administration.

Program to Secure Rights.

"In the absence of representation in Congress and other places of high Federal authority, it is left to us to assemble in conferences like this and evolve a program on our problems that will make secure our rights and privileges as citizens of the United States, and then press the same for action by the Republican party, of which we are a part, and whose existence we have helped to perpetuate. There may be loopholes whereby states may discriminate, and some discriminate without the pretense of resorting to loop-holes, but the Federal Government should stand for absolute equality of all the rights and privileges of its citizens.

"The time has come when our feelings and opinions should have some influence on the policy of the Republican party towards the problems that affect us as a race group. We are a potent factor in the Republican party, and in the name of human justice we call upon it to face our problems and take a bold stand for human and citizenship rights.

"In our deliberations here today, conscious of our loyalty to the Republican party, and conscious of our sovereignty as American citizens, let us define our attitude on the so-called race problems, which ought, should and must be considered by the party of our choice.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Political ~~Appointments~~ Elections. 1921.

North

R. L. MAYS URGED FOR BUREAU OF ECONOMICS.

In the Associated Negro Press news of this week we are informed that Mr. R. L. Mays, president of the Railroad Men's International benevolent Industrial Association, an organization composed of approximately fifty thousand colored railroad men, with headquarters in Chicago and Birmingham, Ala., is being urged for the office that was created to look after the interests (from an economic standpoint) of Negro soldiers known as the Bureau of Economics. Mr. Mays is said to have the endorsement of Congressman Madden of Illinois and a number of other national men. We would gladly coerce Mr. Mays and push his candidacy were it not for the fact that we are in a position to know of the great work that he has done among Negro railroad employees, and the work that he is doing at present. Mr. Mays is one of the younger set who has amply prepared himself to fill most any position, but at this time he is more needed in the position that he holds than any where else from the fact that but few men are as well versed along this line of endeavor, as he, therefore we are not in favor of Mr. Mays leaving his post at this time. But due credit must be given Mr. Mays for the work that he has done, which has brought him to the attention of the public eye. Mr. Mays is a genius along the line that he follows, and has done more to better the condition of Negro railroad employees, than any living man in America. His life has been dedicated to the work of getting justice for Negro railroad men and he has carried on his task with diplomacy and tact which has won for him an enviable reputation not only among railroad men, but among those of other vocations as well as leader and a man of much ability.

We believe that Mr. Mays would make an error to turn his thoughts in any direction save those along the lines of which he is working as Negro railroad men need the very best brain among us to fight their cause, and Mr. Mays is the man possessed with the ability to carry on the unfinished work.

NO NEGRO ASSISTANTS ON PROSECUTOR STAFF

Columbus, O.—The newly elected Republican County Prosecutor here announced his staff of assistants last week, but failed to give recognition to Colored voters who were asking representation in his office. This is the first time in twenty years that a Republican county prosecutor has failed to select a representative of the race as one of his assistants. It is accepted that the Republican landslide has caused Republican office holders elected to bar colored representation in their offices.

MORRIS LEWIS CONTESTS ELECTION OF NOONAN

Hon. Morris Lewis, 3633 Forest avenue, candidate for state representative on the regular Republican ticket in the third senatorial district last November, is contesting, through his attorney, Albert Gerner, the election of Gerry Noonan (white), his Democratic opponent, who, in the official count of the ballots, was declared elected.

The police returns shortly after the election gave Morris Lewis a lead of 800 votes over Noonan, but the official count indicated that Noonan had been elected by a majority of 393 votes. Mr. Lewis, in his petition, alleges that so many irregularities occurred in balloting that there is a question as to the selection of Noonan as representative. Warren Douglas, Adelbert Roberts, and Gerry Noonan received their certificates of election recently entitling them to a seat at Springfield in the legislative body.

Conference Called to Take Up Matters Affecting Race

Leading Men of Eastern States Asked To Meet in Jersey City on January 27 To Outline Policies for Consideration

(*Special to* THE NEW YORK AGE)

Jersey City, N. J.—Dr. George E. Cannon has issued a call to a number of the leading colored men of the eastern states to hold a conference on Thursday, January 27, at 2 p. m., at his office, 354 Pacific avenue, this city, for the purpose of formulating a safe and sane program on certain national problems which affect the Negro race.

Dr. Cannon was the only colored man elected as a member of the advisory committee to the New Jersey Republican State Committee from this city and he was also a member of the advisory committee to the Republican National Committee, eastern division, during the last Presidential campaign.

In issuing this call he has set forth as problems which affect the race, the questions of disfranchisement and reduction of representation segregation in the Federal departments, lynching, Jim-crowing of inter-state passengers, American Occupation of Haiti, American Protectorate over Liberia, and a just and equitable participation in the affairs of the Federal government.

Will not Embarrass Administration.

Dr. Cannon declares that this is to be a conference of Republicans and that there is to be no desire to embarrass the incoming Administration. He points out that the race has no representation in congress and believes that such a conference as he has outlined offers the most effective way of shaping a policy that will bring about a consideration of the matters that vitally affect the Negro's welfare.

The following have been invited to constitute the Conference.

MASSACHUSETTS—Wm. H. Lewis, Ex-Asst. Atty. General; W. Munroe Trotter, editor, Boston *Gardian;* Rev. Dr. M. N. A. Shaw, president, Equal Rights League; Chas. W. M. Williams; Miss Maria R. Baldwin; Mrs. Ulysses Ridley.

RHODE ISLAND—Wm. H. Higgins, M. D.

CONNECTICUT—Rev. Dr. Wm. B. Reed, James E. Kefford, Mrs. Sidney Johnson, Mrs. Chas. A. Smithwick.

NEW YORK—Hon. Chas. W. Anderson, ex-Collector Internal Revenue; Fred R. Moore, editor, NEW YORK AGE; Chas. H. Roberts, D. D. S., Alderman, New York City; Hon. John C. Hawkins, member, New York Legislature; Mrs. Mary E. Lawton president, N. Y. Federation Colored Women's Clubs; Chas. M. VanBuren, Mrs. Mary B. Talbert, ex-president National Federation Colored Women's Clubs; James Weldon Johnson, Secretary, N. A. A. C. P.; Eugene Kinkle Jones, secretary National Urban League; James H. Anderson, editor, *Amsterdam News;* John E. Robinson, president, St. Marks Lyceum; Rev. A. C. Powell, Dr. W. P. Hayes, E. P. Roberts, M. D., ex-member Board of Education, New York City; James Ross Henry Spencer, ex-grand master, State New York.

NEW JERSEY—Walter G. Alexander, M. D., member New Jersey Legislature; E. B. Terry, M. D.; Rev. Dr. Wm A. Bird, Rev Dr. Wm S. Smith, Rev. Florence Randolph, president N. J. Federation Colored Women's Clubs; Mrs. Catherine Johnson, Rev. I. W. L. Roundtree; Rev. Dr. Solomon P. Hood, Chas. B. Hinton, W. F. Cozart, Isaac H. Nutter, Rev. Dr. E. E. Ricks, Clement T. Branch, M. D., member Camden Board of Education; Geo. E. Cannon, M. D., member advisory committee to Republican State Committee, Nathan W. Pollard, editor, New Jersey *Observer;* Wm. A. Hunt, W. P. Burrell, state organizer, Federated Colored Organizations of New Jersey.

PENNSYLVANIA—Andrew F. Stevens, member Pennsylvania Legislature; Rev. Dr. J. C. Jackson, president, New England Baptist Convention; Rev. R. R. Wright, A. M. E. *Christian Recorder;* Chas. A. Lewis, M. D.; G. Edward Dickerson; C. B. Collier, grand chancellor Knights of Pythias; Rev. W. H. Moses, John F. Asbury, member Pennsylvania Legislature; Rev. Dr. Byron C. Gunner; Benjamin B. Jeffers, M. D.; Christopher Perry, editor, Philadelphia *Tribune;* Rev. Dr. Chas H. Trusty; Mrs. F. J. Layton; Mrs. Marie L. Tyson; Mrs. Ruth L. Bennett, President State Federation Colored Women's Clubs.

DELAWARE—William H. Pipes, M. D.; Robt. J. Nelson, editor, Wilmington *Advocate;* Chas. H. Coburn, member Delaware Republican State Committee; S. G. Elbert, M. D.; Mrs. Alice Dunbar Nelson; Mrs. Bowser, president State Federation Colored Women's Clubs.

MARYLAND—W. T. Andrews, editor [illegible] *Herald;* Wm. L. Fitzgerald, [illegible] minister to Liberia; [illegible] Miss M. L. Cummings.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Rev. Dr. W. H. Jernigan, president Race Congress; Hon. John R. Hawkins, general Secretary A. M. E. Church; Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Educator; Miss Nannie Burroughs, educator; Armond Scott, past exalted ruler, I. B. P. O. E. of W.

THE NEGRO IN POLITICS

His Relation to the Movement for Developing a Republican Party in the Southern States

By WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

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THE favorable prospect for growth in Republican strength in the South has been commented on in these columns. The promoters of the movement in the different States are many of them former Democrats, and they are very insistent that it must be a white party, in the sense that it must be in control of white men. They say that if the Negroes, whose voting power is negligible, are permitted to share in the management the movement will fail. They admit that the Negroes are denied their electoral rights, which the Fifteenth Amendment was passed to secure, but they press the point that there is no remedy for this, and urge that the only hope the Negro has of securing his right to vote is in developing his intelligence and economic utility, so that individual Negoes of character and intelligence may gradually have accorded to them what is theirs now by right. They would welcome a division of Negroes between the two parties because it would end the danger of a solid Negro party, which is the ghost so often raised to frighten impatient Democrats back into the fold.

Immediately upon Mr. Harding's accession to power a phase of this question is likely to arise for his consideration. Vacancies will occur in the local federal offices in the Southern States. In many districts will be found colored men competent to fill these places so far as intelligence, character and experience are concerned. These men have always been Republicans, and often the only Republicans within the district. Their friends will urge that the Negro of the South is entitled to the recognition which such appointments will be. The vote of the Negroes of the North is essential to Republican success, and the party should not abandon their brethren of the South when such an opportunity for encouragement is at hand. The promoters of the white Republican party in the South meet this plea with two vigorous objections. They say, first, that the psychology of the situation is that the great mass of whites in every town that is not wholly colored will bitterly resent having to do business with a colored man in an important official position and that this fact will much interfere with efficiency and dispatch in the doing of the public business. They do not undertake to justify this condition, but they say it is a fact that no argument against it as the result of unjust prejudice will remove. Their second objection to the policy of making Negroes Federal local officials in the South is that such appointments will injure the cause of the Negroes themselves in the South; that the best friends the Negroes have in the South are the good, liberal white Southerners, who are using all their efforts to help the race, but that they will lose their interest and become alienated if the race question is thrown acutely into Southern politics again by such appointments.

They concede the justice and virtue of Mr. Roosevelt's demand that the door of hope should not be closed to the Negro by making him practically ineligible to official preferment for which he is fitted, and admit that such recognition of the Negro race as Americans by appointment of competent representatives of it to public office is a real and useful encouragement. But they maintain that the offices conferred should be in Washington or in the North, where the feeling upon this point is not so strained or sensitive. They point out that there are offices of dignity and importance in Washington to which representative colored men can well be appointed and which they are entirely competent to fill, and that such appointments are far more useful in giving the colored electorate a sense of official participation in the Government than merely local appointments in the South. Appointments of this national character will create no popular prejudice obstructive to the smooth discharge of the public business, and will not freshly incite racial feeling against Negroes or interfere with their material progress in the South.

The issue thus made between the "lily white" Republicans and the so-called "black and tans" will come before Mr. Harding soon after he takes up the reins of power. If he shall be able by his decision to secure Republican parties of strength in the various Southern States, even if he disappoints Negro applicants for office in the South, he will greatly help the Negroes of the South, because we can be very sure that Republican white Legislatures of the South will be quick to do justice to the Negro in the division of the school funds and that Republican executives will do all that is possible in the suppression of lynching.

PLUMS SHOULD INCLUDE JOBS IN CABINET

Afro-American 2-4-21

Cannon Tells Political Conference Harding Should Name Assistant Secretaries Of State, Etc.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED

New Administration Asked To Stop Lynching And Disfranchisement

By DANIEL H. MURPHY

Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 2.—President-elect Harding should break over the "dead line" in appointing colored men to office during his administration and should appoint some colored persons to Assistant Secretaries in the various Cabinet departments, said Dr. George E. Cannon, of this city in calling together a conference of fifty Republicans, last Thursday.

Men and women from many Eastern cities were present, some of them of national note.

Dr. Cannon stressed the importance of concerted action "in formulating a safe and sane constructive program which should be woven into the policies of the next Republican administration."

"The time is come," he said, "when our feelings and opinions should have some influence in this policy of the Republican party towards the problems that affect us as a race group, and in the name of human justice, we call upon it to face our problems and take a bold stand for human and citizenship rights."

Notwithstanding Dr. Cannon's broad intimation that discussion of Federal patronage would not be out of order, the extended discussion following his address while taking up all subjects dealing with the new "program" for the race, dealt rather with economic questions than the doling out of political plums. Many aspirants for political office were present, but, evidently, they preferred to keep their political aspirations to themselves rather than unburden their heart's desires to the conference.

Prominent among those who addressed the meeting were: Dr. George E. Haynes, of Washington; Rev. Byron Grunner, of Reading, Pa.; Hamilton F. Keene, white, New Jersey National Committeeman; Dr. W. G. Alexander, the only colored member of the New Jersey legislature; Charles W. Anderson, of New York; Rev. Solomon P. Hood, of Trenton; G. H. Scott, white, of Ohio, who represented Chairman Will Hays; James Weldon Johnson and others.

MRS. TERRELL PEEVED

Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, of Washington, when called upon to respond to Mr. Scott's address, said she was not going to deliver an address because her name was not on the program of those scheduled to speak.

Dr. Haynes told of his work as assistant to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor during the war and said that one of the vital problems of the day was the establishment of a proper and amicable point of contact between the employer and those whom he employs. He pointed out the steps which led to the opening of the labor unions to colored workers and said, it remained to be seen whether colored men of education would enter these unions and see to it that workers of the race get the same opportunities and consideration given white workers.

Following his address, Dr. Haynes' work was heartily endorsed.

APPLY TO GARVEY

Dr. Elbert Moore, who represents the American Baptist Society, while talking of economic conditions in the Northwest, said that thousands of colored workers had been discharged from the automobile factories. "When colored men applied to the Cadilac factory for work they were told to 'go to the Black Star Line' for a job."

A bit of New Jersey politics was inicted into the meeting when Dr. W. G. Alexander said that some so-called friends of the race were opposed to the equal rights bill now before the Legislature. He said he was going to "smoke 'em out" and fight for their defeat in coming elections. He said his experience had led him to believe that all so-called "practical" politicians were "corrupt" politicians. This statement later brought a defense of practical politicians from Charlie Anderson of New York.

National Committeeman Hamilton Keene, white, evidently felt Dr. Alexander's thrust and said he believed such fights were all right "only when they could be settled within the party."

Following the discussions a committee recommended resolutions urging:—

The ballot for every citizen in the South or reduction of representation commensurate with the number who are allowed to vote.

A congressional investigation of conditions in Haiti.

Laws against lynch law and cooperation with N. A. A. C. P., National Equal Rights League and other agencies to abolish same.

Dr. Cannon was elected permanent chairman and Alice Dunbar Nelson, of Wilmington, secretary.

Political — 1921.
Election

EDITOR MOORE BEATS HARRIS

George W. Harris and the New York News Must Apologize and Spread Same on Front Page

A lawsuit growing out of the political campaign of 1918, when Dr. Reverdy C. Ransom made the sacrifice to elect for Colored Harlem a Representative in Congress, came to a close in the Supreme Court on Wednesday, March 16th. Alderman-Editor George W. Harris was commanded to retract the remarks he made in his paper against Fred. R. Moore of the New York Age.

The case has dragged along for almost four years, but reached a final settlement on last Wednesday. Fred R. Moore was ill when the case was called a month ago, and it was adjourned till yesterday.

Harris had to pay costs and counsel fees. The retraction was directed to be made in a featured story on the front page. Some of Harris' friends say it is a bitter pill, but the New York News needs little medicining. Moore claimed Harris' paper held him up to ridicule. People who attended the trial say Harris' defense was weak, and that the Alderman appeared "skittish" about other things, as well as about the article.

Thus the Alderman's dream comes to an end, so the wise ones say. Moore seemed happy over the decision, and his friends stated that the editor of the Age would be entirely vindicated in the decision. Members of the United Civic League, whom Editor-Alderman Harris abused in the columns of his paper in 1919, and members of the United Civic League are anxious to start suit against the New York News for its "jackass" blatant writeup in the fall of 1919. The chairman of the organization, however, is counselling his host to meet Harris this fall with his own tirade.

New York.

THE COMING CITY CAMPAIGN

New York Age 11/12/21

We ask every honest colored man and woman with the franchise to ponder well their course in the coming city campaign. The question, while it may and does involve personalities, is in no sense a personal one, but a recial question and a patriotic question. In what way can you best serve and conserve your race's interests? From what party and what public officials can you sanely and safely expect the most racial recognition and the largest public opportunity and protection? We have our own thoughts on this matter and at the proper moment we shall not lack the courage to give you the benefit of our experience and the convictions of our judgment. These facts stand out as obvious and compulsory. The race has been robbed of the only vestige of representation in the law-making body of the Empire State. The effort has been made to stop the civic advancement and to thwart the political progress of Harlem by an act unprecedented in contemporaneous political history of punishing an elected official for seeking too zealously to serve his people and his community. It does not alter the issue one particle that these outrages have been done you with the connivance of a few irresponsible and short-sighted members of your own race. This betrayal of the race for personal advantage will continue throughout this and future compaigns. The race must neither be discouraged nor diverted from its duty thereby. There is a situation both in the nation and the Empire State that demands your courageous action and clear judgment. There must be no mistake in letting the powers that be in Washington, in Albany and in this metropolis know that we as a people are not satisfied. We must demand and secure pledges from those who seek our suffrage that if elected we shall not continued to be sacrificed. Do those who ask you to continue them in power make their deeds square with their pre-election creeds? Have those who seek to displace them failed in their duty in this respect when and so far as they have had the opportunity? We are Republicans, but we recognize the difference between Republicans. What you do in this campaign will affect in a measure far greater than you know not only your own future, but those of your entire race in this country. Let us close ranks and fight it out and we will win

In Virginia, the "Lily Whites" who hoped to carry the state by their new program of eliminating the Negro votes from the Republican party, were repudiated by more than 60,000 votes. The "Lily Black" ticket, headed by John Mitchell for governor, polled more than 20,000 votes, a most significant achievement. In Richmond, a lack of organization was shown. It is claimed only 2,800 colored voters were registered and Mitchell in his own city secured only 500 votes. The leaders in Virginia are encouraged by the remarkable showing throughout the state and plan to redouble their efforts.

In Louisville, while the Republican city ticket was successful, the Lincoln Independents polled a large vote, cutting down the Republican plurality, and the state ticket went Democratic. Wilson Lovett, candidate for legislature, led the ticket, Warley and Cole, close seconds.

Returns for alderman in various places, including New York, have been slow coming in. George Harris was defeated, losing by the narrow margin of 105 votes. Harris ran a good race in a campaign filled with abuse and personalities. Dr. Roberts was defeated. In Philadelphia Amos Scott has been elected magistrate.

MAYOR HYLAN WINS, AIDED BY THE COLORED VOTERS

Atlanta Independent
11/17/21

(Associated Negro Press.)

New York City, Nov. 15.—The political master minds have something to think about. Mayor Hylan, Democrat, New York has been swept into office by more than 100,000 plurality, and the colored Americans of Harlem added the might of their votes to the result. In some precincts Mayor Hylan received as many as six votes among colored for one for the Republican nominee. There was never a more strenuous campaign for votes within the group than was made by Democratic Tammany Hall. There were clubs by the score; literature by the ton; signs by the acre and enough Hylan enthusiasm to make high waves in the Atlantic Ocean. Mayor Hylan personally spoke several times in the district, and capped the climax Sunday by reviewing the mammoth civic and military parade, and delivering an address at the ground breaking for the new Fifteenth Regiment Armory.

CONFERENCES HAVE THEIR DIFFICULTIES

— New York Dispatch 10/28/21

— Samuel Ellis Blount —

SO WILL THE MYSTERIOUS PRICE-KOENIG COALITION TICKET

Political - 1921.

National.

Elections.

G. O. P.'S DRIVE IN THE SOUTH

New Efficiency Tests for Local Republican Leaders—Territory Most Favorable for Inroads

6/19/21 N. York Times

N. Y. Times

THE leaders of the Republican Party are making every effort to build up a real Southern organization, one that will have to be reckoned with in the hitherto rock-ribbed Democratic strongholds of the old South. That a Republican Party that will exert an influence in national as well as State affairs can be built up in the South is proved, Republican leaders assert, by the 1920 election returns in various Congressional districts in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina and Texas, where a Republican vote that in 1916 was negligible assumed threatening proportions, from a Democratic point of view, in November last.

From now on leaders of Republican organizations in the Southern States must either "make good" or else give way for other leaders who can show results. This new departure by the National Republican organization was disclosed at the meeting of the National Committee in Washington last week, when a rule was adopted that will make Republican representations from the South in the next National Convention dependent upon the number of votes cast. As a result of this new rule at least three Southern States appear likely to have but four votes in the next convention, namely South Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi.

Republican Gains.

The fact that a Republican vote of 561,588 for Hughes in 1916 jumped to more than 1,200,000 for Harding in 1920 is the argument advanced by Chairman Adams of the Republican National Committee and such Southern leaders as Congressman C. Bascom Slemp of Virginia and H. M. Wurzbach of Texas, for the movement now under way to make the "G. O. P." something more than a name in the South. Other facts in which Republican hopefulness rests are: the Democratic gain in Texas from 1916 to 1920 was only 3,000 votes, whereas the Republican increase was more than 77,000; in Arkansas the Democratic vote decreased 4,000 and the Republican jumped from 47,000 to 71,000; in Alabama where it was about 29,000 in 1916 it was nearly 75,000 in 1920, and in Tennessee where the total was 115,000 for Hughes it was 220,000 for Harding last November.

The story disclosed by the returns in Congressional districts is even more interesting. For instance, take the Seventh District of Alabama. In 1916 the Republican vote was 7,231 and the Democratic majority was 3,663, while in 1920 the Republicans polled 22,970 and the Democrats 23,709, or a Democratic majority of only 739 votes. Even more interesting is the story of the Fourth District in Arkansas. In 1916 the Democrats polled 25,637 votes, while the Republican vote was zero. In 1920 the Democratic total was 19,722 and the Republican vote was 11,031. The most notable overturn was, however, in the Fourteenth Texas District, represented for so long by Carlos Bee, a brother-in-law of ex-Postmaster General Burleson. In 1916 Bee carried the district by a majority of 16,957 votes and in 1920 Bee went down to defeat at the hand of Judge Wurzbach, the Republican majority being 3,724 votes.

Bold Predictions.

Other Congressional districts in which the Republican gains since the Presidential election of 1916 assume proportions include every district in Arkansas, all but four in North Carolina, two in Alabama, every district in Oklahoma, five in Tennessee, four in Texas and five of the ten in Virginia.

Judge Wurzbach, who came to this Congress from the San Antonio District, says he is firmly convinced that the Republican Party will in the near future challenge Democratic control in a large part of the South. Texas, in his opinion, will in a few years be one of the most bitterly contested of all the States in national elections, and the same, he argues, will be the case in Louisiana, Arkansas, North Carolina, Alabama and Georgia, and probably in Florida. As things now stand it is admitted there is no likelihood of any appreciable change in South Carolina and Mississippi. Unfortunate leadership alone cut the Republican vote in Georgia in half in the last election, is the assertion of many well-informed Republican leaders.

"It may seem to some an exaggerated statement," said Judge Wurzbach, "but I make it in complete confidence, and I believe it expresses the exact truth, that 80 per cent. of the people of Texas and the same proportion of its qualified voters believe in a protective tariff. In the last few years more Southern people have become converts to the Republican tariff policy than in all of the years that have elapsed since the close of the Civil War. Southern farmers, stockmen and business men who understand the tariff are today almost to a man in favor of this cardinal doctrine of Republicanism.

"The Southern people realize that the business of our common country is so closely interwoven that one section is dependent upon the others and that what injures one section will have its injurious effect on all parts of the country—in other words, the Southern people are beginning to appreciate the fact that the great problems of America are not sectional but in practically every instance national problems to be solved by the sympathetic and right action of all the people of the nation.

"I prophesy that within six years Texas will be a bitterly contested battleground between the two parties. And it will be the same story in North Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia and Virginia. Tennessee and Oklahoma have already switched, and the fight there now is to hold our position, which we intend to do."

While Judge Wurzbach put the Democratic majority in Texas last November at 147,296, as a matter of fact that majority was only 91,197 votes, for the American Party, which was an organization of revolting Democrats, polled 47,968 and the Socialist Party 8,121 votes.

Congressman Slemp's Confidence.

Congressman Slemp, who is the National Committeeman from Virginia, and a member of the Special Republican National Committee charged with the reorganization of the party in the Southern States, shares the optimistic views of Judge Wurzbach. Mr. Slemp is probably the most influential of all Southern Republicans, and for years he has been working out a plan of campaign to make the "Solid South" a "Doubtful South."

"The Republican problem in the Southern States," said Mr. Slemp, "may be said to involve various things, some special and others general.

"In the first place, the student of this interesting situation should bear in mind that in every State of the South there are spots where the majority sentiment is Republican. For instance, there is no question—and honest Democrats will privately admit the truth of this assertion—that all of Virginia west of the Blue Ridge is Republican in sentiment at this moment. The same is true of that part of North Carolina that is west and north of Durham, of the Seventh and Ninth Congressional Districts of Georgia, of that part of Alabama of which the City of Birmingham is the centre; the lower or Miami peninsular part of Florida; most of Arkansas, large sections of Texas, including the great San Antonio district; practically all of Tennessee and Oklahoma, the Third District of Louisiana, which Harding carried by 3,000 votes, and, in my opinion, probably 50 per cent. of the white voting population of the City of New Orleans.

"Take the Seventh and Ninth Georgia districts. In the Seventh there was less than 400 votes difference between the totals cast for Harding and Cox, the Democrats polling about 10,600 and the Republicans about 10,300, while in the Ninth District the vote of 21,000 was divided about 10,500 for Harding and 11,150 for Cox. Another instance of the great overturn that is evident in so many sections of the South is furnished by Richmond, Va. In 1908 Taft received about 1,000 votes in Richmond, in 1911 the Republican candidate for Governor received less than 100 votes in the entire city, yet in November last Harding received 6,000 votes, which does not include about 3,000 more that were thrown out because the ballots were improperly marked. There was a district in Arkansas where the Republicans polled not a single vote for Congress in 1916 and in 1920 we see a Republican vote that from nothing in 1916 increased to nearly 12,000 last November.

"There was no campaign by the national organization and none worth the name by any local committee or organization. The whole thing was spontaneous, so to speak, and was nothing more nor less than the voice of the voters who broke away from the old policies of what I might term 'Southern isolation' and free trade and for the first time since the Civil War voted their convictions on the issues that were before the country.

"But the situation is changed now and the National Republican organization is going to get behind the local organizations in these 'Republican spots' of the South and back them to the limit. I prophesy now that in 1922 some of the most spirited congressional contests in the nation will be waged in these North Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, Texas and other Southern districts, and I believe that for the first time in more than half a century some of these districts are going to elect Republicans to the next Congress.

"The Changes at Hand."

"Furthermore, the South needs, as do other sections of the country, greater financial assistance than was given by the last Administration, to weather the agricultural and trade crisis through which the country is now passing. And the Republican Administration intends to supply this protection and to assist in every possible legitimate way the farmers and merchants of the South.

"No man more than does President Harding realizes the need of a Republican Party worthy of the name in the States of the South. The Republican Party needs the South just as much as the South needs the Republican Party, and those directing the affairs of the Republican Party are now thoroughly alive to the importance of the situation. Never before was the outlook so bright and the Republicans do not intend to let any grass grow under their feet in taking advantage of the situation.

"One of the problems confronting the Republicans in the reorganization of the party in the South involves, of course, the so-called and always troublesome patronage question. We realize that the appointments to office should be most carefully considered and that in making these appointments those who have in the past borne the burden in good faith, though in many instances without showing any great ability, should be accorded some recognition. However, here again the situation is changed, and today the Republican Party numbers among its Southern adherents some of the leading citizens of the South, and these men are going to be recognized.

"The President has determined upon the policy in South Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia and Louisiana, where the party organization needs radical treatment, and in these States he has requested groups of upstanding citizens to get together men who will reflect the very best Republican sentiment of their respective States and who will make suggestions to him, making possible the appointment of men and women to office who will merit the approval of the best citizenship of their various communities. This is the most forward looking and constructive policy ever presented by a Republican President with regard to the Southern problem and I am convinced that it is going to bear fruit tenfold.

"However, and the fact might just as well be admitted, the main problem in the South remains the negro question. The Republicans of the United States generally do not expect nor do they wish a situation to develop where negro domination in the South would be possible. And, furthermore, they know that such a situation is not likely now or at any time in the future. Yet many of these same Republicans whose thoughts are as expressed will not publicly admit that the above statement is correct. In this connection it may be well again to allude to the fact that it is the general policy of the President to appoint to office only those who have the respect and are backed by the best sentiment of their respective localities, and this applies to the whole of the United States. The general and the best thought of the Republicans is that as the negro race becomes better educated a greater degree of tolerance will develop in the South; as a matter of fact it is developing now, and as it develops there will be a larger participation of the colored man in the affairs of the State and nation, though not up to the point of control. Of such a situation as that I see no present or future possibility.

"This in brief is the Southern situation as I view it. The change is at hand Why should the South continue its isolation, an isolation that operates only to its own disadvantage? Nothing will so benefit the South as the building up of a real and influential Republican Party in those States. I believe that such a party is at last in sight. In 1922 we are going to put Republican candidates in every district in the South, and they are going to be candidates who will command respect as well as votes. Mark my words there is going to be a real fight south of Mason and Dixon's line next year."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

NORFOLK VA VIRGINIAN PILOT
JULY 15, 1921

Police Bar Contested Delegations When Members Attempt to Get In

THREATEN TO NAME SEPARATE TICKET

Anderson's Keynote Speech Gives Party's Attitude on the Race Question

The Republican party of Virginia definitely "broke" with the negroes of the party yesterday when representatives of contesting colored delegations were barred from the deliberations of the State convention for lack of proper credentials. As a consequence, the negroes, under the leadership of Joseph R. Pollard, of Richmond, who was a candidate for United States Senator on the Republican ticket last year, after being denied admittance, held a "rump" session and decided to call a "lily black" convention in Richmond, September 5, for the nomination of a State ticket. They did not even make a plea to the credentials committee yesterday afternoon.

Three negro delegates, two from Newport News and one from Hampton, who presented the proper credentials, were admitted to the floor and took part in the proceedings.

Pollard and several other negroes were denied admittance by policemen at the door of the Armory yesterday morning. The policemen explained that the colored delegates did not have proper credentials and consequently were not entitled to admission.

Pollard in Statement

After he had been refused admittance, Pollard charged that the colored delegates had been barred because of their color, and declared in the hall outside the auditorium that a "lily black" convention would take place in Richmond, September 6.

In an interview yesterday Pollard declared the negroes had "bolted" the convention "because it was illegally constituted, the colored voters not having been given a chance to register their views on the selection of delegates in many of the cities." He referred specifically to city and ward conventions for which calls were made for white voters only.

"That was clearly in violation of the recent rule of the national convention," Pollard declared. "The national convention ordained specifically against such practice, and the rule of the convention is supreme authority in the Republican party.

Not Barred by Color

"No negro was barred because of his color," said Charles A. Hammer, of Harrisonburg, State secretary, last night, in discussing the matter. "Those men were barred because they failed to have the proper credentials."

The leaders of the convention expressed little concern at the threat of Pollard to contest the legality of the Norfolk convention, and to hold a separate convention in Richmond. Henry W. Anderson, temporary chairman, and C. Bascom Slemp, Congressman from the Ninth District, refused to comment on it.

"Fine," said Mr. Anderson with a smile, as the information was imparted to him.

Mr. Anderson handled the negro question deftly in his keynote address yesterday afternoon. He diplomatically discouraged negro officeholders, and expressed the wish that the race question might be removed from politics with a view to solving the problem in a spirit of fair-mindedness and sympathy between the races.

Holding of Office

Referring to the holding of office, Mr. Anderson said:

"It is an essential of free and efficient government that persons chosen for, or appointed to, public office, should be those who are best qualified by character, education and experience to discharge the duties of such offices, and are truly representative of the communities which they serve.

"The white people of Virginia, constituting over two-thirds of its population, holding nearly 95 per cent of its property, with centuries of discipline and training in the difficult tasks of self government are charged and moral fibre of the people through unjust and inefficient government, and a burdensome system of taxation; that for twenty years it has stifled the social, political and industrial life of this Commonwealth, and that progress in Virginia is impossible so long as it endures.

"Pause for a moment and think! Our forefathers came to Virginia to escape oppression and find liberty. Over three hundred years ago, almost in sight of where I now stand, they convened the first free representative assembly, and raised on Virginia soil the standard of free government in America. The voice of a Virginian, Henry, called the colonists to arms to resist oppression, and Washington, a Virginian, led them to victory. A great group of Virginians founded the government of this Union upon principles of liberty, and guided its steps through the period of its youth. A Virginian planted the standard of the Union on the heights of Mexico, in defense of the liberty of Texas; another led its armies for the freedom of Cuba, while a greater Virginian than these sacrificed all for his conception of right and liberty; and the graves of his heroic soldiers make sacred the soil of this State. And finally upon the hills of Argonne the blood of the youth of Virginia is yet fresh, mingling its colors with the sunrise of a broader liberty for mankind.

Right to Register

"Then turn from this record of its glory, and point out to Virginians their Constitution, and the laws under which they live. Point to the fact that their sons were promptly registered for battle, but their right to register to vote is subject to the whim of a pollician; that Virginians went forth to battle for free government and "self-determination" in Europe, but at home only one in ten of the population can vote; that the soldiers who returned from war, with hearts inspired by the victory for freedom, had lost their right to vote at home, unless in their absense some one had unlawfully paid their poll taxes; that while they were giving their all for liberty, the politicians were raising their taxes; that their whole oppressive government is a burden upon their industry, and a denial of every principle of freedom.

"Then ask Virginians how long this shall endure—how long will they deny their birthright of liberty, and the spirit of their heroic dead; how long will they blind their children in the chains of political and economic slavery to maintain an office-holding tyranny, which fattens on their oppression, and uses the taxing power to strengthen its control. Then let them answer at the ballot box. The answer rests with them."

On the negro question Mr. Anderson took a broad view, but at the same time showed a disinclination to allow them to hold office in the State. He also spoke of the impossibility of social intermingling between the races. He urged the race question be removed from politics and an effort be made with sympathy and open-mindedness to solve the difficulties which have existed for years between the races.

Suggests Remedies

Following his criticism of the Contitution and his discussion of the race question, Mr. Anderson turned to remedies.

He asked the party to pledge itself to a prompt and complete revision of the State Constitution; to pledge itself to a revision of the election laws "so that they will encourage, not prevent, voting by competent and qualified persons. yet protect the State and local governments from any danger of control by the ignorant and incompetent."

The electoral machinery, he said, should be removed from the judges to the people under proper safeguards. The requirements for registration, in his belief, should be simplified and clearly defined by law. He urged several other remedies to effect simplified voting.

Mr. Anderson condemned the Legislature for refusing to reapportion the Senatorial and House districts of the State as a "flagrant evidence of their contempt for the rights of the people."

Taxation Suggestions

On finance and taxation Mr. Anderson was specific in his remedies.

"We should specifically pledge the Republican party" he said, "to a complete reorganization of our State and local governments on business and efficient lines; a reduction of the number of officeholders and public employes to the number actually necessary for a government properly organized and efficiently administered; the conduct of the government, State and local, on lines of strictest economy; a complete revision of our tax system on a basis of equality and equity; the complete abolition of the fee system; the extension of the budget systems to all branches of the local governments; a complete audit of the accounts of the State and its public institutions by a public auditor not connected with the government; a material reduction in taxes, which can readily be accomplished if the government be administered with that economy which the tax-burdened people are compelled to apply

MORE

"I am convinced from a careful study of this subject that with the Government properly reorganized and administered, taxation, State and local, can be reduced at least 25 per cent, and probably 50 per cent, with increased efficiency. Even then the tax revenues would exceed those of 1916, only five years ago."

On public health matters Mr. Anderson advocated modern and adequaate systems of hygiene and sanitation; liberal provision for the Public Health Service; proper supervision over the health of children in the schools, and proper regulations for prevention of disease.

Urges School Reforms

Mr. Anderson deplored the fact that Virginia stands forty-third in schools, and suggested the following reforms: The abolition of the State Board and substitution of a smaller board appointed by the Governor and ratified by the Senate; appointment by that board of a State superintendent, selected solely for fitness, to be purely an administrative officer; division superintendents to be appointed by the State superintendent from lists of nominees furnished by local boards of trustees; cities and towns made the units of local administration; number of school trustees largely reduced, and elected; adequate compulsory education law.

The Republican party, Mr. Anderson said, should pledge itself against the proposed $50,000,000 bond issue, which, in his opinion, would create a "log-rolling fund" at this time, and thus cause a public scandal. He advocated, however, a vigorous program of road building.

The Department of Agriculture, Mr. Anderson declared, should be enlarged; the State should establish adequate research departments; and many experiment stations; a system of credits under the Agricultural Department should be established; and an adequate system of co-operative storage and marketing should be developed.

Attacks Insurance Department

The Insurance Department, Mr. Anderson charged, is allowing companies to discriminate against the citizens and property of the State. This condition should be investigated, he said.

Touching on the industrial situation, Mr. Anderson declared the greatest need of legitimate industry is "freedom for individual and co-operative effort and less inquisitorial and restraining interference by the Government." The right to engage in enterprises or start work, or the right to change employment or stop work should not be subjected to interference, he told the voncention.

Referring to Hampton Roads, Mr. Anderson said:

"We should pledge ourselves to a broad and constructive policy, in co-operation with the Federal Government, for the development of the harbor of Hampton Roads and the ports fronting thereon. In this harbor Virginia has one of the great natural assets of the world, which it has utterly neglected. It should be fully developed to provide cheap and attractive facilities for shipping; to open up direct outlet to foreign markets for the agricultural, coal, mineral and other products of this State, and the great territory of the West; to place Virginia in line for the best European immigration and to furnish convenient and open port facilities to all sections of the country naturally tributary thereto. In this great harbor Virginia has an opportunity to make a gift to the Nation almost equal in importance to its princely gift of the Northwest territory.

"These are some of the specific remedies which I propose for existing evils in Virginia. They are fundamental in character and far-reaching in purpose. To make them effective there must be a complete reorganization of this Government, with the restoration of political and economic freedom in this Commonwealth."

At the conclusion of the afternoon meeting committees were appointed by the chairman. Henry Bowden, of Norfolk, headed the credentials committee; L. P. Summers, of Washington County, the permanent organization committee; R. H. Angell, of Roanoke, the resolutions committee; R. H. Fulwiler, of Staunton, the party plans committee; P. G. Bowman, of Shenandoah, the committee on order of business.

The delegates were taken to the Army and Naval Base following the afternoon meeting, and from there to Ocean View, where they were given tickets to all the concessions.

Fight Is Started On the New G.O.P. Party in Georgia

Atlanta Constitution
8/3/21

Fulton County Club Calls fo Meeting of Old State Central Committee.

That it's war to the hilt in the republican ranks in Georgia, following the recent meeting in Taft hal when the old state central committee was wiped out and the machinery of the party placed in new hands, became manifest last night at a mass meeting held under the auspices of the Fulton County Republican club at Big Bethel church. All of the speakers except two were negroes. The attendance was estimated by officers of the organization at 2,000.

The chief features of the meeting was the passage of a resolution asking John W. Martin, chairman of the old state central committee, which has been wiped out, to call a meeting of his committee to confer on the appointment of the new body of fifty at the Taft hall meeting, and a request that the ten negroes appointed on the new committee quit their jobs at once.

Another resolution was adopted providing that a republican committee of 10,000 be organized in Atlanta at once.

B. J. Davis, chairman; T. W Holmes, secretary; Rev. C. M. Manning, of Central Park Normal and Industrial institute, of Savannah made the principal addresses.

A request was made that Henry Lincoln Johnson make clear his position to his constituency in the state, relative to the new committee and its policies.

Negro leaders from all parts of the state were in attendance. C. A Shaw, ex-secretary of the N. A. A C. P., said that the negroes should not be treated worse by the republican party than they have been treated by prominent democrats of the south. He further declared that the laws of Georgia do not permit persons from outside the state coming within it to set up organizations for the government of its peo-

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Political — 1921.

Election.

National.

The Louisville, News 9/17/21

WHAT DO COLORED VOTERS THINK OF THIS?

HAVE THE POLICE THE RIGHT TO THREATEN AND BULLDOZE MEN WHO ARE AGAINST THE REPUBLICAN TICKET?

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC POLICE, WHEN YOU ARE AGAINST THEIR PARTY?

COLORED VOTERS THINK OVER THIS INCIDENT AND REMEMBER IF THEY CAN "ROUGH OVER" ONE COLORED MAN, THEY CAN MISTREAT ALL!

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, ROBT. ELLIOTT WAS ARRESTED AT JACKSON AND FINZER BY DEPUTY SHERIFF "STUBBY" MULLIGAN. HIS OFFENSE WAS THAT HE DISTRIBUTED LITERATURE OF THE LINCOLN INDEPENDENT PARTY. HE WAS TAKEN TO THE FIFTH DISRICT POLICE STATION WHERE HE WAS FACED BY CAPTAIN HEIMERDINGER AND TOLD TO "KEEP OUT OF MY DISTRICT." THE CAPTAIN SAID ELLIOTT WAS TAKING "BREAD AND MEAT" OUT OF HIS MOUTH AND THAT IT WAS A MAN TO MAN PROPOSITION WITH HIM, AND HE WAS NOT GOING TO STAND FOR IT. THE CAPTAIN AND THE DEPUTY SHERIFF ARE BOTH REPUBLICANS. THEY BOTH CURSED AND THREATENED ELLIOTT AND WERE GUILTY OF CONDUCT UNBECOMING AN OFFICER.

COLORED CITIZENS CAN NOW SEE THERE IS NO DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS WHEN A COLORED MAN RUNS COUNTER TO THEIR WISHES.

DO COLORED PEOPLE BELONG TO ALLEGED REPUBLICANS? ARE THEY SLAVES THAT CAN BE WHIPPED AND BEATEN WHEN THEY GET TIRED OF REPUBLICAN FOOLISHNESS. THINK THIS OVER AND REMEMBER IF THEY CAN GET AWAY WITH THIS STUFF, WE ARE SLAVES INDEED!

This is the Circular "Appealing to Colored People's Reason," that caused Mr. Elliott's near Arrest

The Lincoln Independent Party is a movement started by a number of our Race who believe the "Republican" party has become lily white and anti-Negro. They believe the best way to teach the "Republican" machine a lesson is to defeat it at the polls. The Republican party is in power in city, state and nation and yet it has done nothing for us although every white man who has a political job has it by virtue of the Negro votes. Not satisfied with not having given us any decent recognition in the way of positions and jobs that would create respect for the Race, the local "Republican" machine has gone out of its way to tell the world that it is not the "Negro's friend," etc. It has made distinct effort to catch the anti-Negro vote by such acts as these:

1. Having a "Republican Day" and sending invitations and tickets to everybody but the Colored voters—when there would really be no Republican Party here without us.

2. By putting up "jim-crow" signs in the public parks—something never done by the rankest Democrat. By taking them down as a political move and by putting them up again to express their contempt and disregard for the Negro.

3. By advertising during the man shortage in the war period, for "husky Negro women" to work on the streets—not for husky women, Jew women, Irish women but, "Negro women." Surely Colored women can resent this insult.

4. By having a councilman—Zeizer—to introduce a jim-crow street car bill. It never passed but the appeal was made by a "Republican" Council to catch the anti-Negro Whites.

5. By segregating the Colored voters when Harding spoke at the Armory.

6. By defeating two efforts made by the Race to elect a Representative from the 10th Ward.

7. By opposing a Colored candidate for the Board of Education, when that was not a political office, proving they are anti-Negro and as prejudiced as the rankest Democrat.

All this is the work of "Republicans" none of whom would have a city job without our votes. They are no more like the original Republicans—like Lincoln and Roosevelt and Bradley than water is like wine. They are "Republicans" for office only. They do not know what real Republicanism is.

Therefore the Lincoln Independent Party will put a ticket in the field in an effort to teach these so-called "Republicans" a lesson. The Colored ticket cannot win the Mayor etc, we all know, but it can put in five or six minor offices and that is more than we have now and ever did have.

The "Republican" machine has oodles of money and it will pay members of our ownRace to lie and villify the men who are trying to break up this condition for the good of the Race. They will say it is a Democratic move and that if we vote for the Lincoln Independent Party that it will elect the Democratic ticket. What if it does? Will it make any difference to the "Negro" what set of white men hold the offices—whether they are Democrats or lily-white "Republicans."

The Lincoln Independent Party cannot hope to refute the lies and the personal slander the machine will put out through Colored men who have little two by four jobs and others who are getting $3 to $4 a day during the campaign.

The facts are put before Colored men and women,—think for yourself. If after thinking this matter over you feel that your self-respect and your Race pride can allow you to support the so-called "Republican" ticket then do so. But if you want to teach the "Republican" party, locally and nationally a lesson, if you want to prove to the world you are neither tools nor pawns to be used at election time, help the Lincoln Independent Party to poll 15,000 votes and respect for the Negro in Louisville will increase 1,000 per cent. Read and think—

That's' All

The Louisville, News 8/27/21

A WORD TO M PEOPLE

Stop, Look, Listen!

Railroad sign for danger. I will alter that just a trifle and say in this case, Stop!, Review and Change! your method. Stop for you have been insulted. Review the times and the different ways that you have been insulted and deceivedY by the people that represent the party that we have put our trust in these many, many years. For the last time I am one that no party can tuck away with perfect content without any concessions whatever as a vote to a party simply because I am a Colored man. I want to call your attention to some of the many ways we as a race have been insulted and by the people that we have expected to protect and reward us first;

Remember the ad in a white paper:

"Women to work as street sweepers, white women need not apply. Signs for Colored in public parks, things that we have never had thrust upon us before, not even by a party that we have opposed nor did not expect anything from. Shall we discuss these things on street corners and be contented with that or must we wake up and realize our strength, we have been asleep these many years. Change means, it is time for us to find some method to force whoever we support to give us a promise or pledge and stick to it, not any individual reward or reward any one for deceiving our people, but a reward to the people and for the people as a whole and deal with them as such. Now the only remedy that will save us and alter the present condition will be in uniting our forces.

"We must think and work fast, get ready for registration day, thats the time for you to make your move, not by registering Democratic or Republican or any other party but emphasizing that you are an "Independent" and then and only then will the Negro be able to tell which party that they are for, and will and can elect, and that's the party that's prepared to meet the terms that we ask, which will only be fair. Now I know I will get the support of our women workers and their vote. I am appealing to the men of our race that are real men. There is not a cent back of this movement other than what I pay out of my own pocket unless some one sympathizes with us and one of us. I mean if we are independent, let us not receive any support from any other party, then you are really "Independent".

Now men and women of our race remember we must get together; let me hear from you individually or will address anybody of persons in sympathy with this movement. I want to call your attention to the unselfishness of the editor of this paper, Mr. William Warley, who has always upheld the standards of our race. In publishing this article, shows that he does not want to overlook anything that will be of any benefit to the race. We need broad-minded men of this calibre. Watch the News next issue.

JESSE J. TAYLOR
2204 W. Chestnut St.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

N. Y. C. COMMERCIAL
SEPTEMBER 23, 1921

SENATOR HARRISON'S PEEVISHNESS

Mississippi is represented in the Senate by one Pat Harrison, who has just turned forty years of age. He comes from Gulfport, a small town down in the southern end of the state and is distinctly a small town statesman. If it were not for the fact that he managed to get himself elected as a United States Senator such vaporings as he brought forth on Wednesday would not be noticed outside of the coterie that gathers around the cracker barrel in the country store. As a matter of fact, it was just exactly to this class of people that his remarks were addressed. It was exactly the kind of a speech which the politician of the demagogic type prepares for home consumption. One has to understand the nature of Senator Harrison's constituency to appreciate this, for it consists largely of cotton farmers of the poorer type, who seldom see a newspaper and many of whom could not read one if they did.

The State of Mississippi has a population of 1,790,618, of which more than half, or to be exact, 935,184 are negroes. There are only 240,121 persons, including negroes, living in cities, such cities ranging in population from 2,500 to 25,000. The remainder, 1,550,497, including negroes, are scattered all over the state, making an average of 38.6 persons to the square mile. It is estimated that the state contains 397,915 families. More than half of them will be negroes, so that the probability is that some 175,000 copies of Senator Harrison's speech will be franked at the Government's expense to the people of the State of Mississippi, or perhaps less, allowing for those who can't read, of which the percentage is very large.

With this sort of background, one can understand a little better why Senator Harrison objects to the President of the United States taking a week's vacation, notwithstanding the fact that he himself has had a month, and how he happens to snap up the sensational play of "Mr. Zero" in Boston and declaim that "millions of Americans are hanging their heads in shame because men who helped win the war were being offered on the auction block in Boston." He would not, of course, explain to the people back home that the so-called auction block was merely a clever advertisement to get a job, and that the men were not being sold into actual slavery, such as was implied.

He is absolutely correct in his statement that the American people want more work and less play, but they have a strong desire to have that applied right in the United States Senate. If Senator Harrison and others of his kind had worked one-tenth as hard during his entire term of office as has President Harding and his cabinet during the past six months, the country would not be in the predicament it is today. If Senator Harrison had accomplished during his entire term of office one one-hundredth of 1 per cent as much as any single member of the present administration he might have some claim to usefulness, but so far as any visible results are concerned, his services to the nation are best represented by a cipher with the rim cut off.

The Southern Christian Advocate
Southwestern 9/15/21

GET READY TO VOTE

To the Colored Republicans of the South:

—You are hereby advised and informed at the May session of the Republican National Committee, held in the city of Washington, D. C., a resolution was passed providing that hereafter no individual will be permitted to participate in the deliberations of a precinct, county, district, state or national Republican convention unless that individual is a qualified voter under the laws of that state.

This is a matter that vitally affects our racial group, for they are the ones most largely disfranchised and who are not registered voters. But we must face the facts as they are and frankly state that quite a large percentage of our group, who are not qualified voters in the South, are in this unfortunate shape because they do not attempt to meet the requirments in due time.

In most of the southern states the prerequisite to being a qualified voter is to pay one's poll tax on or before the first day of February, and then go to the county clerk and register.

Let us urge that both our men and women get busy and pass the word down the line and urge that those of our group who have been derelict heretofore, shall pay their poll taxes in due time and register; for if we fail in this, we shall be left out of consideration hereafter.

I again warn you that your political life is at stake.—Perry W. Howard, Special Assistant Attorney General, U. S., Washington, D. C.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

National.

Political - 1921.

Elections.

Want The Negro But Not The Negro Issue

RALEIGH N C OBSERVER
JULY 19, 1921

In his statement Mr. Linney discloses his position very clearly and very plainly. It is exactly what he and other Republicans have held to all along, and simply stated it is this:

The North Carolina Republicans are using every influence in their power to secure a close division of the white vote. When they think, by pretending to acquiesce in the constitutional amendment, that the white vote is solidly arrayed about equally between the Democratic and Republican parties, they will go along with the national Republicans and reintroduce the negro as a voter. This, they argue, will give the Republican party a safe and certain Republican majority without reintroducing the negro as an issue in politics. In other words, they are in favor of the negroes voting but they want the white Republicans to hold all the offices until they think their party is safely in the saddle. Summed up, the Republican position is: We don't want the injury of negro politics to come to our party, but otherwise we are in favor of full negro participation in politics.

What did Linney say?

1. He told the committee that he "opposed the adoption of the constitutional amendment"—that is he voted to continue every negro twenty-one years of age as a voter in North Carolina. The constitutional amendment requiring education and knowledge, which Mr. Linney opposed, is the only thing today that stands between North Carolina and the same negro government we had in 1894-1898. That or some other amendment or legal restriction on suffrage alone makes possible the control of government by the white people of North Carolina. Every voter in North Carolina remembers the campaign when the constitutional amendment was ratified. The issue was clear cut: Shall the ignorant negro be disfranchised? Mr. Linney voted against disfranchising him and thereby voted to continue Russellism in North Carolina.

2. Mr. Linney not only prided himself on his vote to give the ignorant negro the power to dictate in North Carolina, but he fortified his position by pointing with pride to the fact that his father, the late Romulus Z. Linney, then Republican member of Congress from the Eighth District, "advocated an act enforcing the provisions of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments." That was equivalent to advocating turning over the counties of eastern North Carolina to unrestricted negro government and give the ignorant negro voters the balance of power in North Carolina.

3. Mr. Linney says he favors an educational qualification applying alike to the white and colored voters. That is to say, he is opposed to the Lincoln plan which the late President advocated for Louisiana. Mr. Lincoln wished to leave the ballot in the hands of the white voters, who had always exercised it, even if they had not learned to read and write. Then he favored admitting the negroes as they qualified by some test that showed their fitness. Mr. Linney would disfranchise the soldiers, who fought in all wars, and put them exactly on an equality with the colored voter.

4. Mr. Linney says he desires to "eliminate the negro issue." There is one way to eliminate it and only one way: the way approved by the voters when the constitutional amendment was ratified. You can remove the negro issue only by making it impossible for the ignorant negro to have weight and influence in North Carolina politics. In the old times the Republican politicians would denounce the negro issue in public and at night organize the solid negro vote. When Russell was in power, by the grace of the ignorant negro vote, not only did every live ignorant negro vote, but they voted dead negroes and absent negroes and eighteen-year-old negroes, and then stood on the house-tops and decried the negro issue.

5. Mr. Linney denounced what he called "the Red Shirt Campaign." Of course. All Republicans who despise the constitutional amendment denounce that uprising of the white people of the State to throw off the yoke of negro rule and Russell rule and incompetency that disgraced the commonwealth. That campaign did not exaggerate the evils of the rule that aroused the decent people of the State. It could not be exaggerated. It was so vile and so disgraceful that white women lived in terror. The defeat of the Republican party in that campaign was necessary to save North Carolina from the sort of corruption and bestiality which compelled ministers of the gospel to walk the streets of Wilmington at night to protect the women of the city. But because it drove Republicanism from power and under Aycock's leadership secured the constitutional amendment every Republican foams at the mouth when he reads of that white supremacy campaign. Mr. Linney may as well learn now as later that the attempt to set aside the constitutional amendment, or its equivalent, would restore the conditions such as existed under Russell and would compel another white supremacy campaign. Either that, or the sons of the men who protected North Carolina womanhood lack the stuff of which their fathers were made.

6. Mr. Linney pleads an alibi about the letter sent out over his signature. Its purport he says was not "intended to enter into any agreement by which any legally qualified voter should be deprived of the right to vote," but the purpose was "to agree not to insist on the right of all negro women to vote." He says he does not want all illiterate negroes to vote. But he opposed the amendment which was the instrument that denied them the vote. Nobody ever heard of Linney denying access to the polls when Republicans were in power in North Carolina. And everybody with a thimbleful of sense knows if the Republicans were in power in North Carolina every negro man and woman, the more ignorant the quickest, would be hustled to the polls.

7. "I did not as chairman of the Republican committee attempt to organize the negro voters." Of course not. And why? Because the Democrats were in power and he knew such attempt would be abortive. Besides, it was not policy to try to organize men who would not be permitted to vote. The better policy was to try to fool white voters into thinking they could safely divide. And when divided, what then? History would repeat itself and the negroes would be solidly organized, put in office, and North Carolina troubled again. Mr. Linney said in 1894 and in 1896 "the negro problem in the South was by organizing him (the negro) in a mass and voting him that way." Asked what were the results of that policy, Mr. Linney is quoted as saying, "That is the period of negro domination." And yet in the same statement Mr. Linney denied that the white supremacy campaign was necessary to end "negro domination."

8. Cross-examined by Mr. Britt, an Asheville Republican, Mr. Linney said that "the only way any of the colored race would get to vote in the South would be by having a divided white vote sufficient to protect those who were given the right to vote." That means if the Republicans could obtain power in North Carolina, every negro would vote, ignorant or not. The Republican program is very simple: Divide the white voters in two camps and let the negroes dominate the State by voting the Republican ticket. There is not a ten-year-old child who does not understand the program. It needs only to be exposed to open the eyes of every white voter who thinks more of the State than he does of the Republican party.

9. Mr. Linney said that in his letter he did not mean to strike at voting of the negro race in North Carolina. He is quoted as saying "Not in the least. My construction later, when I got it, was that the purpose of it was no other than an agreement to get rid of the issue."

And so the whole thing resolves itself into this: Mr. Linney stands with all North Carolina Republicans and is opposed to the negro issue but he wants the negro vote. As long as the Democrats will not let the negroes vote unless they qualify under the Constitution he will not organize them. To do so would raise the negro issue and Republicans would lose white voters.

It is all as plain as a pike-staff. The negro issue hurts. The negro vote is the only hope of Republican victory. If by some camouflage the issue can be hidden and the vote secured, the Republican leaders in North Carolina will be happy.

But it cannot be done! Not as long as North Carolina people continue to have good sense and love their State.

WILL HEAR THE GOSPEL

There is no real news, as the simple woman told Alfred Tennyson, except the good news of the gospel. We are all apt to grow indifferent to the claims of religion, but it is after all the vital thing that grips us.

Where do you find men and women gather weeks at a time with deepest interest? It is when some preacher who has a burning message presents it with power and interest. For more than five weeks Evangelist Ham has been preaching in Goldsboro twice every day. In sweltering days thousands of people crowd the tent, one night more than ten thousand being in attendance. Such meetings do good beyond calculation.

G. O. P. LEADERS ARRIVE IN CITY

Atlanta Constitution
7/24/21

Republicans of National Note Reach Atlanta for Conclave With Heads of Party in Georgia.

Republican leaders of national note arrived in Atlanta late Saturday afternoon to consult with local members of the party concerning the proposed rehabilitation of the party in Georgia. Clarence C. Miller, secretary of the republican national committee; C. H. Houston, assistant secretary of commerce; "Joe" Keeling, well-known Indiana republican, and William S. McGinnis, assistant sergeant-at-arms of the house of representatives and traveling representative of the national republican congressional committee, composed the party.

The delegation comes to Atlanta to meet with a committee of 100 representative Georgia republicans at the city Auditorium next Tuesday morning for conference on the complete reorganization of the party in the state. The committee, which will consider the question has been chosen by the national committee, invitations to the session having been mailed out from national headquarters about two weeks ago.

Mr. Miller, the secretary of the national committee, is a former congressman from Minnesota, and Mr. Houston is well known in the southern states through his connection with the development of the Dixie highway. Mr. Keeling's name has long been linked with the activities of the republican party in the country, and he is an acknowledged lead-

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er, being a member of the national committee.

Reasons for Presence.

"We are here now for consultation with the local and state leaders of the republican party," said Mr. Keeling. "Our object in coming here is, of course, to advise with the Georgians on the reorganization of the party strength in the state. The leaders of the party here concede this to be a necessity and we have been sent along to give them whatever aid we can.

"Of course nothing can be done until we know our ground and it will require the two days for conference we have between now and the organization meeting Tuesday to know each other's ideas and the situation as it now stands."

"Mr. Keeling, who is republican national committeeman from Indiana; Mr. Miller, who is former congressman from Minnesota, and Mr. Houston, a leading southern business man of Chattanooga, prior to as E. Scott, local republican leader, and others have nailed the rumor as a total error.

Mr. Scott and Mr. Karnes were among the prominent Atlantans who welcomed the gentlemen from Washington upon their arrival in the city Saturday afternoon. The entire party is stopping at the Georgian Terrace during their stay in the city.

List of State Republicans Asked to Atlanta Meeting

Atlanta Constitution 7/27/24

Following is the complete official list of the Georgia republicans invited by the national committee to reorganize the party in Georgia, depose the old state central committee and elect a new committee, and a new chairman.

It is the first publication of the list; and purported partial lists given out unofficially from Washington were entirely incorrect and repudiated by Secretary Clarence B. Biller, of the national committee. The list here published is from Mr. Miller's file copy, loaned to The Constitution for the purpose.

Among the Atlantans invited were a number of the city's most prominent citizens, including Dr. Joseph Jacobs, H. G. Hastings, Lindsey Hopkins, R. N. Berrien, Jr., C. W. McClure, Dr. T. H Peck, J. T. Rose, Thomas E. Scott, Dr. H. E. Stockbridge, C. A. Wickersham, G. F. Willis, W. S. Witham, Ernest Woodruff and many others

The full list follows:

Walter Ackerman, Cartersville; Dan H. Adams, Macon; Charles Adamson, Cedartown; H. A. Allen, Austell building, Atlanta; C. A. Ames, Americus; John Archbold, Ames, Americus; John Archbold, Thomasville; H. M. Atkinson, Atlanta; Charles Ackerman, Macon; C. M. Awtray, LaGrange; Alex Anderson, Nelson.

Charles P. Bailey, Atlanta; John Barclay, Rome; Dr. O. L. Barnwell, Norcross; Robert Bates, Atlanta; E. R. Belcher, Brunswick; R. N. Berrien, Jr., Atlanta; T. A. Bond, Atlanta; J. A. Bracewell, Stone Mountain; Ben Bradley, Tate; W. C. Bradley, Columbus; W. M. Bricken, L. Franklin, Adairsville; Judge Freeman, Greenville.

T. J. Galley, Marietta; J. W. Glover, Marietta; F. B. Gordon, Columbus; J. J. Gordy, Richland; A. Sylvester Stewart, Crawfordsville; Dr. H. E. Stockbridge, Atlanta; J. N. Sparling, Decatur; Dr. E. C. Smith, Bainbridge; Thomas Sprinkle, Toccoa; A. J. Spence, Cave Springs; C. E. Smith, Carrollton; J. C. Shurley, Alpharetta.

G. I. Taggart, Savannah; E. C. Teasley, Toccoa; Landon Thomas, Augusta; T. J. Thompson, Flowery Branch; H. H. Tift, Tifton; J. T. Tucker, Gainesville; Albert N. Tumlin, Cave Springs; C. R. Thompson, Lawrenceville; W. J. Tilson, Atlanta; J. P. Taggart, Savannah; W. R. Tucker, Lawrenceville.

Anderson Ulmer, Savannah.

I. C. Wade, Cornelia; T. G. Wade, Montrose; W. W. Wade, Maysville; J. H. Watson, Albany; W. R. Watson, Lithonia; B. W. West, Blue Ridge; C. A. Wickersham, Atlanta; E. S. Willard, Atlanta; C. D. Williams, Tazwell; G. H. Williams, Dublin; Robert Williams, Griffin; G. F. Willis, Atlanta; A. M. Wilson, Pinehurst; B. C. Wilson, Dalton; W. A. Winburn, Savannah; W. S. Witham, Atlanta; Ernest Woodruff, Atlanta; David Woodward, Atlanta; Barry Wright, Rome; A. N. Wilkins, Griffin; Harry N. Wilson, Waycross; Marcellus Woodward, Luella; J. L. Weaver, Ellijay; Fred L. White, Atlanta; J. P. Wood, Augusta, L. K. Webb, Norcross; Fred Young, Toccoa.

Graves, Atlanta; A. M. Griffin, Covington; J. J. Griffin, Stone Mountain; J. R. Griffin, Albany; Dr. W. Y. Gilliam, Copperhill, Tenn.; Dr. E. L. Gilmore, Tallapoosa; C. P. Goree, Atlanta; Clark Grier, Augusta; M. A. Green, Tallapoosa; E. L. Gilliam, Copperhill, Tenn.

O. N. Hadaway, Acworth; E. M. Hagin, Douglasville; Dr. Hamilton, Athens; Wilson Hardy, Rome; Leon A. Hargreaves, Pearson; Harry Haslem, Savannah; H. G. Hastings, Atlanta; Louis Helms, Decatur; A. F. Herndon, Atlanta; E. J. Hinton, Warm Springs; Lindsey Hopkins, Atlanta; R. P. Hufstetler, Chattsworth; T. R. Hutto, Bainbridge; J. A. Hutton, Savannah; Jacob Holmes, Blakely; David T. Howard, Atlanta; Stiles Hopkins, Atlanta; E. B. D. Hutchinson, Buchanan; C. H. Hollow, LaFayette; H. J. Hurdsly, Winder; J. L. Harrison, Gainesville.

John Illges, Columbus, Ga.

Claude E. Jackson, Commerce; Dr. Joseph Jacobs, Atlanta; J. H. Jenkins, Dahlonega; J. B. Johnson, Hiawassee; Charles R. Jones, Rossville; R. T. Jones, Canton; Z. W. Jones, Hapeville; W. H. Johnson, Columbus; J. M. Johnson, Hiawassee.

John Kinsey, Young Harris; Dr. Lawton Kirkland, Savannah; W. T. Ktichens, Mitchell; S. A. Kysor, Atlanta; Alex Kelly, Lithonia.

Mills B. Lane, Savannah; M. S. Lanier, Rome; J. G. Lassiter, Cordele; Archie A. Lewis, Dawson; J. G. Lawis, Kennesaw; A. E. Lockett, Americus; H. O. Lovvorn, Carrollton; Judson Lyons, Augusta; A. L. Leonard, Columbus; Horace Long, Tate.

C. E. MacLin, Rome; George Man, Atlanta; Mac Manly, Newnan; E. H. Mason, Brunswick; W. J. Massee, Macon; J. C. Massey, Hartwell; C. W. Maxley, Wadleigh; Martin May, Atlanta; W. M. McClellan, Buchanan; Frank McLendon, Clarkston; R. A. McCranie, Savannah; H. McDowell, Moultrie; Thomas J. McEllin, Savannah; Robert H. McGinnis, Cartersville; D. H. McKee, Moultrie; M. B. McKinstry, Savannah; Harry Meichilan, Lindale; Charles Mensinger, Atlanta; M. G. Michael, Athens; William Mishoe, Coperton; J. A. Monroe, Tifton; Alex M. Murray, Griffin; C. W. McClure, Atlanta; F. T. Merriam, Rome; Ike Miller, Lee Pope; J. A. Miller, Atco; J. M. Martin, Atlanta.

S. T. Nance, Arlington; J. W. Nelms, Meigs; F. D. Noble, Cedartown.

J. W. Oglesby, Quitman; C. D. O'Kelley, Newnan; E. R. Orr, Dublin.

W. S. Pardonner, Savannah; L. A. Parker, Cordele; Dr. Walker Parks, Toccoa; R. A. Perriman, Atlanta; J. E. Peterson, Fort Gaines; Dan Pettit, Augusta; Charles Philips, Columbus; J. L. Philips, Thomasville; T. L. Philips, Royston; Roscoe Pickett, Jasper; C. W. Pidcock, Moultrie; John D. Pope, Albany; W. H. Pope, Lilly; C. G. Powell, Rockledge; W. R. Porter, Athens; W. M. Prater, Buford; J. E. Pruett, Cumming; C. W. Parker, Elberton; Dr. T. H. Peck, Atlanta.

C. A. Rankin, Lithonia; R. N. Reed, Atlanta; W. F. Reilly, Savannah; G. H. Reinhart, Dublin; J. F. Renfroe, Wrightsville; William Richards, Jasper; E. S. Richardson, Marshallville; G. E. Ricker, Fitzgerald; Olin Robinson, Milledgeville; W. L. Roebuck, Cordele; J. T. Rose, Atlanta; Henry Rucker, Atlanta; W. K. Ruse, Ellijay; I. L. Rakestraw, Jefferson; W. L. Richardson, Gainesville; Frank Rogers, Marietta; W. J. Rooney, Augusta.

J. C. Shane, Atlanta; J. Schwartzweiss, Waynesboro; Walter S. Scott, Savannah; Thomas E. Scott, Atlanta; M. M. Sessions, Marietta; A. K. Sessions, Waycross; E. W. Sherman, Savannah; J. L. Sibley, Milledgeville; B. F. Smith, Dalton; F. L. Souther, Blairsville; L. L. Spence, Ball Ground; J. W. Spinks, Dallas; I. M. tSarr, Lithonia; W. A. Stephens, Adairsville; R. T. Styles, Blue Ridge; Dr. George N. Stoney, Augusta; J.

VIRGINIA REPEATED IN GEORGIA.

Atlanta Constitution 7/27/24

The republican state convention at Norfolk, Va., July 14, Negroes were excluded from the convention because they were Negroes and Chairman Adams of the republican national committee congratulated Bascom Slemp, the sponsor of lily-whitism in the south, for the success of the convention.

Policemen were used to eject Negroes from the convention for no other offense, than that they appeared as duly elected delegates. This outrage was perpetrated under Bascom Slemp, a member of the republican national committee and who poses as chief adviser to the president in southern politics; but in Georgia, the administration agents went Virginia one better. In order to lily-white the state where we have a regular organization consisting of ninety-four members, seventy Negroes and twenty-four whites, the administration called for a list of Georgians, principally furnished by the lily-white element and from which a committee of 200 white men were selected and twenty Negroes. This committee convened in Atlanta last Tuesday and was presided over by carpet-baggers from outside the state. Clarence Miller, of Minnesota, presided. W. S. McGinness, assistant sergeant-at-arms, acted as doorkeeping. Joe Koeling, of Indiana, and C. H. Houston, of Tennessee, were present and assisted in pulling off the stunt. The lily-white bunch could not be trusted to do the work so the agents of the administration were present to put over the proposition. Both prayer and the roll call was omitted. Mr. Miller stated, upon calling the convention to order, that it was the desire of the president to effect in the state an active and efficient republican party under white leadership, that the president believed the only way to effect such an organization was with white leadership.

The rump committee being organized, it proceeded to select from itself a state central committee of fifty persons, forty white and ten Negroes; notwithstanding the fact that the state was duly organized with a regular state central committee stamped at the last national convention as regular. Mr. Miller announced in conclusion that the new-born committee would be recognized by the president and the national committee, as the regular organization in Georgia, and that the committee elected by the people in 1920 and stamped as regular, the national convention was not such an organization as the president wanted and was of no force and effect and would not be recognized by the administration.

The new-born committee was directed to select five of its members to dish out pie in Georgia. The 220 men composing the committee were hand-picked, selected by Mr. Miller representing no body, assembled themselves at the call of Mr. Miller, proceeded to elect themselves the republican party in the state, and announced themselves in charge, and that the organization elected by the people and O. K.'d by the national committee which nominated Harding was at an end, having been outlawed by the administration at Washington, because the majority of its members were Negroes.

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Political — 1921.

Election

National

GOREE AND KARNES

Atlanta Independent 1/29/21

As regards Messrs. Goree and Karnes, the chairman and vice-chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of our state, who were arraigned before the committee last Friday and practically ousted from office, we desire to have it understood that Karnes is an incident and a young irresponsible upstart in the hands of an old lawyer and politician—old enough for his grand daddy—and deserves less punishment and reprimand than Mr. Goree.

Mr. Goree, so far as his office and prominence is concerned, is purely the creature of Negro effort. In politics he has been as much dependent upon Negro support as he has been dependent upon Negroes for his mat and bread. In both cases, he is purely a charge upon the Negro, whom he now deserts and denounces, and seeks to crucify. They made him chairman because of certain representations he made of his fairness to them, and when he violated his promises and reversed his position, the power that made him had a right to unmake him. We made him chairman, and we have unmade him. Among his own people, he had no standing in politics. No man in the state has been more vehement than Mr. Goree in the denunciation of lily whitism. Quoting from his announcement for chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, he said: "I am a regular organization Republican. I take no stock in and have no patience with 'lily whitism.' The Republican party knows no class or sect. It is broad enough to take in all classes of citizens, who are in accord with its principles, believe in its declaration of politics, and are in sympathy with its aims and purposes."

Mr. Goree is a lawyer and knows legal procedure. He is a man of some intelligence and is advised of the rules and regulations of the party organization, and has some knowledge of parliamentary practice.

There was no Democrat in Georgia—not even the Constitution—more bitter in the denunciation of Henry Lincoln Johnson for his evidence before the Senatorial Committee in Chicago last July than Messrs. Goree and Karnes. These two men showed to Johnson the basest ingratitude, Lincoln Johnson having put them through the State Convention as delegates and officers of the organization, over the protest of his best friends. He was warned that neither of them was fit for the places; that Mr. Goree was without a single qualification for the office to which he aspired; and that Karnes was young, irresponsible and a refugee—so far as we knew—without a pedigree. We told Link that these men were too small for the places to which they aspired; and that in less than six months they would kick out of the traces, and would have to be dismissed in the interest of party harmony and efficiency.

Mr. Goree refused to convene the committee; he refused to account for money collected and entrusted to his hands for the promotion of the party interest. He defied the authority that made him. He denounced Henry Lincoln Johnson, and demanded his resignation as National Committeeman. He overturned all party precedents and proceeded to organize a Harding Club after Harding had been elected, for the purpose of eliminating Negroes from the party and lily-whiting the organization. In making application to join his club, you had to tell to what race or nationality you belonged. He stated that the purposes of the club was for political, social and convivial enjoyment, which meant "no Negroes need apply."

Mr. Goree is a lawyer, and knows that the charges were legally filed and served upon him. He knew that upon his failure to appear and answer as summoned, that the committee had a right to enter judgment by default. Instead of appearing before the meeting, he denounced it, and threatened to go to court. As a lawyer , he knows that the newspapers is not the place to file suit. If he desired to go to court for the reason he had been libeled, as a lawyer, he should draw his petition and file it and try it before the legal, constituted authority, and not in the public press.

He has threatened to bring suit or prosecute, or possibly both, Ben Davis and John Martin for causing the charges to be preferred. Davis and Martin invite him to file a suit, and demand an investigation in any court. They gave him an opportunity to be heard before the committee. He refused; but they invite him, if he elects to do so, to call them to court and they will answer. If he desires to explain t o the court why he collected thousands of dollars for campaign purposes and refused to give a list of his collections and disbursements with the names of the parties who contributed, in accordance with the national corrupt practices act, Davis and Martin will meet him in court and listen to his report. If he desires to bring his check books, minutes, cancelled checks into the court and let a jury of twelve men inspect them, Davis and Martin have no objection. If he desires to explain his promises of various post offices to certain white men for campaign funds, let him come into court. If he desires to tell why he would report to the committee and comply with the law of the land and his party, let him file his suit for damage. If he thinks, as a lawyer, that it was no harm to offer his endorsement for money consideration, let him demonstrate it to a jury.

Messrs. Goree and Karnes said it was a Negro movement. It was not a Negro movement, but a party movement. But it was a Negro movement that elected them chairman and vice-chairman. The idea did not originate with white men, and they received but little white support. White men only consented to their election after they saw that the black majority was determined to put them over, under the leadership of Lincoln Johnson. Of the twenty white members of the committee, sixteen of them asked Mr. Goree to resign, and asked him to call the committee for the investigation of the charges against him. At his trial before the committee on the 21st inst., every white member of the committee was present or represented by proxy except J. H. Surber, J. A. Crawford, J. A. Duncan and R. L. Williams, and Mr. Surber had asked him to resign and had asked him to convene the committee. So there were only three white men on the committee that in any way sympathized with him. Of the seventy-four Negro members, every member was represented in person or by proxy except Joe Watson, Bill Satterwhite and O. B. Hines, all of Albany, each of whom is controlled by Joe Watson.

Of the eighty members present, there were thirty-two white men voting in person and by proxy. Many of the white men held proxies of colored men, and every action of the committee was unanimous.

After the committee had found them guilty on every count as charged, a committee of three white men and two colored men were appointed to draft the verdict and resolutions, and the white men were the strongest in the denunciation and condemnation of the accused at the bar. Only three colored men testified before the committee—Dr. W. F. Penn, B. J. Davis and B. S. Ingram, and they were simply used to identify some papers. All of the testimony to prove the charges of graft, bargaining in federal offices and promising endorsements for money, was given by white men—not Negroes. Therefore, the accused were convicted out of testimony of men of their own race.

Messrs. Goree and Karnes are not going to court. They would rather live and die under the odium and the humiliation, than to receive the disgrace that awaits them by a court investigation. If they are innocent and believe they can establish the truth, they will come into court. But if they remain out and blow hot and then cold as they have been doing, since the controversy arose, they will stand convicted and disgraced in the eyes of the party and the public.

REPUBLICANS OPEN HEADQUARTERS WITH JOHN W. MARTIN IN CHARGE.

Atlanta Independent 1/27/21

In accordance with the Gunn resolution, offered by Mr. E. W. R. Gunn, of Oxford, Ga., the Republican organization has opened headquarters in room 302 Central building, Atlanta, Ga., with Mr. John W. Martin, acting head of the party in the state, in charge. The headquarters will be open every day in the week and Republicans from all over the state are invited to drop in and consult Mr. Martin or his representative on all matters pertaining to party affairs in the state and nation.

The action of the Republican State Central Committee in authorizing the opening of the headquarters is filling a long felt want in party government and efficiency. According to the declarations of Mr. Harding, the country will be given a party government, he being an organization man and strongly entrenched in the doctrine of party control—our government being one by parties—and following in the wake of the illustrious Thomas Brackett Reed, who believed that when either the Republican or Democratic party was in control, the party charged with the responsibility ought to be free to act without restrictions or hindrance from the minority party.

The meeting last Friday was attended by eighty-two of the ninety-four members, and it was by a unanimous vote that the Gunn resolution was adopted; and Mr. Martin, under the resolution passed by the committee disqualifying Goree and Karnes and demanding their resignations, has opened the headquarters and taken charge of party affairs in the sense of acting chairman. After the disqualification of Messrs. Goree and Karnes, the party organization designated Mr. Martin to act as head in all party affairs in the state and to co-operate with the national committeeman in all party affairs whether local or nation.

Resolution Authorizing the Opening of Republican Headquarters.

Whereas, the tremendous vote given to the candidate of the Republican party for president in the last election was very largly due to the political sagacity and businesslike methods used by Will H. Hays, one of them being his con-

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(From Other Side.)

ception of the chairmanship of his party being service to the country, and in carrying out this conception Mr. Hays opened Republican headquarters in Washington and kept them open from the time that the congressional campaign closed in 1918 to the present time and said headquarters are still open where any Republican can call for information; and

Whereas, the Republican party of Georgia has never had any official headquarters in this state, maintained by the party, where the party affairs could be administered in a businesslike manner; and

Whereas, the headquarters, so-called, have always been in the office of the chairman, maintained and paid for by said chairman, and no one could feel free to call on said chairman unless the chairman was entirely willing;

Therefore, be it Resolved by the State Central Committee in legal session that the acting head of the State Central Committee be empowered and directed to rent an office and maintain same at the expense of said party to be used as headquarters of said Republican party in this state, and that said party headquarters be kept in a building free of access to any Republican regardless of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and that the same be kept open for the purpose of disseminating literature as to the true principles advocated by the Republican party in the state and nation.

Senators McCormick and Curtis Will Again Bring up Bills Which Would Establish Commission and Render Counties Liable for Suit.

Dallas Express

(By A. N. P.) 3/19/21

Washington, D. C., March 17.—Things will begin to huming in Washington in a short while. Something is going to happen. Just what is enveloped in haze. But turn in whatever direction one pleases, there comes the feeling that a chunk of happening is about to fall and strike someone on the head of his or her divers' aspirations. President Harding is charmingly an enigma. And it is out of this gracious, though baffling, attitude toward things in general, and the Negro in particular, that there arises a mist of anxious and somewhat watchful waiting by the folks "who did the work and decided the election."

There is going to be legislation on lynching presented to the next Congress. To the Associated Negro Press Senator McCormick of Illinois stated that he will again bring up his bill which provides for a Commission on lynching, consisting of five members" to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." The commissioners are to be without salary, except one member designated as Secretary, who shall be paid $5,000 yearly. The commission would be authorized to conduct general injury into the subject of lynchings in the United States, and a final report.

Senator Curtis, of Kansas has another bill, which he expects to reintroduce that makes a penalty on the county in which lynchings occur. There has been some discussion about the constitutionality of this measure, but Senator Curtis stated to the Associated Negro Press, that in his opinion the sub-committee would find the measure constitutional. The sentiment against lynchings is not confined to any section of the country, and has grown with tremendous rapidity, so much so, that Congress cannot longer ignore action on this terrible crime.

"What is going to be President Harding's policy with reference to the Colored American?" That is a universal question, and a very natural one. It can be stated on the very highest autority that President Harding is going to be President of all the people, and he proposes to emphasize American citizenship rather than racial divisions.

There have been few things written on race relations that have been commented on in the newspapers as generally, and by the people at large, as the recent article by former President Taft on southern appointments. While it stands to reason that the President has not yet had an opportunity to give careful consideration to the subject of southern appointments, there is no record of any statement he has made up to date, or any inference, that he will pursue any new policy. As a matter of fact, it can be said with more certainty that he will not. "It is a situation where both sides must use good sense and common judgment," said one of the national leaders. Continuing, he said: "This is not to be an administration of antagonism, and that applies to all."

There seems to be widespread belief that the enlarged committee appointed to consider southern representation in the next national convention knocks in the head the scheme of the "lily whites" and their followers, to wipe Colored Americans from the Republican political map. So strongly were the presentations of actual disfranchisement placed before the sub-committee, that the Committee as a whole refused to take up the subject at their last meeting. It appears now that the committee in their investigations will bring back a report on the conditions of disfranchisement rather than recommend a plan of elimination.

"The committee on Race Legislation" is the name adopted by the group of national leaders who met here during inaugural week and formally opened headquarters at 1216 Pennsylvania Avenue. Col. Henry Lincoln Johnson, Robert R. Church and Charles A. Cottrill were named to select a permanent committee representative of all the states in the Union, with a view to backing and watching all legislation affecting the race. The enlarged committee is now in process of formation. In the meantime the headquarters, situated a little more than half way between the Capitol and the White House, and practically in sight of both, is functioning in a state of preparation, and a conference center on numerous questions of state. Occasionally one may hear gentle discussion of patronage. This subject has been discussed less than ever before, and even the daily newspapers are commenting on on the dearth of applications for federal office as compared with previous administrations.

Among the big surprises is the group of prominent citizens who are not seeking federal appointment. This may be attributed to two things, at least. First, Federal salaries in comparison with the present high high cost of living are not the most inviting. There was a time when the Federal employee who got $4,000 a year was "drawing down more" than ninety-nine and one half per cent of all the people. But today there are scores and scores of people in all parts of the country to whom $4,000 looks small. (There are many to whom it yet looks large). The second reason, therefore, is the fact that those who used to seek political wealth are now enjoying commercial wealth.

MANY DEMOCRATS AT HEART REPUBLICANS

So Asserts Col. Durbin, Former Governor of Indiana.

FRIEND OF MR. HARDING

SAVANNAH GA NEWS
APRIL 4, 1921

Says Negro Shouldn't Be Issue in National Elections.

Many Democrats in the South are Republicans, but they hesitate about coming out and saying so, says Col. Winfield Taylor Durbin, former Governor of Indiana, stopping at the De Soto Hotel, who is of the opinion that the majority of Southerners appreciate protective tariff and other planks in the Republican platform when the party is in power. He feels that they really are Republicans at heart, and they should come out and vote accordingly.

Col. Durbin believes the negro question should not come into consideration in a national election. He can see how it would affect municipal, county and state elections, but believes it should not influence the ballot in a presidential election, that persons should vote for what they want. He believes many persons in the South who want a Republican administration in Washington vote a Democratic ticket because they think they must stick to the so-called "white party."

Speaking of the negro in office Col. Durbin said that in so far as he knew the present administration would not change its former policy. "There are government positions," he said, "for which the negro is well fitted. They make good mail carriers, good elevator men. It wouldn't do to make them postmasters—unless it was for some small rural town—and then I guess the town would object. But then there is the position of minister to Haiti. I do not see why a negro should not hold that; no white man wants to be sent there."

Col. Durbin is a Republican for principle and not for advantage, he said yesterday. He has known President Harding personally many years and says he is a President who will be a President—that he is one of the most democratic men who has occupied the White House, and that the same size hat will fit his head throughout his tenure of office.

The colonel took a cruise to the West Indies last fall and was on the vessel that brought the then President-elect Harding from the Panama canal zone to Norfolk. On the trip Col. Durbin told Mr. Harding just what he had told his two other presidential friends, President Harrison and President McKinley—that the only position he wanted was to remain their friend and to be left at home. He would not take any office, he said, unless he could be persuaded it was his duty to the government to accept it.

Col. Durbin has many friends in Savannah and feels much at home here for during the Spanish-American War the 161st Indiana Volunteers, which he commanded, was stationed for a time near Thunderbolt. There were four other regiments at the same camp, namely the 157th, 158th, 159th and 160th. Col. Durbin's outfit was the only volunteer organization of the five and the unit made an enviable reputation and went from Savannah to Havana, as a part of the army of occupation. Returning to the United States the regiment was mustered out here. After the war Col. Durbin served as Governor of Indiana from 1901 to 1905.

At present Col. Durbin, accompanied by Mrs. Durbin is en route North from Miami where they spent the winter. They go from here to Augusta. Col. Durbin says the hotels ran full at Miami during the winter months and that the season was good, except that it ended two weeks earlier than usual. This was due to the warm weather North, which started tourists homeward.

Speaking of present conditions the colonel says that the farmers in Indiana are in much the same predicament as the Southern cotton growers for many of them are still holding their wheat, not having disposed of it when prices were high. Canadian wheat was sent into this country with the result that the price dropped. Col Durbin sees the end of the present financial stringency about the latter part of the year and predicts that by that time business will be active.

Members of the First Congressional District Republican Club of Georgia were hosts to Col. Durbin at a dinner at Bannon Lodge Saturday night.

Black Buccaneers Of G.O.P. Politics To Be Eliminated

Will Disqualify All But Voting Negroes From Party Posts.

Constitution 4/3/21

BY JAMES A. HOLLOMON.

Constitution Bureau.
Raleigh Hotel.

Washington, April 20.—(By Constitution Leased Wire.)—The Slemp subcommittee of the national republican committee, charged with a reorganization of southern representation in national conventions, had another hearing today looking toward final recommendations, and among those who saw the Virginia congressman were several Georgia republicans. This whole question is one of keen interest to republican factions in Georgia as the existing system of choosing delegates is regarded as directly responsible for Henry Lincoln Johnson, republican committeeman from Georgia, who is the storm-center of southern republicans.

While the Slemp report is not ready, enough is known to definitely anticipate its main provision and the subsequent adoption by the republican national committee of that provision. It is that no delegate will be received in any national convention who is not himself a qualified voter and who has not actually voted in his home state, and, further, that no delegate will be received in whose selection by primary or convention any person has taken part who is not a qualified voter of the state or who has not actually voted in an election under the laws of his state.

This rule, of course, will be of universal application, but its immediate effect will be felt almost wholly in the south. Indeed, it will be famed for the specific purpose of cureing factionalism between "white" and "black and tan" elements, and while the provison will not in anyway discriminate against the voting negro, it will eliminate the low voter as a controlling factor in republican state and local conventions and will put an end to "church-basement conventions," in which in the past rough-and-tumble crowds of negroes, not one in one hundred of whom had or could vote, ruled things by power of force under the leadership of despiring politicians.

Denying to any but qualified voters the right to take part in any way in the control of party machinery, either in state, district or county matters, will be a sweeping blow to negro domination of republican politics in the south, and at the same time it will not deny the negro who can vote from full participation in all party matters through channels of orderly procedure.

REPUBLICAN PARTY REOR-

The Savannah Tribune 5/5/21

The Tribune cannot fully agree with the recent reorganization of the Republican party of the state, because it feels that the regular organization should have been allowed to function in some manner. The national leaders may know best, and deem that they are acting for the best interest of the party. Time alone will determine this. Some of the leaders of the deposed organization may not accept the action of the National committee, and, no doubt, they may be heard from.

LOUISIANA REPUBLICAN FACTIONS IN BIG SPLIT

Concord Register 7/31/21

New Orleans, La., July 29.—The Whites and "black and tans" in the Republican party organization of this state came to a distinct parting of the ways at a conference called in this city by Emile Kuntz, national committeeman from Louisiana. Mr. Kuntz had announced the conference and invited all factions to the meeting in the St. Charles Hotel. The members of the Republican club, a white organization, failed to come and sent an explanation to Kuntz which is interpreted as meaning that they would not appear so long as the voters of the Race were invited. The letter suggested that another meeting a week later be held and that the objectionable parties be barred. Chairman Kuntz has let it be understood that he will accede to their request for a future gathering.

.Political - 1921.

National

Elections

Atlanta Independent 2/5/21

We quote below an excerpt from the Daily Eagle, the only republican daily in Georgia, issued from Gainesville, Georgia, by the Eagle Publishing Company. We publish this editorial because it expresses our views. We took the position all along that the only safe, sane and republican capacity in which the committee could act would be advisory; that the state had a regular organization and it would be futile, foolish and pilitical suicide for any set of men from outside or within the state to assemble themselves together and undertake to do anything to better the conditions of the party in the state except as advisory; that such a committe would have no legislative power and could only advise with the regular organization. If it went beyond its advisory capacity it would work mischief, and cause more disputes, dissension and factions than existed at the time of the sitting. We quite agree with our contemporary and we are publishing its sayings, because they are wholesome, wise and patriotic. Our neightbor remarks:

The Republicans.

Tomorrow about one hundred or more men will meet in Atlanta, for the purpose of having a conference with Mr. Clarence B. Miller, formerly a congressman, but now the secretary of the Republican National committe. Mr. Miller is one of the best informed politicians in the country; conservative in his views, energetic in his actions, and resourceful to the last degree. He comes to meet the Republicans of Georgia, of all factions, shade of opinions and otherwise.

A great deal is expected of this conference, for a conference it is and that is all. The meeting has no legislative power; it is not the machine, it is simply a meeting of expert engineers, members and shareholders, to examine the machine, find out what is wrong and then recommend certain remedies and measures for its benfit which may be accepted or discarded by the members and shareholders.

It should be distinctly remembered that it is not the despotic action of the president to whip the Republicans of Georgia into line.

The work of reorganizing the Republican Party will be done by Georgians without regard to any outside influence, however influential the outside influence may be.

Georgians are jealous of their State, and while they will not tolerate any dictation from outsiders, yet they are always glad to consult with outside brethern whose judgment they respect, and whose motive they do not question.

The meeting is most important. The members composing it should be very careful to weigh well every action, every speech, and endeavor to eliminate the very shadow of ignorance, pride and prejudice, looking towards the goal of their high calling, the good of the country, and marching towards it with undaunted steps.

WHAT MEASURE OF AUTHORITY HAS THIS NEWLY CONSTITUTED COMMITTEE?

Savannah Journal 2/27/21

(From the Owl Eye)

Coming back with glazing horns and sounding trumpets, Charlie Donnely, Don Clark and Dr. Kirkland have declared that they and others have "re-organized" the Republican machinery of the state.

If our memory serves us correctly, sometime during the year, last year, when the Presidential primaries were on, there was called together in Atlanta a regularly and legally constituted Convention of the Republican party in Georgia, and that Convention by its own constituted authority elected a state committee.

If our memory also serves us correctly the Democratic party did the same thing.

Now we are simply asking from an outside stand point, upon what authority has any set of men to up-set the elections duly made.

If a hundred men self-appointed can assemble and reorganize the Republican party machinery in the state, then how many men would it take to meet and do likewise with the Democratic Committee.

According to the rule set by our Republican friends who claim they have "reorganzed," Bill Jones and Sam Smith and Jim Sanders and Willie Golding and William Pick Skillet could call a convention and "reorganize" the Democratic party machinery.

The truth of it is these fellbility of caring for and of the most active, forward and capable fighting groups in the "Windy City." Bethel has just come through excitements and perils of a revolution. When Rev. S. T. Birt came to assume the duties of its pastor he found matters much tangled and its waters greatly disturbed. Many of us had grave fears for his bodily and spiritual safety. But he appears to be coming through with flying colors. He has given Chicago a taste of ministerial leadership which has filled it with high admiration for the man. Chicago is proud of him and that is saying, in common parlance, a "mouthful."

I am not given to hero worship. But one trained to journalistic observation comes, occasionally, to the place where it is a pleasant duty to speak graciously of people who are working for the "work's" sake. This, to me, is the all-important matter. A man's ability to do is finally determined by the character of what he does. There is no escape from this situation. A man's faults, whatever they may be, are mostly forgiven if he does his work in a sound way and with the slightest thought of himself. The two men I have spoken about at this time give me this impression. We need MEN in these stressful times.

PARTY OF GEORGIA REORGANIZED

District and County Committees To Be Organized.

The Savannah Tribune 3/3/21

The Republican National Convention in session in Chicago last year ordered the reorganization of the party in Georgia, and authorized the National Committee to do so by July of this year. In keeping with this, about two hundred and forty very prominent men of the state were invited to Atlanta last Tuesday for the purpose mentioned. The meeting was held in Taft hall, and only those who displayed their invitation were admitted, while hundreds on the outside demanded admittance.

Secretary Miller of the National Committee called the meeting to order, and Mr. Chas. E. Donnelly, a prominent lawyer of this city acted as one of the secretaries.

Resolutions were introduced extending greetings to President Harding. The first important event was the resolution by Hon Walter Ackerman of Cartersville providing for the creation of a new State Central Committee, naming the members. E. W. Sherman of this city and O. M. Dukes of Butts county offered stremuous objections to the displacing of the old organization. This had no effect on the passing of the resolution. Former State Chairman Roscoe Pickett was in favor of the calling of a state convention to select the committee, but this met no approval.

The committee selected will meet shortly for the purpose of fully organizing each county and district in the state.

The reorganization of the party has displaced colored control. On the new committee of about sixty members only ten colored members-ciswasusonstrat ten are colored men.

The new state central committee as chosen without opposition, follows:

Officers

Chairman, J. L. Phillips, Thomasville; vice chairman, Walter H. Johnson, Columbus; vice chairwoman, Mrs. Joseph Tilson, Atlanta; treasurer, Charles Adamson, Cedartown; secretary (to be chosen by the officers of the committee); assistant secretary Mrs. D. C. Cole, Marietta.

Members

First district—Dr. Lawton Kirkland, Charles E. Donnelly, Harry Haslam, Sol. C. Johnson, all of Savannah.

Second district—F. D. Dismuke, Thomasville, D. M. McKee, Moultrie; J. H. Watson, Albany.

Third district—F. G. Boatwright, Cordele; George E. Ricker, Fitzgerald; E. S. Richardson, Marshallville.

Fourth district—A. L. Leonard, Columbus, H. C. Lovvorn, Carrollton; Dr. E. J. Turner, Columbus.

Fifth district—H. G. Hastings, Atlanta; M. L. Covington, Atlanta; W. J. Tilson, Atlanta; Louis Newelt, Atlanta; W. C. Thomas, Atlanta.

Sixth district—Harry Fowled Macon W. J. Massee, Macon, Charles Akerman, Macon, Sol. C. Clements, Macon.

Seventh district—Walter Akerman, Cartersville; J. H. Crawford, Dalton; D. C. Cole, Marietta; J. A. Miller, Aaco; R. P. Hufstuler, Chattsworth; John Marckley, Rome.

Eighth district—C. W. Parker, Elberton; Dr. A. H. Burson, Athens; Dr. W. H. Harris, Athens.

Ninth district—H. M. Ellington; Ellijay; F. L. Souther, Blairsville; Lee Spence, Ball Ground Ga.; Will Richards, Jasper; W. A. Carlisle, Gainesville; Roscoe Picket, Jasper.

Tenth district—Clark Grier, Augusta; Langdon Thomas, Augusta; Judson W. Lyons, Augusta.

Eleventh district—Albert Fendig, Brunswick, C. W. Barnes, Valdosta; E. R. Belcher, Brunswick.

Twelfth district—G. H. Williams, Dublin; I. N. McAllister, Pitts; J. J. Jenkins, Dublin.

District Committee

It was agreed that there should be a district committee in each congressional district and a county committee in each county consisting of such numbers and such persons as the new central committee shall determine.

The officers of the new state committee were authorized and empowered to create an executive committee, and such other committees, and to adopt such rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary to carry out the purposes for which the state committee was created; also to fill all vacancies in the officers or membership of the central committee, and the district and county committees.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

A POLITICAL TRAGEDY

Atlanta independent 7/30/21

Power and authority in a democracy ascends from the people up to the rulers, and do not descend from the rulers to the people.

There is no place in the economy of our form of government for the divine right of the king. In a democracy like ours, the people create the rulers, and the government does not exist by the right of the king, but by the right of the people. Our government is republican in form and is administered through chosen representatives selected by the people at stated times, and any attempt to administer the affairs of the people, except through their chosen representatives is revolutionary and a denial of the divine right of the people to determine for themselves through their chosen representatives.

The genius of American institution is government by the consent of the governed, and control by any other methods of government is outlawry and destructive of the ends of all just government. These principles of organized society and constitutional government underlie every character of our social order. It matters not whether the institution is civic or political, the people reserve the right of self-determination for themselves under the rules of their several institutions, without interference from outside parties.

That the Harding administration at Washington has violated these principles of free government by its interference in Georgia local affairs, that the administration has, with malice aforethought, deliberately insulted and planned the political undoing of thirteen million people, contrary to the intent and purpose of the fifteenth amendment to the federal constitution, because of their race, color and previous condition of servitude, is so self-evident, it does not admit of argument.

We took the position last week that the stage had been set to pull off a tragedy—to outlaw the rights of a free people because of their race and color. We were right—the crime has been committeed and the rights of one million and a quarter black Georgians have been outlawed because of their color, and a quarter million white people have been outlawed because they dared to give expression to the sentiments of a free people. The crime perpetratd last Tuesday was so collossal in its magnitude—so wicked in design and revolutionary in purpose, that no republican with a future dared come to Georgia and perpetrate the fraud. Miller and Koeling—two old political back numbers—were drafted to come to Georgia and do the overt act.

In America, if the question is not settled right, it is still unsettled—might is not right, even if the president approved might. All along, it has been the pretense of the agents of the administration that the administration's one purpose was to settle factional differences in the state, and that it was the purpose of the administration to effect this end through the regular organization.

But the tragedy pulled off in Taft hall last Tuesday violated every sentiment of this pretense. No consideration whatever was give to the organization. The one purpose of the movement seemed to have been to outlaw the organization; to set up a rump committee and lay the foundation for strife and rumors of wars in the state.

In Georgia, the republican organization is regular—as regular as the nomination and the election of our distinguished president whom the organization helped to nominate and elect. It was regular then and is regular now. The organization was chosen by the people, through their selective represntatives and in national convention duly authenticated. The right of the organization was tested in the convention. It stood the test and was stamped as regular by the highest political authority in the economy of our party's welfare.

Hence, where does the administration get its authority to come into our state rough-shod, hand pick a committee and set up another organization to function instead of the regular organization? What authority has carpet-baggers from Indiana. Minnesota and elsewhere to come into our state, hand pick a committee and preside over said committee, and set up an organization and call it the republican party? The approval afterward or sanction before of the president does not make this illegal, unwarranted and unprecedented act regular or right. Only one republican state central committee can exist in Georgia, and the rump organization set up under carpet-bag rule last Tuesday has no standing in law, reason or party precedent. And no such an outrage was ever before attempted against the liberty of a free people. What right has anybody to come into our state, hand pick a committee and call it the republican state central committee? Whom did they represent? Certainly not the people. From whom did they get their credentials? From Clarence Miller, of Minnesota. The proceedings, to say the least, were high-handed and arbitrary, and it is the duty of the republican organization in the state to function just as if nothing had happened.

What becomes of the president's campaign appeal for constitutional government against one-man government? The actions of the usurpers is a nullity and the regular organization will function just as if the dictators had never invaded our state and sought to usurp our authority and deny us the rights of republicans and free men. Wrong does not become right because the president approves it. The administration is not greater than the rules of the party that created it. The administration has no power to nullify the actions of the national convention, and any effort to do so will be regarded in Georgia as arbitrary and revolutionary.

Let the state central committee meet and issue an address to the republicans of Georgia and to the people of the country. Let the people of the country see the political blunders of the administration, and give the Negro group an opportunity to meet the issue of their elimination from party affairs in the country by the administration's policy.

Nothing has been done. The actions of the rump convention Tuesday is a nullity and the republican state central committee will be recreant to the duties and responsibilities imposed upon it, if it does not continue to function and organize to do the work of the party in the state. Let the organization turn its back upon the hope of patronage. Let the president give his pie to the job hunters. That is all they ever wanted. That is all they want now, and let the organization that stands for the principles of the party, continue to disseminate its principles and develop its growth in our state. We can live without patronage. If we must sell our manhood rights and bow to the dictum of a boss to get what is justly ours by reason of the services we have rendered and the regularity of our organization, we yield to the administration; and if the president elects to set him up a rump organization in our state and thereby bring about more confusion and create additional factional strife by the use of his patronage, it is his pleasure—we accept the challenge and will work with the consolation that might is not right, and right the day will win.

The Appeal American 7/29/21

REVOLT IN GEORGIA G. O. P.

Atlanta, Ga., July 28.—With 200 delegates, mostly white, in attendance, the old Republican State Central Committee, mostly colored, was ousted and a new committee, 10 colored and 40 white, was elected.

Committee Of One Hundred

The long talked of Committee of One Hundred has not yet materialized. There was a committee of about 400 white men and about 25 colored men assembled in its stead. Numerically, the committe was well selected and enough white men were summoned to make sure of victory for them it mattered not how the colored brother should vote.

It is stated that "Blue Beard Junior forced one of his subordinates to fight a duel with him. Upon the occasion the king selected for himself a sword twenty feetlong, wieldly and sharp. He gave his subject a sword three feet long dull and unwieldly. In the contest his subject had no chance at all for his life and was killed by the king who rated himself as a great fencer but failed to state the conditions of the fight and the person he fought. The committee of four hundred possibly, white men to twenty five colored reminded us of this famous duel. In this committee meeting, the colored brother had no chance at all. If he supported a proposition his vote was not felt and if he opposed it his vote was not felt. The cards were stacked against him and the dealer had a fixed program. Questions of law had no effect. The edict had gone out that the Negro must be ousted at any cost and that the lily whites must be installed in their places.

It was the race question pure and simple, but held in check by a well practiced scheme of a dexterious hand. They hooted any mention of race. They applauded any denuncnation of race prejudice. But they daggered the legal rights of the Negro and lynched his political privileges. "They blamed and protested, but joined in the plan; they shared in the plunder but pitied the man.' The eyes of every Negro of the nation was on the city of Atlanta at the time. The wires were kept busy and the forces in doubtful states were kept advised. Thank God, there is a day of reckoning. Pleasing platitudes of speech cannot again deceive us. We know our friends. Our duty is plain. 'Tis not to reason why. The cause precedes the duty.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Carpet Bag Rule In Georgia

Atlanta Independent 1/22/21

The American people never contemplated that Mr. Harding, when elected president, would give more attention to partisanship and factional politics within his party than to his constitutional duties as president. Had they anticipated such a condition, they never would have elected him. It was expected that the president, in common with all other men of the professed faith and convictions, would take party advantages of his party opponents in the opposite party, but never dreamed that he would raise the race question within the party, stir up strife and divide the party into factions upon the rock of race hatred and prejudice.

The president ought not to be above the fundamentals of civil service, and the principles of the merit system should characterize his conduct as an example for others to follow. But the representatives of the president's pernicious activity in our state through carpet-bag rule, has not only violated every fundamental of local self-government but it has struck at the very root of the merit system. The state is sovereign and reserves unto itself forever, the right of self-determination. The right of local self-government is inherent and cannot be delegated, and the republicans of Georgia will not yield this God-given heritage to any man, be he president or constable.

Exercising the right of self-government, the republicans of Georgia met in regular delegated convention and acting through their chosen representatives, set up local party machinery more than fifty years ago, which machinery has functioned year after year without interference from any source whatever until President Harding, through his committee of 100, sought to deny us our inalienable rights, among which is the right to assemble peaceably, and select for ourselves those whom we will have to administer our affairs.

For a half century the national convention, the highest authority in the economy of our party government, had repeatedly recognized the authenticity of our organization and stamped it as regular. Not a single time has the president or any other authority sought to go behind the returns of the national convention and set aside the decision of the republican party as expressed through the people's chosen representatives in national conventions assembled until President Harding substituted autocracy for democracy and one-man rule for the voice of the people.

Mr. Harding is the first president to turn his attention from his constitutional duties to displace party leadership because it was black, with a new one because it was white.

The conclusion of the whole matter is this—in 1920 Walter Johnson, Clark Grier and other repudiated politicians, took up the Wood cudgel in the state, brought the fight to the state convention where they were overwhelmingly defeated. At this convention the gang elected a state organization and a set of delegates to the national convention. They contested every inch of ground, prepared briefs and employed lawyers. The national convention turned them down and recognized the legality of the Goree-Johnson, or Lowden delegation—recognized their delegation with Goree as the head and Johnson as national chairman.

When the question was raised as to the right of the national convention to vote on the states' representative on the national committee, Chairman Lodge, ruled that the state was sovereign and the only function left for the national convention to do was to ratify what the state had done. Therefore, the organization that Mr. Harding seeks to set aside was stamped as regular before the national convention adjourned sine die.

The organization in Georgia is just as regular today as it was when the national convention adjourned. The state is sovereign as Senator Lodge ruled, and no authority can set aside the action of the state. But the Wood aggregation undaunted by defeat, both at the state and national convention, appealed to the president to go behind the returns and to displace the organization with a white organization for the reason that the regular organization was dominated by blacks and that they could never build up the party in the state unless they had white leadership. So the president perniciously set up his judgment against the decision of the national committee which had settled the legality of the Georgia organization, and through his committee of 100, undertook to outlaw the regular organization and set up such a machinery as in his judgment would satisfy the prejudice propagated by a few Negro haters in the party.

So the president selected a committee of one or two hundred persons, sent Miller and Keoling, carpet-baggers from the north, to hold the committee. The committee selected from itself a state central committee which the president agrees to recognize and dish out his patronage through. He constructed his rump organization of the same old discredited politicians that the national convention had turned down—that the people of Georgia had repudiated. Yes, the same old fossils that had brought disgrace to the party and reduced it to an absolute negative quantity in the politics of our state. The committee represented nobody but itself—it being hand-picked by the carpet-bagger from Minnesota.

This outrage was perpetrated under the guise of party harmony and lessening the factional differences in the state. If Mr. Harding believes that the reinstatement of such characters as Walter Johnson, Clark Grier, Jack Spence, Fred Boatenright, Ed Richardson and Judson Lyons, all of whom have been repudiated by their constituents, will build up a republican party in the south that will attract white men of wealth, character and respectability, let him wait until the ides of November, 1922, and view the miserable showing that this aggregation of chronic office-seekers and pie-hunters will make at the polls. These old bankrupt politicians will demonstrate to the president, as they have to every other president for the last thirty years, that they do not want a party larger than is necessary to occupy the offices—that each of them is opposed to white men of character and intelligence entering into the party.

This same old gang, since 1900, reduced the vote in the state from 36,000 for McKinley to 4,000 for Taft in 1912. The growth of the party in the state has been stunted by the men, with the exception of Mr. Phillips, that the carpet-baggers reinstated. The Negro has not been the handicap of the organization, but it has been the ignorance greed and incompetency of white leadship. The Negro has not been the load,—white ignorance and stupidity have been the burden, and just at the time when the people were ridding themselves of this bunch of pie-hunters, the president steps in and attempts to reload them with this body of death.

We said in the outset that, it may be done, but it would not be legal. Now that it has been done, it is not right, and the republican party in Georgia will function right on without the interference or molestation of anybody, just as if the carpet-baggers had not invaded our state and reinstated the old bankrupt politicians repudiated by the people years ago.

"CONSISTENCY, THOU ART A JEWEL!"

Houston Informer 1/6/21

There is more truth in this old aphorism than on the surface appears evident.

Especially is political consistancy a rare and priceless gem and no seer nor prophet can foretell with any degree of certainty where the political wind will blow or where the political ax will fall.

The republicans are so intoxicated with their overwhelming victory of last autumn that they are pulling off some strange and odd stunts and the old words "regular" and "organization" seem to have a new meaning nowadays.

The republican party, from its very inception and throughout the majority years of its existence in this country, has always stood for popular government and championed the rights of all the people, without regard to racial or religious affiliation, or national boundaries.

Its principles, tenets, doctrines and ideals have stood out most prominently and conspicuously in the political arena and there is no gainsaying the fact that the republican party has been largely instrumental in making it possible for America to occupy her place among the great nations of the world.

But eight years away from the White House and a similar number of years' absence from the pie counter have undoubtedly had ill effect upon quite a number of adherents and devotees of supposed republican political persuasion and Georgia—the "Turkey" of America—is the first state to taste this political concoction prescribed by the political physicians of the grand old party.

The republican chieftains, who tried with might and main to refuse Henry Lincoln Johnson and his Georgia delegates a seat in the last national republican convention held in Chicago last summer, have been enchanted by the siren song of designing political swashbucklers and pie-hungry "lily-whites" and are piloting the old ship straight between Scylla and Charybdis—a most dangerous and hazardous undertaking.

A few days ago, following the outlined program and suggested plan of President Harding, which was the result of the elevation of

Henry Lincoln Johnson to the position of national committeeman from the Cracker State by both white and colored delegates and which was done "regularly" and through the "organization," Clarence B. Miller, who has arrogated unto himself unusual, extraordinary and autocratic powers as secretary of the republican national executive committee, held an unusual and unrepublican meeting in Atlanta.

This meeting, which had been heralded far and wide, delegated upon itself the "irregular" power to declare the "regular" state republican "organization" passe, at the same time reading out of the party several of the true and tried republicans and reading into the party selfish egotists, political parasites, factional fighters and others swayed and moved by every political wind.

This movement has for its ultimate object the building up of an active, efficient party "organization" in Georgia under "white" leadership; to eliminate factional fights and unite all factions into one virile, robust and potent body.

President Harding had let it be known that he would withhold all patronage from the various factions in Georgia until this new organization could be effected and perfected.

Here is the consistency of such a plan of operation, for in practically every other state in the union the "regularly" elected national committeemen and national solons have had charge of and suggested all federal appointments, excepting Georgia, and this is due only to the fact that colorphobia has found its abode within the republican party and in order to get rid of "Link" Johnson and his "regularly" elected administration the doctrine of states rights is overridden, the will of the people disregarded and republican precedent, custom, law and usage thrown to the four winds.

This "rump" meeting, which had the endorsement and approval of President Harding—especially since its chief object was to eliminate the colored brother and make the party "lily-white" in Georgia—will come as a distinct surprise and rude shock to those of our group who went into ecstacies and hysterics over the utterances of Harding when he was candidate for the presidency last summer.

Listen at this pronouncement in Oklahoma City and then compare it with Harding's attitude since assuming the presidential chair, particularly in the Georgia issue: "YOU CAN NOT GIVE ONE RIGHT TO THE WHITE MAN AND DENY THE SAME RIGHT TO THE BLACK MAN."

On another occasion Candidate Harding exclaimed: "AMERICA HAS NOT AND WILL NOT FAIL THE AMERICAN NEGRO," or words to that effect.

It must be borne in mind that Harding was on the outside looking in then, but that he is on the inside looking out now, and that alters the complexion of the situation considerably and proves in a manner unmistakable that political consistency is a rare and almost extinct species in our American body politic.

Promises are made with a reckless abandon that corrals the voters, but performances are few and far between, and the "under dog" always gets the ax in the neck or the blow below the belt.

Harding's demand for a "committee of one hundred outstanding white men" (not republicans, mind you) in Georgia through which to dish out the patronage in that state and through which the party is to function as a state organization, is a usurpation of presidential power and prerogative never before heard of in America, and Clarence Miller had as much business in Georgia in such a capacity as Beelzebub has as chorister of the angelic choir in the celestial city.

As for building up a strong republican party in the South among the whites, Harding, his advisers, proteges and henchmen might as well try to transplant the north pole in Texas or bale the Pacific ocean with a half-gallon pail. In either instance these distinguished political leaders will accomplish about as much results.

The South is democratic because she believes in tradition and traditional because in many instances she believes that custom is stronger than law and expediency paramount to right and justice. The economic issue is purely of a negative nature and the South will remain democratic in name as long as the waters run to the sea.

The republicans, it is true, polled an extremely large vote in the South last fall with a very weak candidate and captured two or three border states, but that was due not so much to converts to the republican cause as to disgust and exasperation with the Wilson administration.

Such repudiation is generally an aftermath of any martial struggle and students of history are taking cognizance of the fact that every one of the big four—Wilson, Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando—has virtually been relegated by their constituents since their activities at the Versailles peace table.

Harding and Miller and others supporting and encouraging this latest un-American and un-republican policy and program, as begun in Georgia, will do well to remember that "Pride goeth before destruction and an haughty spirit before a fall," and that while they are sowing now, reaping time will come by and by; for to every action there is a reaction and even President Harding and his party, as strong and powerful as it appears to be today, is not immune to this unescapable political and natural law.

So anxious was Miller to run roughshod over the "regular organization" of Georgia that his steam roller meeting failed to open with prayer, following somewhat in line with the Versailles peace conference and everybody knows the result of leaving God out of the peace parley.

Since the administration is delving into and endeavoring to manage and conduct the party activities and dictate its leaders in Georgia, The Informer wonders what attitude will be taken in Texas, where even the "lily-whites" are split over the patronage and the spoils of victory.

Our hat is off to the author of the caption of this editorial, for consistency, especially of a political nature in this reputed democratic republic, is a very rare jewel!

LISTEN FOR THE OLD STUFF

When the movement to put out a Colored ticket assumes serious proportions the propaganda will be spread that "it is a Democratic move, that the Democrats are behind it and they are trying to make the Democrats win." Louisville News 9/3/21

Let's get straight right off the reel. It is not a Democratic movement but it is distinctively and emphatically an anti-Republican movement. The Colored ticket cannot win, we all know, and the Democrats may win. But that holds no bug-aboo for the thoughtful Colored voter.

The stock in argument will be if you help the Democrats to win then police will beat up your race." But we are going to prove Colored men, respectable hard working Colored men have been beaten by policemen under this administration and despite protests of the N. A. A. C. P. the Board of Safety refused to call them down. Policemen under this administration have been insolent and rough in many instances to the man who works and have hob-nobbed and jollied and even drunk over the bar with the men who work the man who works. Sure, it is an anti-Republican movement.—Anti-Republican until the Republican party learns to consider its most loyal supporters—the Colored voters. The Republican party is turning lily-white—far be it from us to add any color to it. There's nothing in the Democratic bug-a-boo—it's an old time trick. It will not work in 1921.

Political - 1921.

National.

Elections.

Warning Is Sent Out by Virginians of New Birth of "Lily-White-ism" in South

Washington, D. C., July 29.—A storm of resentment has arisen that is likely to become nationwide in its scope over the seeming policy of the present administration to permit "lily white" Republicans to dominate party affairs in the South, and especially because of the disgraceful treatment accorded duly accredited Race delegates at the Virginia state Republican convention, held at Norfolk July 14, when for the first time in the history of a Republican convention not a single Race delegate was seated, the police being ordered to keep out all who applied for admission, and when three regularly elected Race delegates with no contests pending against them were forcibly ordered to leave the floor of that convention, dominated as it was by Congressman C. Bascom Slemp, chief priest of the "lily whites," member of the Republican national committee and the leading adviser and spokesman of the present administration in the South.

Not only in Virginia but Race men everywhere are astounded at the treatment that has been and is being accorded faithful Republicans whose patriotism and party service have been so soon forgotten. Patience has ceased to be a virtue and intelligent, organized resentment on the part of Race voters North and South seems the only manly alternative and the only motive power that will tend to bring the Republican ship back to its traditional moorings of justice and fair play to all Americans, without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude.

A nationwide movement in this direction is already in progress, headed by Hon. J. R. Pollard, prominent attorney of Richmond, Va., and state chairman of a large Republican faction in Virginia which polled thousands of votes last November, and Hon. H. H. Price, also of Richmond, Va., the recent nominee for Congress in the Third congressional district, who polled 2,882 votes against the 646 votes cast for John L. Grubbs, the "lily white" Republican nominee. These two gentlemen are here in Washington making arrangements to call a national conference of Race Republican leaders and voters throughout the country to discuss the present political condition and to formulate the best plan for combating the "lily white" movement which seems destined to envelope and control the entire Republican party.

Name Seven Points

Questioned concerning their plans, Messrs. Pollard and Price of Richmond, Va., said:

Our action in calling a national conference of Race Republican leaders and voters is caused not only by the outrageous treatment accorded Race delegates at the so-called Virginia Republican state convention held in Norfolk July 14, where the police were ordered to remove all from the floor of the convention and where one delegate by the name of Edward T. Morton, regularly elected from Arlington county, Virginia, who refused to leave the floor, was forcibly ejected, but we are moved to take this step because we know that the "lily white" movement, while now largely confined to the South, unless vigorously opposed and checked, will gradually eat its way into mid-central and Northern states where Race voters now constitute the balance of power, and then it will be only a short time before the party of "Lincoln and Grant and McKinley" will have become the party of "Tillman, Vardaman, Bascom Slemp and the devil." This "lily white" movement, while Southern born, is fast getting a strong grip on the present administration and Northern party leaders, as can be seen—

(1) By the definitely announced policy of President Harding not to appoint a single Race Republican to federal office in the South that requires confirmation by the United States Senate, now largely Republican.

(2) By the recent action of the Republican national committee in radically cutting down Race delegates in national conventions over the protests of such sterling Republicans leaders as Henry Lincoln Johnson, Georgia national committeeman, and Robert R. Church of Tennessee, etc., and at the same time refusing to act in the direction of cutting down Southern white representation in Congress, even in the face of clearly defined constitutional provisions and the large Republican majority now in Congress.

(3) By action of the administration forces in covertly and openly encouraging C. Bascom Slemp of Virginia in spreading his slimy "lily white" propaganda all over the Southland and in actively meddling with and "balling up" the political affairs of Georgia, Mississippi and other Southern states where Race voters have any voice in party affairs, and even rewarding him for his underhanded deviltry by permitting him to dictate patronage all over Virginia, including numerous jobs in the departmental service at Washington.

(4) By the action of the present administration in silently acquiescing in if not encouraging flagrant violation of the civil service law in the matter of demoting, dismissing, segregation, denying appointment to and mistreating Race clerks and other employes in the government departments at Washington and elsewhere throughout the country.

(5) By the seeming intention of the present administration to let the protests of several hundred "lily white" women employes of the Treasury Department, flying the red flag of race prejudice, defeat the claims of justice, outweigh the will and wishes of twelve million loyal Americans, and upset a commendable precedent, by preventing the appointment of a Race man register of the United States treasury, a position creditably filled by members of our Race from time immemorial under various Republican administrations.

(6) By Hon. Will H. Hays, former chairman of the Republican national committee, gracing by his presence the "lily white" convention at Roanoke, Va., last year over the protest of many Republicans of the state of both races, and openly encouraging the cutting down of Race delegates this year at the recent meeting of the national committee.

(7) By Chairman John T. Adams of the Republican national committee falling into the same trap by writing a special letter to Congressman C. Bascom Slemp at the recent "lily white" state convention in Virginia, which excluded Race delegates in flagrant violation of the resolution and mandates of the last Republican national convention, and in which encouraging letter Mr. Adams wrote the following astounding paragraphs: "On the fundamental issues Virginia in sentiment is as strongly Republican as Iowa. This state should assume its rightful place in the councils of the nation. A country forever united calls on old Virginia to help in restoring its institutions. * * * So we Republicans of the nation come to you of Virginia with your patriotic traditions and genius for leadership. We want your help. We want your skilled hand on the rudder as we near the end of the voyage to bring the new South into the harbor of Republicanism. We are ready to take a pilot aboard and we ask Virginia to take the pilot's commission."

Virginia to Pilot Party!

Ye gods! Think of Bascom Slemp and Virginia piloting the Republican party. A man who carries the Ninth Virginia district for himself, but didn't carry it for Harding in the last election; a state where the "lily white" Negro exclusion policy has been tried out time and time again without any semblance of success in building up a strong white Republican party. The Republican party, by nominating Virginia to take the leadership in Southern Republican affairs and by covertly and openly aiding and abetting Congressman and National Committeeman C. Bascom Slemp in his "lily white" propaganda is virtually digging a grave for itself and inviting a defeat in 1922 as ignominious as its national victory in 1920 was overwhelming.

Republican candidates in states and districts where Negroes largely vote may well beware the ascendancy of "lily-white-ism" and the triumph of Bascom Slemp, for unless the Republican national leadership radically alters its present program Race retaliation is certain to follow, and in normal campaigns, when no supernormal issue like the League of Nations figures, the loss of Race votes in Northern states will give the G. O. P. a rude awakening.

Doubtful States Puzzle

In commenting on the Chairman John T. Adams letter, the Richmond (Va.) News Leader of July 15 in its editorial column said: "It is well enough for the Republican national committee chairman to invoke the white Republicans of Virginia to rescue the South from the hands of Democrats; it is well enough for the delegates at Norfolk to reason that the only way of fulfilling the mandate of the national organization is to make the Republican party a white man's party in the South. But when the pinch comes in the general elections the Race vote in the doubtful states will be of sufficient strength to compel the Republican national organization to choose between Race support in the North and white support in the South. The national committee may temporize and employ the usual device of deferring the whole matter to a distant date, but sooner or later it must exercise its influence in behalf of Race representation in the Republican councils of Virginia."

Had Credentials

H. H. Price of Richmond further stated: "The Pollard faction refused to present its credentials to the 'lily white' convention at Norfolk July 14 because said convention was illegally constituted in that the mass conventions which elected delegates thereto were held in places where Negroes could not attend and hence were excluded from participation in election of delegates, in direct violation of the resolution and mandates of the last Republican national convention; those that were held in places where Negroes could attend engaged and ordered police to bar Race delegates.

"Bascom Slemp's action in Virginia imperils the success of the whole Republican program not only in Virginia but elsewhere, especially where Race voters are the balance of power. The time is past when they can outrage Race voters in the South without suffering retaliation on the part of Race voters in the North. Our Race is fast coming together and becoming united industrially and politically, and we intend to make a nationwide appeal direct to Race voters everywhere. The Pollard faction has called a state convention to be held in Richmond on Labor Day, September 5, and we will put a full state ticket in the field. This convention will be open to all Republicans, white and Colored, and the place and date for the national Negro conference will soon be announced in the public press."

men who claim to be personal representatives of President Harding. They came from Washington with a list of names in their pockets which they had hand-picked—men who had moved heaven and earth in the campaign of 1920 and were signally defeated—and appointed them without the advise and consent of the republicans of Georgia as their state executive committee in utter disregard to their local organization, known as the republican state central committee, O. K.'d by the Republican National Convention at Chicago June, 1920, which convention nominated the present incumbent—Warren G. Harding; in fact, its delegates participated in the nomination of President Harding; and if the republican state central committee is irregular and illegal, then, President Harding, partly elected by that committee, is irregular and illegal, for they both stand on the same footing of party rules and usages.

But in spite of the regularity and legality of our party organization in Georgia, C. B. Miller, of Minnesota; Joe Koeling, of Indiana, and C. H. Houston, of Tennessee, came down here Tuesday, July 26, and ran rough-shod over the republicans of Georgia and appointed a rump committee of their own selection, and put them over native Georgians to dictate to them without their advice and consent. They violated thereby all the rights guaranteed to the states since the adoption of the federal constitution in 1787. No one has ever violated the reserved rights of the states to choose their own representatives to act for them. It was an act of tyranny as gross as that of King George III when he taxed the colonies without their consent. It was unjust, un-American, and violated every principle of local self-government and home rule which all Americans hold near and dear.

Such high-handed tyranny has never been perpetrated upon a free and God-fearing people in the history of any party in this country before. A set of interlopers came down here in a state of which they are not citizens, and interferred with the internal affairs of the republicans of Georgia, overturning their regular organization, and appointing men to act for the people

AN ADDRESS TO THE REPUBLICANS OF GEORGIA.

To the Republicans of Georgia:

The [illegible] to the intention and purpose of the republican administration at Washington to eliminate the Negro from public council and from political affairs in this and other states, that doubt is entirely banished in the light of the unwarranted and high-handed act perpetrated upon the republicans of Georgia by the so-called committee of 100 (which should have been called a committee of 250) July 26, in this city.

Mark you, too, that it was done

without their advice and consent.

All of this was done to carry out a definite, unholy and wicked end—and that end was to deprive a million and a half American citizens of their rights, because they were black men—and to accomplish this hellish purpose, these interlopers who claim to represent the wishes of the president, struck dow nthe white republicans as well as the black republicans—and when a most solemn protest was entered by Col. O. M. Duke, a white republican and a Georgian, Miller, of Minnesota, who was acting as chairman, makes him sit lown, declaring that he was raising the race question. At the very same time, he (Miller) was trying o eliminate the Negroes of Georgia from the party, and did so as far as he was able.

Now, in view of this high-handed tyranny by the so-called national committee, representing the president; and in view of the fact that they outraged all rules and conceptions of local self-government which the American people hold near and dear; and in view of the wicked and un-American attempt to deprive American citizens of their rights as guaranteed by the federal constitution and the laws pursuant thereto—we would urge the republicans of Georgia who have been so cruelly treated by the so-called national committee, to enter a most solemn protest and pass suitable resolution to be presented to the nationa committee and the president, protesting against this high-handed tyranny and outrage against a free and law-abiding people; and tha we appeal to the American peopl everywhere for right and justic as guaranteed by the constitutio of the United States, and to ou brethren in the north in thei brethren in the south in thei struggle for liberty and justic and a square deal. For inasmuc as they have done it unto the leas of these your brethren, they hav lone it unto you.

We call upon you to rebuke thi high-handed tyranny which th republican leaders are attemptin to do—to eliminate 8,000,000 i he south from politics at the be nest of the democrats and lily

FIGHT IS STARTED ON THE NEW R. O. P. IN GEORGIA.

Fulton County Old State Central Committee Ousted.

Atlanta Independent 8/14/24

That it's war to the hilt in the recent republican ranks in Georgia, following the recent meeting in Taft hall when the old state central committee was wiped out and the machinery of the party placed in new hands, became manifest last night at a mass meeting held under the auspices of the Fulton County republican club at Big Bethel church. All of the speakers except two were Negroes. The attendance was estimated by officers of the organization at 2,000.

The chief features of the meeting was the passage of a resolution asking John W. Martin, chairman of the old state central committee, which has been wiped out, to call a meeting of his committee to confer on the appointment of the new body of fifty at the Taft hall meeting, and a request that the ten Negroes appointed on the new committee quit their jobs at once.

Another resolution was adopted providing that a republican committee of 10,000 be organized in Atlanta at once.

B. J. Davis, chairman; T. W. Holmes, secretary; Rev. C. M. Manning, of Central Park Normal and Industrial institute, of Savannah made the principle addresses.

A request was made that Henry Lincoln Johnson make clear his position to his constituency in the state, relative to the new committee and its policies.

Negro leaders from all parts of the state were in attendance. C. A Shaw, ex-secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., said that the Negroes should not be treated worse by the republican party than they have been treated by prominent democrats of the south. He further declared that the laws of Georgia do not permit persons from outside the state coming within to set up organizations for the government of its people.—Atlanta Constitution.

THE REPUBLICAN PIE PARTY.

Savannah Journal 7/23/24

The Republican Pie Praty ,resulting from the after election convention of the lily whites, met in the city of Atlanta last Tuesday according to schedule. The convention out of which the "PIE PARTY" evolved was presided over by Mr. Clarence Miller, secretary of the Republican National Committee and associated with him was Mr. Keeling, National Committeeman from Indiana. At the meeting Mr. Miller, the secretary of the National Committee was elected chairman of an illegally called Georgia convention which proceeded to elect County, District and State officers.

7/30/24.

Never before in the history of the Republican Party in Georgia had there been witnessed such a proceeding. We had always supposed a state to be sovereign in its rights and that these rights could not be altered nor abridged save by due process of law. We had all along supposed that this fact was known to all men and especiallly by such as hold positions of trust. We have been wrong according to the mode of procedure of the Republican Pie Convention and by that part of the Republican National Committee as was represented by the committeeman from the state of Indiana. We had supposed that the State Central Committee was the product of a State Convention composed of delegates elected by the majority vote of the people of county and district, and by such delegates as are elected from the state at large. These delegates thus assembled, are accustomed to elect a State Central Committee. Such a committee for all times past has been considered regular and many have been the times that delegates have been turned down because of proof that these practices were not minutely carried out. By this method the State Central Committee of Georgia was formed and to attempt to unmake it by anybody is an infraction of the law which should disqualify the party or parties found guilty thereof.

The "Republican Pie Party" attempted to lynch the regular party and force it to accept for constituent members of the new thing under the sun, as the regular organization, upon the flimsy promise that they will build up a respectible Republican party.

The composition of the committee as formed by Mr. Miller is as astounding as the intents and purposes were mysteries. The delegates to County, District and State Convention were considered regular and were so judged by the convention. The support of these delegates was accepted. The contests going up against the delegates of recognized faction were settled in favor of the regulars. These delegates voted for the nomination of the candidates and their votes were accepted. They voted for the Republican candidate and their course was applauded. The convention fought through successfully our contentions in favor of Henry Lincoln Johnson for National Committeeman. But on the 26th, representatives of the party of our support came forth to break the necks of those who fought for and with them. They would smite the arm that gave them succor. They lifted up the cause they denounced and by so doing lily whited Republican party in the South upon flimsy promises which cannot be carried out.

But two parties still exist in the State—the regular party and that unlawful organization which was organized by secretary Miller and the defeated Lily Whites of the state. This step was unwarranted by the facts of the case and by the faithfulness of the men who have been used to an advantage.

Political — 1921.

Missouri.

Election

A STATE WIDE MASS MEETING HELD BY RACE

Meet At Bowling Green And Discuss Subjects Of Vital Importance. Resolutions Passed. Chairman N. C. Bruce Delivers Stirring Speech To Conference

(Special To The Argus)

BOWLING GREEN, Mo., Jan. 5.—Negroes from all over the state of Missouri assembled here on New Years day in answer to the call issued by the Missouri Industrial Commission. The object was to more thoroughly organize the members of the race in the State of Missouri that they may grasp the opportunity to assume the privileges of citizenship and accept its burdens. The conference was most enthusiastic and the following resolutnos were adopted:

(1) We urge all our people of the state to renewed vigilance, and work for better, more thorough, adaptable and practical education for all our youth, city, town, and especially those in the country.

(2) We as a race group should rejoice and be encouraged, that amid all the world's chaos and confusion and these terrible waves of crime, burnings, robbing, murder and bombing, that Negroes susceptible to and more deeply imbued with real christianity are practically free from even being accused of these awful [illegible] crimes. And we urge our people to take faster hold on the teachings and life of Christ and even if all others in the world become cankered with the lust of gold and for worldly power, honors and glory to the extent of completely scrapping the Golden Rule of Christ. We urge our people to study the Bible, strengthen what remains of Christ and practice his precepts and examples always and more now than ever.

Aganist All Crime.

(3) We are against all crime and criminals in our ranks or elsewher and would especiallly urge all young folks to cease from idleness and get to work, steady work and keep at gainful pursuits, to save, educate and spend for only necessary and useful things. Start a business, become employers of some of the thousands who are leaving our schools every year wholly dependent on other races, many of whom are foreigners, to give our children work to do.

(4) We urge our people, high and not high, whether politicians or statesmen, to become disillusioned, for no people or party in our free America is willing or can ever give equal rights with no special privileges, except to themselves Men and races and nations have to work out their own salvation; have to take by educational, economical, industrial and moral efficiency, what is theirs by natural rights. There is no other way, after people are chattel freed. And so, we urge our group leaders in Missouri to carry this word to all our people, that Negro rights, like every other group of people's rights will come thru Negroes themselves, working, building up trades business, owning and developing more farms with crops, cattle, fruit, dairies, bees, and marketable products, and voting intelligently for men and principles. Then cooperating, uniting and having faith in and for themselves and their sane, sound, sensible leaders, and not exploiting leaders.

(5) Since Missouri Negroes are largely G. O. P. and no Negroes are represented in any state department as deputy or otherwise, nor on any of the great or lesser Boards or Commissions, nor even permitted to be members of District School Boards or any City Board of Education, not even of the Board of Regents for our own state Institute, we feel that one Negro Industrial Commisison, recently granted our people in the state by both parties at the earnest request of a Democratic Governor, should be strengthened by necessary amendments to the act creating it and should be properly supported to do the best work possible in the way of surveying, holding meetings, Institutes and stimulating our people all over the state, to better education and to become more useful, desirable, and productive citizens wherever they are in our great state. This Conference heartily and sincerely approves of and endorses the personnel and the splendid work begun in so effective and practical a way by this Negro Industrial Commission and urge all people to get solidly behind it and help it to pursue its good work, year by year as other state departments and Boards and Commissions are and have been for years to the state's betterment.

(6) This Conference urges all our race group to back and support all our varied agencies, associations, enterprises and leaders, whether in the pulpit or pew, who are earnest and honest in their dreams, viisons and work for a better understanding between the races and for a more equitable share in our state and national government, as well as for getting our young people in gainful pursuits of labor work.

Right Will Prevail

Discriminations, repressions, segregation and other worse ills affecting our brothers of Southerrn states, are self defeating. Many are justified in crying out against these wrongs. But these will all pass away, must pass away as the sentiments of fairness, justice, square dealing and "each to his equal chance to live and grow", get rooted in the hearts of people. God will have this come to pass. Negroes can and should protest against these evils but never fret for God's poor naked and blind cannot be robbed. God will plead the cause of these far better even than our beloved N. A. A. C. P. or our great professors can ever plead.

(7) We urge our politicians who otherwise are qualified to seek representation in every branch of the activities of our state government effecting our group of citizens, either as deputies or as sub-assistants. These places should be sought on the merit of the 250,000 Negro Missouri citizens, who are assessed on approximately 500,000 000 property in land and houses owned and rented and who are the state's best laborers, easiest spenders and largest consumers in a fashion. This alone, not counting our race's loving, law abiding and good manners and characters and should entitile Negro Missourians to two Congressmen, fifteen state representatives, and three state Senators. This would profit the state by having that "by their fruits they have representation.

Speech By Chairman Bruce

The following speech was delivered to the Conference by Chairman N. C. Bruce:

"Ladies and Gentlemen:- Abraham Lincoln, Frederick Douglas, Booker Washington, and Roosevelt are all dead, but the nation lives and 13 million of our race element of our great America still live. We are meeting on this our race's 57th Freedom Anniversary. Not yet two generations removed from our American Red Sea's first pass over ,and yet what a changs! How heartily do we pause first to give praise, honor and glory to God. 'by right hand, Oh Lord, is become orious in power.' Who is like unto ee, Oh Lord, among the Gods? Who is like thee, glorious in holiness, fearful in praise, doing wonders?

Not A Single Trust Betrayed

"Without boasting, amid all our handicaps, what people in all the world has equalled us in keeping our hold on God, who has enabled us to remain law abiding, loyal, patient, faithful and loving thru suffering even unto the end? What a glory crowns our upward struggle! for justice and a square deal in our never yielding effort for American manhood opportunities, responsibilities and rights! Chinese, Turks, Bulgarians, Armenians, every scum of Asia and Europe flocking to our shores have failed to be the dependable and safe friend to our neighbors and privileged white fellow citizens in comparison with loyal, working and brave fighting Negro Americans. Side by side on the bloody Flanders fields of France and wherever the American white soldiers fought, 'smoked yankees', our Colored boys, bared their muscular and powerful breasts and helped save a world for free humanity. No enemy propaganda nor world of gold could buy an American Negro to betray a single trust, nor give aid or comfort to the enemy. This is our glory, that Negroes next to the American white man himself, North, South East or West, are the best and safest friends our White Americans have, who are not bought with gold.

"It is not necessary to tell you to 'fret not yourselves because of evil doers' and to 'trust in the Lord and in ourselves and do good' and not to 'fret ourselves in any wise to do evil,' for the Lord will bring forth righteousness as the light and judgment as the noonday. Our business today is to 'commit our way unto the Lord, wait patiently for Him and He shall bring it to pass.'

"We are not here today to publish to the world our marvelous material and mental progress, just how rich some few are, nor how many lawyers, doctors, preachers and statesmen we have, nor how we have fought for our nation in all her wars. This is all known now much better by our other friends than some of us can publish for them.

"We are here today as Missourians, representing a group that as a whole, does the greatest share of group pulling and working and suffering for one party, whether defeated or triumphing, than any other single group of voters. We are here to put aside personal ambition and to mark out a program for our race's desires, hopes and best good, not detrimental, but beneficial to the state.

Missouri Leads For The Race

"I break the secret to many of you when I say that mainly thru your so-called ignorant 'clod hoppers', after six years of effort, the state's 50th General Assembly legalized a Negro Commission and empowered it with the duty of studying the needs of the Negroes of the state and prsent recommendations for legislations and such other recommendations as careful study and investigations justify. This was some gain. The first real permanent step taken by any American state towards the American ideal of representation with taxpaying and self determination with government. North Carolina has followed suit, but her Governor appointed 3 white men, a Senator ,a Representative, a leading citizen, and two prominent Negroes. Our outgoing Governor appointed all Negroes, taxpaying, some of whom are large taxpayers, a majority of whom are employers of laborors, all of whom are independent, self supporting. These Commissioners qualified on October 7th last, not three months ago, to serve for four years.

"It immediately organized scattered colporters, agents, surveyors, and tabulators over most of the state's Congressional Districts; have brought together accurate facts and statements, recommendations to which each and all of you are free to vote amendments, to add to, to take from, make reservations, or reject as you like. The only end the Commission has in view is to help our people in Missouri first to self help, then to a share, if but a small share in what is their own by right of citizenship, numbers, degree of intelligence, and character attained especially by amount of taxes we pay City and town people on property owned by them are assessed at $210,000,000 and Country and Rural life, all pay war taxes in some form. And the estimate is that Negro renters, lessees, tenants, business and fines paid equal as much revenne put into our Imperial Missouri's State hopper by these indirect taxpaying Missouri Colored citizens as the first class among us. To say nothing of the scores, perhaps hundreds who pay the collateral inheritance and escheats, all of which go to our splendid Missouri Universtiy for educating only white children.

"And so by just rights, we all have some share, if but small in the upkeep of our state and national governments, to say nothing about Negroes as G. O. P.'s most dependable count before and on election day.

NEGRO CANDIDATES GET BIG SUPPORT

St Louis Argus 3/18/21

The support given the two Negro candidates for members of the St. Louis Board of Aldermen, in the Primaries, March 11, was the most encouraging since the race has aspired to direct representation in the political affairs of the city. Aaron W. Lloyd of the Seventeenth Ward received 21,789 and Chas. J. Gates of the Twenty-third was given 17,247. Gates carried five wards: 6, 16, 17, 19 and 22. Lloyd carried three; 16, 19 and 22. The following is the vote for each by wards:

WARD	Lloyd	Gates
1	539	382
2	365	201
3	295	199
4	296	252
5	314	185
6	793	656
7	468	371
8	285	209
9	320	248
10	574	366
11	709	444

(over)

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

(From Over)

12	903	557
13	1,339	990
14	822	542
15	558	430
16	1,079	1,060
17	1,289	1,168
18	313	221
19	1,149	907
20	502	486
21	751	459
22	1,753	1,436
23	1,345	978
24	1,017	703
25	962	832
26	1,048	944
27	950	860
28	1,051	1,167
Totals	21,789	17,247

LLOYD IS GRATEFUL

One of the interesting features of the campaign was the candidacy of Aaron W. Lloyd for Board of Aldermen from he Seventeenth Ward. Mr. Lloyd, though defeated, expressed himself as being quite grateful to those who supported him. He says he is ready to roll up his sleeves and support Mayor Kiel with all his might.

GATES THANKS VOTERS

Chas. J. Gates asked The Argus to express his thanks to the voters, Colored and white, for the encouraging support he received in the Primaries, March 11. Mr. Gates appreciates the value of Seventeen Thousand loyal backers and, though defeated, he takes the indorsement as a trust which must guide his future activities in the line of race advancement. He hopes to never betray this confidence.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Political - 1921.

Elections.

Kentucky

G. O. P. Runs In Negro Repeaters, Dodd Charges In Specific Expos

LOUISVILLE KY COURIER JRN
OCTOBER 6 1921

Fake Addresses, Vacant Houses and Lots Given As Abo Places, Says Statement Alleging Police Herded Blacks.

Charges that the Republicans ran in "repeaters all over the negro districts" were made last night in a formal statement issued by Allen P. Dodd, Democratic Campaign Chairman.

Referring to personal observations in the Tenth Ward Mr. Dodd said that "police officers, city detectives and prohibition enforcement officers in every way" attempted to "bulldoze Democratic workers."

Mr. Dodd in detail set forth instances in which he charged Republican registration of repeaters. He said he was advised that "thirteen negroes were rushed into the polls" of the Fourteenth Precinct of the Ninth Ward about 4 o'clock "by Tom Filben and N. C. Gilliam," a prohibition enforcement officer.

Giving names and addresses Mr Dodd said the negroes had been registered from houses in which they did not live, from vacant houses and from a vacant lot. An excerpt from his statement in this connection was: "We got two names, to-wit, Otis Carter and Paul Jeffree, who registered from 1111 South Ninth Street. We went to 1111 South Ninth Street and found that it was a vacant lot."

After charging that Police Sergeant Baker "deliberately aided the registration" of the thirteen negroes Mr. Dodd concluded:

"I cannot help but recall the statement of Huston Quin, candidate for Mayor, advocating clean elections, and wonder if the Judge is going to remain silent as usual and let the Republican machine, apparently in behalf of the Judge, pull off frauds such as narrated above."

LOUISVILLE KY POST
OCTOBER 8, 1921

A REGISTRATION INCIDENT

The following from our local columns is typical of the things that took place all over the Ninth and Tenth wards of the city of Louisville on election day:

Three negro women calling themselves Sallie Davis registered in this precinct. Two claimed to live at 830 West Cedar street. The other said she lived at 521 South Ninth, just around the corner from the Cedar street address. The second Sallie Davis registered was the real Sallie Davis. She stated she had lived there a year and a half and did not know any other Sallie Davis was living in the house with her. Neither did she know there was a Sallie Davis around the corner.

L. T. Haney, Democratic election worker in this precinct, and who is a Democratic candidate for County Surveyor, stated that the duplications were secured through the efforts of the Republican workers to vote every name on their poll. When the party workers found a name of a negro who had not registered, some other negro was pushed in to register under the missing person's name. Later the real negro would appear and demand to be registered. Sometimes more than one worker would go out in search of a missing voter, and each worker would bring back a substitute, which would result in three or more voters claiming the same name and address, registering the same day.

It is hardly possible that there can be a successful denial of the facts here given. True, they relate to only a few votes, but is anyone foolish enough as to affirm that they are not significant of a settled policy by white Republican workers to place on the polling books the names of negroes not qualified to register or vote?

The fraud practiced in the Tenth ward should absorb the attention of the city. In former days many Republicans of standing went to the Tenth ward to protect the colored vote. This year that ward must be patrolled by men and women to protect the city against a fraudulent vote.

There is, and there can be, no denial of this fraudulent registration.

INDEPENDENTS MOBBED IN LOUISVILLE, KY.

Baltimore Md.
Afro-American
11/12/21

Colored Candidates Attacked And Homes Wrecked

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 7.—Colored men said to have been in the employ of white Republicans armed with guns, clubs and bricks stormed the undertaking establishment of A. D. Porter, candidate for Mayor on the colored Independent ticket, broke the plate glass front window, destroyed furniture, fixtures and valuable books and papers. The plant of the Louisville News, a weekly, which supported the Independent colored candidates, was stormed with bricks, front windows broken out. W. Lovett, another candidate on the Independent ticket was assaulted and struck on the head while standing in line waitnig to vote.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Political - 1921.

Maryland.

Elections

White Ward Committeeman Said To Be Playing A Foxy Game

Afro-American 7/15/21

Voters in the Fifth Ward are up in arms because Republican City Committeeman Harry C. Horner, white, has displaced John W. Jones as a judge of elections in the first precinct. William Green, 518 Spring street, has been appointed in his pjace.

The elimination of Mr. Jones is attributed to the fact that he supported the senatorial candidacy of W. Ashbie Hawkins last fall.

The great majority of the 1,900 colored voters in the ward are said to be opposed to the continuance of Mr. Horner as committeeman, and are backing William L. Gibson for that post. It is said, however, that whites may get another colored man in the field, hoping that a three-cornered race may result in Horner being the victor.

The ward has 1,900 colored voters, 200 white Republicans and 1,900 Democrats. Despite the fact that colored Republicans predominate overwhelmingly, all of the Republican precinct executives are white. Before the first precinct was recently divided, there were 400 colored Republicans to three whites.

The old white precinct executive now has charge of each of the divided sections.

In an effort to win support among colored voters Horner has named George Cooper as a clerk in the 9th precinct, and several other colored men's names have been sent to the Supervisors of Elections.

A boom is already on for John W. Jones as the Republican candidate for City Council in 1923.

"I a mnot worrying about the loss of the judgship," Mr. Jones told a representative of the AFRO-AMERICAN, "and am glad that I supported W. Ashbie Hawkins. What we need in our ward is intelligent race leadership and not ignorant tools of white politicians."

Is This A Bid For The Colored Vote?

The Towson Jeffersonian, a white Democratic weekly paper published in Towson, county seat of Baltimore county had this to say on its front page last week:

"At a District Republican convention in Baltimore City last week David Robinson, a Negro of the 17th Ward, was unanimously nominated as a candidate for the House of Delegates. If he is elected it will be the first time a Negro ever represented Maryland in the General Assembly. Afro American 8/6/21

"Heretofore they have been entirely ignored by the Republican leaders, but the determined fight of W. Ashby Hawkins for the U. S. Senate last year and his large following has changed their attitude. The selection of Robinson is quite a shock to the lily white element of the Party and they stoutly resent it. But why should they? Robinson is just the same kind of a Republican that Senators Weller and France are. He comes from a ward where there are 1600 white voters and 5596 colored, and his people, who are all Republicans, want him. Baltimore City has 217,822 registered white voters and 35,497 colored; the Republicans carried the city in the last Mayoralty election and carried several Congressional districts last fall.

"What could they have accomplished without the Negro vote? Robinson is entitled to Republican recognition and the wonder of it is that they are satisfied with so little. They could very consistently ask for one of the clerkships but have acted with extreme modesty. If the Democratic Party had 35,000 Pink, Blue, Red or Black adherents who always voted as one man and who did not have to be counted, but rushed to the ballot box like a flock of sheep going over the bars, you can stake all you're worth that they would be recognized and recognized substantially in the distribution of the offices and the patronage—but we have no such suppport, our people have to be reckoned with singly.

"No, the lily whites have no cause to complain. Robinson is getting what is justly due him and his race—and they will have to be satisfied or vote the white man's ticket.

We admit and regret that the thotless among the colored people have always voted the Republican ticket, and we point out that this blind allegiance to their enemies is responsible for the Democratic hostility towards colored voters.

Nevertheless, we have no hesitancy in saying that if colored people served the Democrats as blindly as they now serve the Republicans, they would not get any better treatment. Human nature is the same everywhere. It never had and never will have any respect for ignorance and stupidity."

The younger and progressive element among colored people are not tied to the Republican party. Mr. Hawkins' candidacy showed that last year, and it is bound to become increasingly evident.

If the Jeffersonian and its Democratic friends are sincere in their bid for the progressive colored vote, let them cease their hostile attitude towards colored people in general and make it possible for a colored man to be a Democrat and at the same time keep his self respect.

37,475 VOTERS REGISTERED IN BALTIMORE

1779 New Names Of Men And Women Put On Books In Three Registration Days

14th WARD LEADS

11th Ward Comes Close Second In Final Count-Saturday

Baltimore Afro-American 11/12/21

With 37,475 colored voters now on the books, Baltimore city has now the largest enrollment of names in its history.

Before women were given the right of suffrage, the enrollment of colored men, which was then thot to be the biggest reached the total of 16,800 voters. That suffrage has served to bring out a larger number of men can be seen in the fact that the total registration is much more than twice what it was three years ago.

The total number of men and women who registered on the three registration days was 1,495. Police census show that ten thousand or more colored men and women were eligible who did not.

On the final registration day, the Fourteenth Ward led with 144 new voters, the Seventeenth third with 80 voters. Politicians are very much pleased with the showing made in the registration and pointed out the fact that colored people of Baltimore constitute one-seventh of the total city population and the number of colored voters is also one seventh of the total number of city voters.

BALTIMORE MD. EVE. SUN
NOVEMBER 8, 1921

Alleged Interference With Voters Probed

Officials Investigate Reported Questioning Of Negroes In Sixth Precinct Of Third Ward.

Allegations that negro voters were being subjected to confusing and unnecessary questioning and being interfered with in other ways at the Sixth precinct, Third ward, were brought to the attention of City Solicitor Roland R. Marchant, Max Ways, president of the Board of Election Supervisors, and Acting Police Marshal Henry this afternoon.

All three hurried to the polling place, Bond street near Gough. The situation came to a head when the vote of Albert Johnson, colored, 320 South Dallas street, was challenged by Angelo Silento, a Democratic watcher. The latter alleged that Johnson's statements differed slightly from the record in the registration book.

It was also stated by Silento that Johnson had moved from 319 South Bethel street recently and that a new precinct line ran between the two houses. Johnson complained to William Blumberg, Republican ward executive, and he summoned City Solicitor Marchant to the place. Mr. Ways was sent for. He ruled that the negro should either be allowed to vote or else arrested.

Blumberg finally offered a personal guarantee of Johnson's identity, and the latter was allowed to vote.

Political - 1921.

National.

Elections.

GALVESTON TEXAS NEWS
APRIL 27, 1921

TO RELEGATE THE SOUTHERN NEGRO.

Mark Sullivan, an unusually well informed Washington correspondent, writes to the New York Evening Post that the country will soon witness the beginning of an effort on the part of the republican leaders to soften the complexion of their party in the South. For one thing, he says, the national committee at a meeting to be held shortly will decree a new rule governing representation in republican conventions as well as the qualifications of delegates. Representation will be proportioned to the number of votes actually cast for the party's nominees in the last preceding election. As the complement to this the rule will prescribe that only those who are qualified to vote and who do vote shall be eligible as delegates to a national convention, and that, moreover, none will be received as a delegate "in whose selection, by primary or convention, any person has taken part who is not a qualified voter of the state, or who has not actually voted in an election under the laws of this state."

What would be the effect of these requirements is evident. They would reduce the representation of the Southern states in republican conventions until such time as they should greatly increase their representation vote and they would not only disqualify for participation in republican conventions, state and national, those who are disqualified for voting, but they would put a party disqualification on all those who, although not disqualified to vote, did not exercise their franchise privilege in the last election. In some of the Southern states negroes are disqualified for voting and, by this rule, would be ineligible not only to serve as a delegate to a national convention, but to participate in a state convention or primary which selected delegates to a national convention. Texas negroes are not disqualified for voting, but most of them do not think the exercise of that privilege worth the cost of a poll tax receipt and all such would render themselves ineligible both to serve as delegates to national conventions and to participate in state conventions or primaries which chose delegates to a national convention.

These rules would not, of course, work a complete elimination of negroes from the councils of the republican party, except in those states whose laws would not permit them to vote, but that, in practical operation it would make an impotent minority out of them in all Southern states is evident.

VICKSBURG MISS HERALD
JUNE 3, 1921

BUILDING A BONAFIDE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Such was the main purpose declarclared in the Republican National Committee, assembled in Washington. It is probable that under the sober second thought such a programme may be toned down or cut out. It may be possible that there are members of the committee who favor opening up the campaign in the South on lines that in the past brought defeat and disaster; who are determined on a policy that will invigorate the Republican party in the South.

It is not to be denied that it can be done, Oklahoma for instance where the negro voters were enthused and brought to the polls on election day and one state was wrested from the solid South. Whether the ensuing Tulsa race riot, the worst in recent Southern history was a cause or a coincident of the Republican capture of a Southern States remains to be disclosed in the pending investigation. The following from the Crystal Springs Meteor affords a glimpse from within:

FROM THE SEAT OF RACIAL WAR.

Tulsa, Okla., June 1, 2:15 p. m.

We are safe, but entire colored district is destroyed. Loss of life to white and black is large. Everything appears tranquil now. Martial law is ordered. All negroes are interned and guarded by troops. Don't worry about us. H. F. ABY.

This telegram was a relief to anxious parents who could not locate the scene of battle. The cause of this bloody conflict was the usual one—assault by a negro on a white girl. The negroes got the worst of it, of course. Segregated in the northeastern section of the town by a Republican city ordinance, the negroes had developed a thriving portion of the city, having a fine school building, good churches, their own picture shows, their own justice court with negro officers, had negro policemen to preserve order, stores of sundry kinds, in short, a miniature city. Not satisfied with this arrangement, they listened to fanatical agitators, clamoring for social equality—a cause that incites criminal assault upon white women. The knell of negro influence in Tulsa has been sounded. We doubt whether they will ever regain what they have lost. The shedding of blood has sealed their doom.

District Must Have Twenty-five Hundred Republican Voters to Be Entitled to One Representative

ADAMS TO SUCCEED HAYS AS CHAIRMAN

Pittsburgh Woman Is Elected as Second Vice-Chairman of the Committee at the Meeting

BOOST CONVENTION DELEGATES TO 1,037

Provision Made For Seating of Two Additional Delegates at Large From Republican States

Montgomery Advertiser
6/9/21

(Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, June 8—Election of John T. Adams of Dubuque, Iowa as chairman to succeed postmaster general Hays ,whose resignation was formally anounced and adoption of a new basis of representation at national conventions resulting in a further cut in the number of delegates from the south marked the meeting today of the republican national committee. Mr.Adams who was vice-president was succeeded in that office by Ralph E. Williams of Portland, Oregon. Mrs. Leonard G. Woods, of Pittsburg, was elected second vice-chairman, an office created by committee action in recognition of the woman membership in the party.

The change in representation, based on the republican votes of the last election, reduces by 23 the number of delegates who were accredited from the southern states to the Chicago convention last June. This represents a cut of 17 per cent and makes a total cut of 40 per cent in the number of delegates from those states since the 1912 convention.

Under the new plan of apportionment, the next national convention will be made up of 1,067 delegates 53 more than the last, unless there are great changes in the state votes of last fall, upon which the calculation was made.

The old system allowed for one delegate from each congressional district, but under the new plan, a district must have cast 2,500 republican votes in the last election before they may send a delegate to the convention. To have two district delegates, there must have been cast 10,000 republican votes or a republican representative must have been elected to congress. Under the former plan 7,500 votes gave two delegates.

Provision is also made in the new plan for the seating of two additional delegates at large from each state carried at the last proceeding election by the republicans.

The plan was submitted by R. B. Howell of Nebraska for a subcommittee appointed by the Chicago convention. It's presentation on the floor of the meeting precipitated a bitter fight by members from the states affected. The principle drive on the change was by Henry Lincoln Johnson, a negro member from Georgia and H. L. Remmell of Arkansas. The report however ,was approved by a vote of 35 to 12.

As outlined by Mr. Howell, Tennessee is no longer considered a part of the solid south and is given an increasd representation of two delegates as a result of the last election when the state was carried by the republican national ticket and a republican governor and five of the ten congressmen were elected.

"The southern states, it was announced, are affected as follows:

Arkansas, increased 1; Florida, increased 2; Georgia, reduced 7; Louisiana, reduced 3; Mississippi, reduced 8; South Carolina, reduced 7; Tennessee increased 2; Texas reduced 2; Virginia increased 1. The representation of North Carolina and Alabama remain the same. Mr. Howell said the net result was that those states, unless changes come in the voting, would send 144 delegates to the next national convention instead of 167, by which they were represented in Chicago last June.

Although Mr. Hays said when he quit the chair that he could serve no further time to the committee, it drafted him as a member of the executive committee. The meeting adjourned late today and tonight, members of the committee were guests at a dinner at the White House.

Henry Lincoln Johnson Fails in Speech to Retain Old Order—Adams New Chairman.

Constitution 6/9/21

BY JAMES A. HOLLOMON.
Constitution Bureau.
Raleigh Hotel.

Washington, June 8.—(By Constitution Leased Wire.)—The republican party, through its executive and national committees, not only went on record today as in favor of white supremacy in party control in the south, but, by the overwhelming majority of 36 to 12, or exactly three to one, so reconstructed delegate representations from the south in republican national conventions that only those congressional districts showing tangible republican organizations, and a potential republican vote in national elections, can, in the future, have any representation whatsoever in the national convention of the party.

This result has been fully anticipated in these dispatches as the certain outcome of the findings of the subcommittee charged with the responsibility of reorganizing the republican party in the southeastern states, it being the undisputed purpose of the party organization to place that section absolutely under the control of the white electorate, and thus eliminate, for all time, the irritating conflict in national conventions between the "black and tan" and the "lily white" elements.

The result today, coming as a whole committee's action upon a subcommittee's report, was reached after an impassioned debate, in which Henry Lincoln Johnson, the negro republican national committeeman from Georgia, led, in which the Georgia negro plead for a continuation of existing conditions on the basis of an alleged disfranchisement of negroes in the southern states. The subcommittee's report, however, which came to the whole committee without a dissenting voice, met, not only the approval of practically all of the states of the north and west, but received the votes also of the national committeemen from Virginia, North Carolina and Florida, in the old south.

On the basis of the new rule governing convention representation from the south, the total number of votes in the national convention is only nominally cut, and perhaps not at all, on the basis of the 1922 congressional elections; but congressional districts which show no regularly organized republican party machinery, and did not poll a republican total strength of 2,500 votes or more, in the congressional election preceding, shall be denied delegate representation in the national convention. This will have the effect, on the basis of the 1920 national election, of cutting Georgia's representation, in the future

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national conventions, form 18 to 10 votes. If, in the meantime, however, any of the congressional districts in Georgia should show more than 2,500 votes in the 1922 congressional elections, the representation of such districts would be raised from zero to one, and the total representation in the 1924 national convention would be thus correspondingly increased.

The new order, in a nut shell, provides as follows:

That each state shall have four delegates at large, and that each congressional district, having a republican organization and having polled in the preceding national or congressional election 2,500 or more votes, shall have one national convention delegate, and if, having polled 10,000 or more, two delegates; and if, having a representation representative in congress, regardless of the number of votes polled, two delegates.

Ten Georgia Delegates.

On this basis, Gorgia in the next republican national convention, assuming that the districts' vote will not materially change from the district's vote of 1920, will have ten delegates, including the four delegates at large, in the republican national convention 1924, instead of 17 delegates; as in the convention of 1920. These will be made up of two each from the seventh and ninth districts and one each from the fifth and eighth. The other districts will have no delegates.

On the same basis, South Carolina to the north, will have only the four delegates at large, and no delegates from the congressional districts, as no district in that state poled in the 1920 election as many as a fixed unit of 2,500 votes. Heretofore South Carolina has had eleven in the national convention.

Mississippi, accordingly, will hove only four votes in the next convention, having had twelve heretofore, by reason of the fact that no district in Mississippi has polled more than 2,500 republican votes.

On the other hand, Tennesee, which has heretofore had 20 votes in the national convention, will in 1924 have 22, by reason of the increased republican strength in Tennessee in the 1920 republican election.

The same is true of Arkansas, which will have 14 in the 1924 convention, as against 13 in the 1920.

Florida Increased One.

Texas will lose two votes, Alabama will remain the same, Louisiana will be thus reduced three, and Florida increased one. Therefore, as a whole, the southern states as a unit based on 1920 elections, will have around 25 votes less in the 1924 convention, than in 1920, the entire delegation from all the states in the union, will be increased to 1,037 convention votes.

Today's action comes as a direct determination on the part of the republican leaders to build up in the state a republican party under absolutely white control, and is the sequence, be it for democratic party good or bad, of the election of Henry Lincoln Johnson, a negro, to the republican national chairmanship from Georgia one year ago today.

Under the new rule adopted today, which provides that only qualified voters shall participate in party, county, district and state conventions or primaries, the republican party in the south is placed absolutely under the control of the white element, the negro having been eliminated absolutely for the time being, certainly from party domination, either in local or national affairs. Heretofore non-voting negroes have controlled the G. O. P. conventions in Georgia.

Forecast By Constitution.

This position of the national committee today in in direct keeping with the forecast of The Atlanta Constitution for the past several months; or instead, since the immediately after the fall national election of 1920.

It is in keeping with the unselfish laborers of a great number of leading white republicans, who not only from Georgia, but from all the southern states, who have been determined upon building up in the south a "white supremacy republican party," so as to make contending factors, henceforth, the two major political parties, based upon party issues, instead of personal factions in one controlling major party.

John T. Adams, of Iowa, was elected chairman of the committee to succeed Postmaster-General Will H. Hays, whose formal resignation was presented and accepted. Mr. Adams has been vice chairman of the committee to which vacancy Ralph E. Williams, of Oregon, was elected.

The committee created an additional vice chairmanship to which Mrs. Leonard G. Woods, of Pittsburg, was elected

REPUBLICAN REPRESENTATION.

The Republican National Committee reduces Southern representation in National conventions by another 17 per cent., which means a total cut of 40 per cent. in the number of delegates since 1912. Hereafter a Congressional district must have cast 2,500 Republican votes before it can have a delegate in a National convention. Thus the so-called "rotten burroughs" of the South are pushed nearer the rim of outer darkness, but not farther than the rim.

The Republican leaders in control of the committee — and President Harding's friends are in control—have taken this step for the avowed purpose of strengthening the Republican party in the South where the negro is generally disfranchised. Last fall Tennessee and Oklahoma came into the Republican column, and the leaders of that party take this as a good omen of greater favors to come. Heretofore the disfranchised negroes of the South were used as pawns in National Republican conventions, but cut no ice on the day of election, nor did they cut much ice in Republican councils between conventions.

It will be interesting to note the effect of this step by the National committee on future Republican policies in regard to the franchise question in the South. There are many Republican leaders who have always nursed the hope of seeing the South's representation in Congress reduced. They would have the South do this or restore the franchise to those who are now deprived of the ballot.

Conceivably the committee's decision to reduce the political strength of the Southern negro and his white leaders may stimulate the determination of those groups in the North who wish to regulate Southern politics. They have cut down the negro's strength in National conventions for the moment and they have done it with a great show of virtue. But will it follow that the leaders will press with greater vigor their old dream of reducing the South's power in Congress by fixing the number of Congressmen according to the voting strength of the South instead of according to population?

NEGRO VOTERS IN THE SOUTH

SPRINGFIELD M. REPUBLICAN
JUNE 30. 1921

Interesting Description of Political Conditons in South Carolina

To the Editor of The Republican:—

In the discussion in Northern newspapers of "suppression" of the Negro vote in the South, the main fact is "suppressed" with a persistency that almost excites suspicion that it is intentional. The southern Negroes are discouraged from voting and have ceased (long ago) to be active in politics because the whites vote solidly as a race and outnumber them. The Negroes are a hopeless minority and have surrendered.

What has taken place in South Carolina where, as in Mississippi, the Negroes are still a majority, though scarcely a majority of persons of voting age, illustrates the case of all the states in which the Negroes are relatively numerous.

Since January 1, 1898, the requirements in South Carolina for obtaining a registration certificate for voting, besides the conventional ones as to age, sanity, residence, etc., are that the applicant must be able to read or write any part of the state constitution or must show by receipts that he paid taxes the preceding year on property assessed at $300 or more. Those are all.

Were all the Negroes in South Carolina, of voting age and, having the constitutional qualifications for suffrage, with the laws administered fairly and without discrimination, to obtain registration certificates, they would be outnumbered at the polls by at least 2 to 1 and perhaps 3 to 1. Examination of census figures as to literacy and property holding and the proportion of adults to the family respectively in the two races establishes this.

The whites hold primaries and, voting in them, take an oath to support in the general elections the nominees of the primaries. This oath they keep. So long as this racial solidarity is maintained by the whites, the Negroes will be defeated in every city and county whether they register and vote or not.

The Negroes hold no primaries and few conventions. They could hold them. No one would interfere.

Whether this racial solidarity in political affairs on the part of the whites is wise or not is irrelevant here. At any rate it is legal—just as a party organized and voting to exclude Italians, Germans, Irish, Jews or Presbyterians from office would not be illegal.

The practice of discrimination against Negroes applying for registration certificates is not necessary. I have heard of no such practice save in two or three instances in many years and of the truth or falsity of the charges in those I do not know. On the contrary, a sprinkling of Negroes everywhere in the state are registered and it is certain that there has been no agreement or conspiracy to prevent them registering. In small numbers they continue to register.

Inasmuch as there is never, under present conditions, the remotest possibility that the Negro vote in the general elections will be more than a few thousand, the white vote is small. The white vote for President or governor is usually about 60,000 or 70,000. In a Democratic state primary it is around 140,000. Were 40,000 Negroes to register and vote, the white vote would promptly enlarge to 100,000 or 150,000. In future elections these figures will be enlarged by the woman vote, but proportions will not be affected.

So long as the Negroes, or Republicans (the words are nearly synonymous in this state) are in a state of party coma, is it fair to accuse the white people of defrauding or intimidating them?

When not more than 2000 or 3000 Republicans in the whole state attend precinct meetings and caucuses that choose delegates to a national convention, is it not nonsense to say that 100,000 Republicans wish to vote and are unlawfully denied the right?

The upshot of the matter is that so long as the whites vote as one party, settling their differences in primaries (which they have substituted for the kind of elections that they held before 1865 when the Negroes were slaves) there will be but one party in this state—unless the Negroes develop the political vitality and tenacity of Vermont Democrats.

Of the virtue or vice of the system I do not speak. I have described the facts and no open-minded Northern investigator will dispute their essential truth. Few of the 60,000 or 70,000 Negro men in Ohio would vote if neither preponderantly white political party would admit them into primaries or caucuses. Not 5 per cent of them would take the trouble to go into a Negro party. While the Negro minority is larger in South Carolina than in Ohio, the white majority qualified for suffrage is overwhelming. So far, the Negroes in the South are practically debarred from participation in anything but a Negro party and that they will not form. Right or wrong, expedient or foolish, the whites do what is not unlawful.

The "war amendments" to the federal constitution fell short of their aim. They did not and do not prevent the forming of political parties on racial lines. W. W. BALL.

Columbia, S. C., June 27, 1921.

Fifty Years Lost

For the sake of the South and the Negro, it is to be hoped that the Republicans dissolution of their Southern partnership with the Negro is sincere and final. The Northern Republicans at the close of the Civil War had a fond dream and an alluring vision. They would take in the Negro as "a friend and brother;" the South knew nothing about the Negro; a little "brotherly love" would solve every inter-racial problem from the Potomac to the Gulf! The dream had but two results: it made the South solidly Democratic, and it increased the bitterness between whites and blacks throughout the South. But for fifty years the Republicans ran their heads against the stone wall of misconception; they would win votes in the South on other issues!

In the last Presidential election they tried different tactics in Tennessee, and were amply repaid. Their victory in that state opened their eyes. They are trying similar tactics in North Carolina, if we are to believe all they say. In Virginia, under the leadership of Henry W. Anderson, their nominee for the governorship, they are making a fight this summer with a "lily white" organization.

What does it all mean? It means that the Republicans have learned all over again a lesson as old as time: that the only way to deal with a voter is as a citizen, never as a "pet" or a protege or an erring and weak brother to be lifted up and remade. There is considerable doubt that they have learned it from the South. But the Negroes have gone into the North and Middle West and thus have converted their Republican neighbors to the same racial viewpoint that their Democratic neighbors have always had in the South. The Republicans know now that it is impossible to draw white votes by unduly befriending the Negro in any section where the two races live side by side. They have learned it on their own ground from their own voters. At the same time the Negro is benefited by the understanding that he is no longer to be mollycoddled politically but has to make his own place in the republic by his own exertions and merit.

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Political — 1921.

Election.

Kentucky.

Ky Irish American Still Vomiting

Colored Voters Read and Think if You Can Support a Party That Harbors This Reptile.

Louisville Herald 10/12/21

The Kentucky Irish American from whose columns we quoted a few weeks ago still continues to vomit its spleen and race prejudice and we are curious to know the mental frame of mind of its readers who can weekly gaze at this stuff and not suffer from nausea. We quote it again, this not to reply because we have no desire to sink to the level of the skunk. We merely want those Colored voters who talk about supporting the Democratic ticket to see what the Democrats are thinking and saying. There are, of course many fine men and women in the Democratic party who are friends of the Colored people, but the Democratic party itself is in charge of men who allow the Irish American to speak for it.

There is much talk being shot around that "the Democrats are going to bid strong for the Colored vote or part of it this fall." But wise voters will remember what the Democratic spokesman is saying this spring.

In another part of this paper is a notice that Mr. Helm Bruce will speak to the Independent League of Colored voters. Mr. Bruce is a gentleman of the highest character, whom we, with others of the city, honor and respect. But we hope some one will ask Mr. Bruce how Colored voters can be reasonably asked or expected to support a party that harbors in its bosom such a foul reptile as the Kentucky Irish American.

Here is the latest sample of poison vomited by this Dmocratic spokesman. Read it and vote the Democratic ticket if you can.

"Speaking of the colored Republicans, the Hert-Searcy-Chilton machine is having a time holding its negro followers in check, and the Republican bosses are trying to persuade the negroes to go a little slow on their demands for "equality." Knowing that they are protected by the "reform" administration, negro men and women are gradually asserting themselves on the cars and in public places. Special delight is taken in shoving white women aside, and the West Chestnut colored 400 has taken t oparading Fourth avenue and the yellow skinned beaus are trying to ogle white girls. In th epast week the local negro protective association served notice on Ben Snyder, the West Market street merchant ,that he must "fire" a white girl who was reported as not being overly polite to a colored society lady. The Stewart Dry Goods Company has been served with a notice of a negro boycott because that store refuses to allow negro women to use the same rest room and toilet as white women, and of couhse the same toilet articles attached to the rest room. The tactics of the negroes under the encouragement of the "reform" administration is responsible for race prejudice and the Republican bosses are directly responsible for that encouragement.

The Evening Post and other Democratic authorities make the mistake of refusing to discuss the negro question in its proper light, and hold that the way to handle it is not to discuss it at all. Then Kentucky Irish American holds that there is no persecution of the negro in this city and that pity, if any, should be bestowed on the white people who are being driven from pillar to post by that discontented and arogant fighting for so-called equality. Here is a sample case of the friction in this town and a breeder of race prejudice. For instance, the block on First street between Broadway and Chestnut is entirely white, the neighbors all being acquainted, the children playing together, the school being convenient and everyone contented. Now Tenth street from Broadway to Chestnut is occupied by negroes entirely, all acquainted, thenegro picture shows, halls, schools and everything convenient. Ar ethey contented? No. One or more of the negro families in that square are continually striving to and does move into the white square on First street, breaking up those white people's homes, and injuring the white schools and business places near that point. The negro is not content to live among his own and with the encouragement of arrogant Republican bosses is continually fighting for so called equality, with the white people the sufferer every time."

LOUISVILLE KY COURIER JRNL
JULY 21, 1921

Only 3,724 Negroes in City Failed to Cast Vote

Census figures just completed at Washington show, according to reports here yesterday, that 25,242 of the 28,966 negro eligibles in this city registered and voted in the 1920 election, 3,724 failing to exercise their privilege of suffrage.

Democratic leaders regard "this feat by the Searcy machine" as "remarkable," pointing to the fact that a larger per cent of negroes voted than did white persons.

"If you take 3,724 from this," A. J. Carroll, a member of the campaign committee, said, "the negroes who on registration day were in jail, the negroes who were in the workhouse, those who may have had a legal right to vote but who were out of town, and all of those who were in the various hospitals and their homes, actually too sick to move, I'll tell you that this performance by the Searcy machine not only voted 100 per cent of all the negroes who had the right to vote but in every likelihood 120 per cent."

LOUISVILLE KY POST
OCTOBER 11, 1921

Startling Figures Indicate Work of G. O. P. Machine in Registration.

Figures given out at Democratic campaign headquarters show that 26,549 negroes registered in Louisville during the two days' registration last week.

The full Republican strength is 58,933. It will be seen that the negro vote lacks just a fraction of being half of the Republican vote of the city. It is just 45 per cent. of the Republican total. The negro vote last year was 25,242. Thus it will be seen that the Republicans have gained this year 1,307 negroes.

When registration figures of last week are compared with Federal census figures of 1920 it is disclosed that in four wards of the city the Republican machine placed more names of negroes upon the registration books than there are negro voters in these wards. It is well known that many negroes have left the city since last year, that they have sought work on the farm. Two and three years ago many strange negroes sought labor here and found it, and they were registered last year, but this year when there was a great decrease in the demand for negro labor they moved away.

The four wards where the registered negro man vote exceeded the census returns are the Third, Ninth Eleventh and Twelfth. There was a larger negro man vote in the Twelfth ward last year than man negro population. The negro women registration in no instance exceeded the census figures, though in two or three wards it nearly equaled it.

The following table by wards compares the negro man population with the registration:

Wards.	Negro men registration.	Negro men population.	Where voting population exceeds registered vote.	Where registered vote exceeds voting population.
First	261	266	5	..
Second	228	235	7	..
Third	1,377	1,356	..	21
Fourth	987	985	2	..
Fifth	1,261	1,281	20	..
Sixth	468	479	11	..
Seventh	228	279	51	..
Eighth	873	992	19	..
Ninth	1,722	1,569	..	156
Tenth	2,818	3,102	284	..
Eleventh	2,508	2,477	..	31
Twelfth	887	847	..	40
Total	13,618	13,869	....	....

Census figures give the total negro man population of Louisville as 13,868. This leaves only 250 negro men in Louisville that the Republican machine did not get. In other words, 98 out of every 100 negro men have their names upon the registration books.

"These figures," Chairman Allen P. Dodd said, "simply show in a general way that gross frauds were committed last Tuesday and Wednesday by the Republican machine in putting the names of thousands of illegal negro voters on the poll books, which charge we are now preparing to prove in detail. We have no end of ocular evidence of the fact that negro men by the automobile load were employed as repeaters, particularly in the afternoon and evening of the second day. The Searcy crowd found negro men easier to handle as repeaters—they understood their jobe better, they had been there before.

That's one reason why so much high percentage of negro men are shown as having registered than negro women. We thought they were doing remarkably well last year when they registered 91 out of every 100 negro men living in Louisville, but this year they have put in 98 out of every 100 negro men. No such thing was ever heard of in the history of city elections where widespread frauds had not been committed. This condition is made all the more evident when it is borne in mind that a registered vote of 82 out of every 100 men population is shown by statistics to be a fair average. There may have been some little repeating with the negro women, but nothing like what was done with the men. Last week's registration shows the following percentage:

98 out of every 100 negro men registered.

85 out of every 100 negro women registered.

86 out of every 100 white men registered.

73 out of every 100 white women registered.

Last year these same percentages were:

91 out of every 100 negro men registered.

83 out of every 100 negro women registered.

82 out of every 100 white men registered.

60 out of every 100 white women registered.

There were 48,674 white women registered this year, a gain of 8,522 over last. Of this number the Democrats gained 6,389, and the Republicans 2,187.

"The registration of the white women vote was gratifying," said Chairman Dodd, "particularly so when it is observed that we get three of the additional white women registering to only one brought out by the Republicans. The total showing was splendid, considering the fact that this is only the second election since the advent of woman suffrage."

There were 132 negro men and 23 negro women registered as Democrats. Democratic workers point out that this disparity between the negro men and women registering Democratic was caused by the fact that the wives and other female kin of the men had heard so much of threats by negroes working for the Searcy machine they feared to come to the polls. Last year a total of 57 negro men and women registered Democratic. There are this year 579 negroes registering Independent, of which 353 were men and 226 were women. Last year there were 110 negro Independents registered.

The negro woman registration by wards as compared with the negro women voting population is as follows:

Wards.	Negro woman registration.	Negro woman population.	Excess of population over registration.
First	251	271	20
Second	228	279	51
Third	1,455	1,575	120
Fourth	1,005	1,166	161
Fifth	1,064	1,255	191
Sixth	401	503	102
Seventh	222	330	108
Eighth	851	1,099	248
Ninth	1,310	1,486	173
Tenth	2,526	3,218	692
Eleventh	2,618	2,885	267
Twelfth	1,000	1,031	31

"Every time any attempt is made to compare the negro registration with the census report by wards," said Chairman Dodd, "I notice that the Republican machine leaders get excited and claim that the Federal census is wrong. I might remind them that shortly after the general totals in Louisville population were announced by the bureau at Washington the Louisville Board of Trade undertook to check the figures, using members of the police force for this purpose. The difference between the result and that of the census return in certain precincts was so trivial that the matter was dropped."

The following table shows the total registered vote by wards, classified according to color and party affiliation:

Wards.	White.	Col.	Dem.
First	8,179	512	4,162
Second	8,531	456	4,901
Third	14,502	2,832	7,699
Fourth	3,897	1,992	2,216
Fifth	8,353	2,325	4,480
Sixth	5,167	869	2,811
Seventh	6,015	450	3,625
Eighth	4,243	1,724	2,747
Ninth	2,293	3,032	1,417
Tenth	1,906	5,344	1,213
Eleventh	11,285	5,126	6,896
Twelfth	25,938	1,887	13,939
Total	100,309	26,549	56,106
Highland Park	1,470	164	815

Wards.	Rep.	Ind.	Grand Total.
First	3,597	932	8,691
Second	3,270	816	8,987
Third	7,677	1,958	17,334
Fourth	3,192	481	5,889
Fifth	5,177	1,021	10,678
Sixth	2,457	768	6,036
Seventh	1,994	846	6,465

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Eighth	2,742	478	5,967
Ninth	3,647	261	5,325
Tenth	5,815	222	7,250
Eleventh	8,399	1,116	16,411
Twelfth	10,966	2,920	27,825
Total	58,933	11,819	126,858
Highland Park	712	107	1,634

Total Republican registration in city..58,933
Total Democratic registration in city..56,106

Republican registration plurality.... 2,827

The following table classifies the negro registration by wards, according to sex and party affiliation:

COLORED MEN.

Ward.	D.	R.	I.	Total
First	1	252	8	261
Second	2	222	4	228
Third	8	1,343	26	1,377
Fourth	14	958	15	987
Fifth	8	1,241	12	1,261
Sixth	5	458	5	468
Seventh	4	220	4	228
Eighth	11	843	19	873
Ninth	17	1,667	38	1,722
Tenth	29	2,728	61	2,818
Eleventh	20	2,386	102	1,508
Twelfth	13	815	59	887
Totals	132	13,133	353	13,618

COLORED WOMEN.

Ward.	D.	R.	I.	Total
First	0	244	7	251
Second	0	224	4	228
Third	1	1,437	17	1,455
Fourth	1	992	12	1,005
Fifth	0	1,056	8	1,064
Sixth	1	397	3	401
Seventh	3	218	1	222
Eighth	2	842	7	851
Ninth	2	1,302	6	1,310
Tenth	6	2,491	29	2,526
Eleventh	4	2,537	77	2,618
Twelfth	3	942	55	1,089
Totals	23	12,682	226	12,931

The following table classifies the white registration by wards, according to sex and party affiliation:

WHITE MEN.

Wards.	Dem.	Rep.	Ind.	Total.
First	2,097	1,588	519	4,204
Second	2,496	1,473	506	4,475
Third	3,704	2,468	1,037	7,209
Fourth	1,099	681	266	2,046
Fifth	2,118	1,480	584	4,182
Sixth	1,321	852	424	2,597
Seventh	1,758	819	439	3,016
Eighth	1,299	578	256	2,133
Ninth	772	390	131	1,293
Tenth	616	300	94	1,070
Eleventh	3,537	1,899	584	6,020
Twelfth	6,952	4,760	1,673	13,390
Total	27,769	17,348	6,518	51,635

WHITE WOMEN.

Wards.	Dem.	Rep.	Ind.	Total.
First	2,064	1,513	398	3,975
Second	2,403	1,351	302	4,056
Third	3,986	2,430	878	7,294
Fourth	1,102	561	188	1,851
Fifth	2,354	1,400	417	4,171
Sixth	1,484	750	336	2,570
Seventh	1,860	737	402	2,999
Eighth	1,435	479	196	2,110
Ninth	626	288	86	1,000
Tenth	562	236	38	836
Eleventh	3,335	1,576	354	5,265
Twelfth	6,971	4,449	1,127	12,547
Total	28,182	15,770	4,722	48,674

NEGROES BURN HOUSE

Blacks Parade Streets Firing Pistols At Will; Woman Shot By Officer

LOUISVILLE KY COURIER JRNL
NOVEMBER 9, 1921

Gun-play, wholesale arrests, numerous charges of intimidation and frequent outbreaks at the polls and elsewhere marked yesterday's election. Outstanding happenings were:

Five persons injured, two of them by a policeman who used a pistol.

Thirty-seven persons arrested.

Attempts to steal ballot boxes.

Hundreds of pistols fired by negroes in section centering at Tenth and Walnut Streets. Police stand by without interference, it is charged.

Determined efforts by Mayor's Committee of 100 to prevent trouble.

The Executive Committee of the Mayor's Election Committee will meet at 11 o'clock this morning to prepare its report.

Whisky sold openly over hundreds of bars.

House in negro district moved to center of street and set afire.

All street lights in negro district broken with bullets.

Army of 400 negroes parade West-central part of town, firing pistols.

Suspension of two policemen in early morning by Mayor George Weissinger Smith. One of them arrested W. Overton Harris, Democratic candidate for Mayor, without cause and the other attempted to club him.

Streets Become Battlefield.

As the polls closed yesterday afternoon, Ninth and Walnut Streets became a veritable battlefield. Practically every negro was armed, according to persons on the scene, and bullets sped in every direction. One negro was wounded.

In many instances bullets whizzed dangerously close to pedestrians heads. Fences and sides of some buildings were dotted with small holes.

Victims of bullets and fights were:

Pierre Ross, 20 years old, 135 North Clay Street; shot through both lungs by Patrolman Bennett Gardner; at City Hospital; may die.

Mrs. Lillie Collins, 64, of 627 East Washington Street; shot through left leg, above knee, by Patrolman Gardner; at St. Anthony's Hospital; condition serious.

Henry Stokes, 41, negro, shot through right side at Ninth and Walnut Streets; at City Hospital; may die.

William Simpson, 13, of 259 North Campbell Street; struck on head with brick while in front of home; at City Hospital; fractured skull feared.

Frank Robinson, negro, 38, slashed in fight with another negro; at City Hospital; may die.

Policeman Fires Into Crowd.

Ross and Mrs. Lillie Collins were wounded in front of the Hiram Roberts School, 615 East Market Street, at 10:30 o'clock in the morning. Ross was wearing a Harris button. The policeman, it is charged, fired into a crowd, wounding Mrs. Collins.

Both victims and many witnesses asserted that they were wounded without cause.

Mrs. Collins said, following the shooting:

"I feel that I am about to die, and I am going to tell exactly what happened."

She said that she had got out of a car and was standing in line, waiting to vote, when she saw Patrolman Gardner approach Ross. He shook the boy and told him to get back. The boy did not resist, but walked back to the rear of the line, she said.

Struck Him With Club.

"The boy was leaning against a fence, a few minutes later, when the policeman rushed up to him and grabbed him, striking him on the head several times with a club," she continued.

"The policeman pulled out his pistol, then, and began firing. I don't know how many times he fired. Someone carried me away after I was struck."

Children in the school across the street had been at recess a few minutes before. Witnesses declared that several bullets went in the direction of the yard.

Ross fell when the first bullet struck him. It pierced one lung, and another bullet tore through the other. While he was being taken to the hospital it was decided to place a charge of malicious assault against him.

Patrolman Gardner was placed under two charges of shooting nad wounding. His story was that he was attacked by Ross. He did not explain why he fired into a crowd of persons waiting to vote.

"Don't Care Who Is Shot."

He is said to have remarked, when he was told that Mrs. Collins had been wounded:

"I don't care who I shot."

Numerous witnesses related details of the shooting, and practically all of the stories agreed.

Reports of trouble over voting, election irregularities, and special investigation of rumors of thuggery and repeating occupied the attention of the executive body of Mayor Smith's Election Committee throughout the day.

The committee, after investigating the arrest of Mr. Harris by Louisville police during the early morning and obtaining the suspension of the policemen involved, went immediately to the headquarters in The Courier-Journal and The Louisville Times Building, and from there started on its round of inspection.

Findings Not Made Public.

Members of the full committee, according to instructions given to them Monday, went from their homes to the voting places assigned to them, and after making investigations there went on to other territory.

Every precinct in the city was visited once, and many two or three times during the day. The written findings of the members of the full committee were handed to the Executive Committee last night, but were not made public.

The arrest of the Democratic Mayorality candidate came in the early morning hours yesterday at The Tyler. Mr. Harris had gone to the hotel, when he learned that the police had visited it and arrested three registered guests, citizens of Louisville and Democratic workers.

Policeman Alleged Drunk.

Before dawn broke, besides Mr. Harris and the three arrested, Dr. H. E. Mechling, Democratic candidate for Sheriff; James A. Dixon, a reporter for The Courier-Journal; three members of the Bosler family, owners of the hotel; two out-of-town men, a former policeman and two Democratic workers also were under arrest. Fourteen men, in all, were in custody.

News of the wholesale arrests summoned leaders of the Mayor's Citizens' Committee to the City Hall, and Mayor Smith was called. Prompt action was taken.

The Mayor suspended Patrolman O. F. Hazel, who made most of the arrests, and Patrolman W. W. Reid, who tried to club Mr. Harris at the Police Station.

It is alleged that Patrolman Hazel was drunk.

Ballot Boxes Stuffed, Report.

Stories of pistol shooting in the negro district were related to Paul Burlingame, Chairman of the Board of Public Safety.

"What are you going to do?" he was asked.

Mr. Burlingame walked away.

Indications that ballot boxes were stuffed was reported last night, when a conversation between two policemen was overheard.

An election worker, who signed a statement, declared that he was sent to Seventeenth Street and Portland Avenue, to aid in taking a ballot box to the Court House. He was not permitted to touch it, he charged.

"To The Commons."

The box was carried by a policeman to an automobile.

"Where to?" the driver asked, according to the man.

He asserted that the patrolman replied:

"To the commons."

It was decided not to open the box, the man said, and it was taken to the Court House. There the patrolman entered into conversation with another policeman. One of them said, according to the informant:

"It doesn't make any difference whether the Democrats did get a majority of the votes. The votes will not be counted."

Badge numbers of both of the policemen were obtained. They will be turned over to authorities.

Boy Struck On Head.

William Simpson, 13 years old, 259 North Campbell Street, suffered a possible fracture of the skull when he was struck on the head with a brick while standing in front of his home last evening. He is at the City Hospital.

Frank Robinson, negro, 38 years old, may die, it was said, as a result of injuries suffered in a fight at Fourteenth and Madison Streets with another negro. Both were armed with knives and both used them freely, according to the police. Robinson was stabbed many times.

Henry Stokes, negro, was standing at Ninth and Walnut Streets when he was wounded. On every hand negroes were firing pistols into the air, and often on a level with a man's breast.

At intervals a street light would clatter to the ground, testimony to the marksmanship of one of the armed men.

Whisky was obtained easily, it was learned. Every bar was selling it, according to numerous witnesses.

Burn House in Street.

Unsatisfied with pistol-firing celebration, a number of negroes moved a small house into the center of the street on Center Street, in the negro district, in front of Harvey Burns' place of business. A torch was applied and flames consumed the small structure rapidly, sending up a glow which seemed unusually bright because of the darkness.

Cracking of burning timber was drowned by the intermittent pistol fire. The burning house offered a target for the armed men, and bullet after bullet tore through, emerging with tiny comet-like tails of fire. Chairs, beds and other household goods were heaped on the blaze.

For several hours the army of 400 negroes paraded the streets. Finally it left the negro district and marched east to above Fourth Strett. Policemen were forced to disperse the crowd because of blocked traffic at Fourth and Walnut Streets.

Negro Strikes Judge.

An altercation between election officers and a negro, an alleged Republican "repeater," brought police to the voting booth of the Sixth Precinct of the Fifth Ward, 522 South Preston Street, yesterday afternoon.

Members of Mayor Smith's Election Committee also were called to this place to investigate a charge of delaying voting, it being alleged that the election clerk "could not write fast enough."

A negro, giving his name as Thomas Buckner appeared at the booth to vote, but election officers refused to permit him to do so when it was found he had not registered. Buckner, according to witnesses, became indignant and a heated argument followed.

During the argument Buckner is alleged to have struck Dan L. Wilson, Democratic judge, in the face. The negro then fled. A pistol dropped from his pocket as he ran. He was captured several blocks away by a patrolman.

Freed On $25 Bond.

Buckner was slated at the Jefferson County Jail on a charge of disorderly conduct. Although he gave his name to Patrolman Lovell as Buckner, he was slated as Holton Robinson. The negro was released immediately on a $25 bond furnished and signed by Harrison D. Devine, 123 East Liberty Street.

Wilson, who had ordered the negro to leave the voting place, declared that Buckner, wearing a different hat, had voted at that place earlier in the day as Ben Davis, rear 222 East Walnut Street.

Newell C. Gilliam, prohibition agent, suffered a bruised nose at 9:15 o'clock last night. He asserted that he was struck by James Kinnarney and William Howard, in a pool room at Third and Jefferson Streets. Warrants charging malicious assault were sworn to against Kinnarney and Howard.

William Wilson, negro, 23 years old, was shot through the right foot in a soft drink stand at Tenth and Liberty Streets. Mason Perde, negro was arrested and charged with shooting and wounding.

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Political — 1921.

Illinois

Election.

ROCKFORD ILL STAR
MARCH 13, 1921

400 COLORED VOTERS HOLD POLITICAL MEET

Four hundred members of the Colored Voters League of the 5th ward gathered at a meeting held at the Pilgrim's Rest Baptist church last night to discuss plans for the coming city election.

Resolutions were passede which provided that evrey member of the league request every eligible colored voter in the city to turn out and vote on election day. The league will meet again next week.

PEORIA ILL JOURNAL
MARCH 19 1921

MICHEL GIVEN NEGRO VOTERS' ENDORSEMENT

Endorsement of the entire republican ticket for the coming city election headed by Vic Michel, candidate for mayor was given by Negro voters of the city last night at a mass meeting of the Peoria County Negro Republican club in the city hall assembly room attended by more than 300 Negroes.

Raise Funds.

Plans for extensive organization of Negroes were outlined with provisions to raise funds to defray the expense of this part of the campaign. A sun of $60 was quickly obtained to start the work.

Support of the republican party as in the past was urged by Rev. I. S. Stone, pastor of the ward chapel. A. M. E. church, in the principal address of the evening. The loyalty of the Negro to principles of good government whether national, state, county or city was unquestioned, Rev. Stone declared.

Women of the Third ward in two meetings yesterday perfected plans for the campaign. The neighborhood membership campaign was outlined at a meeting yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Daisy Ridley. Vic Michel, William Moran, and Max Broderic and other candidates spoke. Refreshments were served. A meeting of the executive committee of this club was held last night in the city hall for appointment of precinct workers.

The Michel Union League held a business meeting last night at the city hall. Several new members were added to the organization. Plans for an aggressive campaign to elect Vic Michel for mayor were outlined at this meeting at which 17 labor unions were represented. James McGuire presided, and William Stege acted as secretary. All union men are invited to join the league.

Chicago Ill. 3 5/21/21.

THE ELECTION OF JUDGES

CHICAGO VOTERS will be called upon to elect a number of judges the 6th of June. There are two slates now in the field, one of which will be labeled on the official ballot Republican, the other Democratic. But the latter is claimed to be a coalition ticket consisting of ten Democrats and ten Republicans. The Bar Association of Chicago is supposed to be the sponsor of this ticket, and the same is alleged to be in the interest of a non-partisan judiciary and for the retention of the sitting judges.

THE WEAKNESS of this slate is due to two things. First, it will be officially labeled Democratic. This will cause many Republicans to vote against it that might otherwise vote for it, and it might cause some Democrats to vote for it that might otherwise vote against it. Second is the insistent claim that it is in the interest of retaining on the bench those who have demonstrated their fitness as judges. And yet those who are responsible for this slate insist that the voters should vote against the experienced and unobjectionable judges now on the bench who happen not to be on their ticket.

THE DEFENDER is an independent paper. It is not the spokesman nor the champion of any party or faction. We believe that in the election of judges party and factional lines should not be drawn. To have a strictly non-partisan judiciary the voters should be advised to vote for the best, most acceptable and most experienced men regardless of party or factional alliance. It is therefore inconsistent and indefensible for the Bar Association to insist that the electorate should vote only for the sitting judges that are acceptable to it. Any reasons that may be given for the re-election of the sitting judges on its slate would be equally applicable to the sitting judges on the other slate.

IT LOOKS as if this inconsistent attitude is not so much in the interest of a non-partisan judiciary as it is to secure the success of one faction or party over that of another. In other words, to bring about the defeat of Thompsonism. There are, no doubt, meritorious men on both slates and we believe that the Chicago electorate is sufficiently intelligent and independent to vote for these men on merit and not be coerced or influenced by pressure from any direction.

THIS SELF-APPOINTED COMMITTEE of lawyers suggesting which of the sitting judges should be retained on the bench will no doubt be rejected by the voters. It is just as reprehensible for the judges to be obligated to the Bar Association as to any other organization. The fate of the Municipal Voters' League should be a warning to other organizations attempting to dictate to the voters of Chicago as to whom they should elect to office.

REEL 1/1

Political — 1921

Georgia.

Election

THE NECESSITY OF REGISTRATION

Should Appeal to Every Negro Of the City.

Savannah Journal

GO NOW AND GET RIGHT.

1/29/21

Past developements point to the pressing need of registration by the Negro. No argument should be necessary to force Negro men to perform this important duty.

Recent developements should serve as dumb reminders that the only potent protest against palpable discrimination is the ballot and this form of protest does not bear the mark of insurrection nor outlawry.

The opportunity to defend a project beneficial to the community will arise in the future as in the past and votes will most surely force consideration of demands made by voters, which the lack of votes cannot make certain. Money received from tax payers helps defray the expenses of various departments of the city and the state and every citizen should bear a pro-rata part of the burden.

We should pay the tax and REGISTER. Many men pay tax but never register. This is a duty half done—an ax without the hand, a vehicle without wheels. We owe both of these duties to ourselves, our children, our neighbors, our nation. Negro men! Awake! Arise and go to DUTY.

EDITORIALS

2-5-21

SCHOOL BONDS.

Savannah Journal

We noticed in the report of the Board of Education printed in the Savannah Press of Feb. 1st, that of the amount of the first Bond Issue, there remains the sum of $270,000. This amount, we suppose will be expended in the completion of school buildings already begun and no part of it represents surplus cash.

Now if the last Bond Issue had carried, there would have been on hand the sim of $1,500,000 together with the aforesaid amount with which to supply schools suitable to the use of children of school age in the city and county. The possibility of the Negro schools getting a part of the amount should have been certain and a guarantee of the fact would have brought every Negro of Chatham County to the polls—that is every one who could vote. We regret much that no positive pledge was made.

We have the highest respect for all parties concerned in the Bond Issue and the schools. We believe that not a penny of the fund has been unwisely applied. We believe that the intentions of the Board of Education were carried out. Believing thus, we could not oppose the methods of selecting the Board as we have before stated. We believe that this educational body should be kept out of politics in order that its actions may be free and untrammeled. But we believe its absolute freedom should force upon it an equitable division of such money or monies, which, for educational purposes, come in its hands. When all the people labor all the people should be rewarded in proportion to the labor contributed. We cannot see the justice of paying one set of laborers and allowing the other set to go hungry until anothter season. A little leaven should leaven the whole, if not an equal amount, **some.** To fail to do this stiffles hope and daggers ambition.

However, we hope the powers that be, will relieve the situation by making some proposition that is unconditional and certain of materialization so that all voters white and black may go to the polls and without a dissenting vote push the next Bond Issue over.

The colored shools are in dire need of repair. If they be repaired they will not meet the demands. That, however, will be a step in the right direction that will open the way for at least four new schools which would be required to house, comfrotably, the Negro children of the city and county.

Atlanta Independent

WE ARE FOR BONDS. 1/23/21

Heretofore The Independent has opposed the issuance of bonds; first, because we did not believe that the race would be treated fairly in the distribution thereof; and secondly, we feared the money would not be appropriated for the purposes for which the bonds were issued. But we have decided to support the issue of $8,500,000, which the city council proposes to issue for the following purposes:

Schools	$4,000,000
Sewers	1,250,000
Spring Street Bridge	750,000
Waterworks	2,850,000

Each of these is a pressing municipal necessity. The streets of Atlanta are in bad way; school facilities are insufficient; the waterworks and sewerage system are inadequate, and these civic improvements ought to be had; and in consideration of the necessity of these improvements, The Independent has decided to support the bond issue and will urge all citizens who believe in civic improvements to do the same.

We have not reached this conclusion, however, without investigating and interviewing the authorities and finding out just how the money would be spent. We have been assured that the $4,000,000 for schools will be spent according to population. The population of the city being two-thirds white and one-third colored, $2,666,666.67 will be spent for whites and $1,333,333.33 will be spent for the colored.

The mayor and several councilmen have assured the editor that they propose to make the following improvements in the Negro schools:

1. To build a high school with every modern improvement, to cost $350,000.

2. To build an up-to-date, modern grammar school in Pittsburg, with every industrial and technical feature afforded any white school, at a cost of $150,000.

3. A new school in Orme street at a cost of $50,000.

4. To give to the colored people the Davis Street school, which includes a park and the most beautiful school site in the city, at a cost of $125,000; the Boulevard school, at a cost of $90,000, and the Fraser Street school, at a cost of $75,000.

The Negro is more interested in the improvement of the schools than in any other facility. The mayor assured the editor that he will not sit as the head of a white man's government and be unfair to colored people; that so far as lies in his power, the black man shall have a square deal; that he shall have every opportunity to make himself a good citizen, and the only way to make him a good citizen is to educate him and offer him every facility for physical, moral and intellectual improvement; and that so long as he is mayor he is going to put forth the best efforts in the man to give equal opportunities in educational facilities for every child in Atlanta without regard to race or color.

If this program is carried out, as we have every reason to believe, because we believe in the honesty and sincerity of the mayor, this will give the Negroes six additional schools. We already have a high school on Ashby street, and we will have an additional high school the equal of any high school for colored people in the South—the great plants in St. Louis, Mo., Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Louisville, Ky., and New Orleans, La., not excepted.

The spending of money for sewers, waterworks and the Spring Street bridge, which will relieve Broad street, Forsyth street and Whitehall street viaducts of traffic, cannot be spent without affording every citizen without regard to race or color equal advantages.

After our interview with the mayor, we are impressed with his honesty, his sincerity and his courage, and we appeal to every voter in Atlanta, without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude, to hold up his arms. Let us put the bonds over. Let every man and woman in the city 21 years of age register and qualify to vote in order to help put the bonds over.

Now is the time to register. Let us give the white man another chance. Let us give him another opportunity to make good. If we defeat the bonds, we gain nothing. If we put them over, we have them morally bound to carry out their promises. Let us put the bonds over. And in the last analysis, we express the hope that a competent commisison of business men will be selected to spend the money accruing from the bonds, and the personnel of the commission ought to be signified before the election, because it will go a long way towards determining our support.

REGISTER NOW

Savannah Tribune

1/29/21

Prior to the recent bond election, the newspapers carried accounts of the total and relative registration of this county. It was surprising that the total number of Negro men registered was only 618 as against a total of over 8,800.

Many campaigns have been waged in this city by civic organizations, fraternal bodies, and by some of the religious bodies, to cause colored men to go up, pay their back taxes and register. It is discouraging to find that after all this effort there are still less than a thousand men qualified and on the books. It even appears that many property-owners, who must pay their poll taxes along with their property taxes, do not take the time and interest to register. This is even more to be deplored than is the case of those who have neither paid their taxes or registered. It shows an indifference and apathy which have for a long time been fatal to the interests of our people.

In times like these, when so much is being done to clear the way for Negro men to exercise their rights as American citizens to register and vote, when in the recent Congressional investigations, Southerners have protested that Negroes are not interfered with in their rights to register and vote, colored men ought to turn out in large numbers to the polls, for the exercise of the right so long denied them and for the encouragement of those who are fighting that they may have the same free, untrammeled right of citizenship which other men enjoy.

We cannot be too serious about the importance of this matter especially when time and again situations are arising wherein our weight of influence is called into play.

Recently, when the electorate had to pass upon the matter of over a million dollars for school bonds, very little consideration was given to colored people because of the little vote which they represented. No overtures were made looking to the securing of the small vote and little consideration was given to their desires in the matter of apportioning the school fund if per-

(over)

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

(From other side)

chance it should have been voted. This is only natural under the circumstances. If we had represented a vote of three or four thousand or more, which we ought, we should have come in for much consideration in so vital a matter As it was, our total vote mattered little.

When the matter comes up for consideration next time, many of our women will be eligible to vote, and the situation will be entirely different. Our total vote will be considerable, and hence will have to be reckoned with.

This, however, is no excuse for the weakness and indifference of our men. The total vote of men should be far in excess of the normal registration of women, in the very nature of things Men should now be moved to larger registration than ever before, for when they find women so intensely interested, it ought to move to a sense of shame those who are not to be found on the registration lists.

We believe a larger number of men will go up and qualify, now. The several clauses under which men may qualify make it very easy for any one to qualify, and any zealous or earnest citizen will find a way to get his name on the books, if he so desires

It is the duty o fthe tax collector to collect the poll tax from every man subject to it, whether he owns property and is easy to get at or not. Little attention has been paid to collecting this tax, however, because it was known this would wake the Negro up to a realization of the suffrage, and that was not at all desirable. Let him now wake up of his own accord

NAMES OF NEGROES ON CITY BOND ADVISORY COMMITTEE ANNOUNCED.

Atlanta Independent 2/17/21

Names of those who will serve on the Negro advisory committee in connection with the proposed $8,850,000 bond campaign, were announced Saturday through the office of Frank M. Inman, general chairman, who also gave out the names of a committee of white citizens which will be in consultation with the Negroes, in the effort to secure a heavy vote from the colored population.

The committee of white men who will act as a consulting body is composed of the following members of the general advisory committee:

Woods White, chairman, John Martin, J. M. Cawood, Dr. Plato Durham, Dr. J. Sprole Lyons, Dr. Ashby Jones, Dr. C. B. Wilmer and J. K. Orr.

The Negroes who will serve on the campaign committee, and who will meet early next week for organization purposes, includes the following:

Rev. R. H. Singleton, chairman; Rev. P. James Bryant, B. J. Davis, Dr. W. F. Penn, A. T. Walden, T. W. Holmes, J. W. Davison, Jackson McHenry, R. L. Craddock, Ananas Brown, Rev. W. J. Williams, L, J. Price, Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, Rev. E. P. Johnson, C. McHenry, H. A. Rucker, William Driskell, W. S. Cannon, George Gray, G. V. Parks, T. K. Gibson, Tom Byrd, Rev. C. H. Robinson, A. F. Herndon, Proffesor G. A. Towns, Dr. H. R. Butler, Dr. T. A. Townsley.

Other names will be added to this list from time to time.—Atlanta Journal.

COLORED CITIZENS URGED TO REGISTER FOR BOND ELECTION

Constitution 2/21/21

"It is the duty of every colored citizen to register and prepare to vote in the bond election for the betterment and improvement of the city," declared Rev. B. R. Holmes, president of the Holmes institute, in delivering an address Sunday afternoon in Mount Vernon Baptist church, to a large audience of colored citizens.

"There are thousands of colored people in the city and county who will not register, in order to keep from paying their city and county taxes, which results in the city losing thousands of dollars every year which could be used for urgent improvements."

Rev. E. D. Florence, pastor, made the closing address, on the duty of colored citizens in the advancement of the city.

NEGRO MINISTERS TO DISCUSS BOND ELECTION TUESDAY

Constitution 2/22/21

The Atlanta bond election will be one of the chief features discussed at the regular session of the African Methodist Episcopal Ministers' union, which represents more than 25,000 colored people of the city and county, to be held on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock, in Bethel A. M. E. church. Addresses will be made by the ministers who recently returned from the Bishops' council, which convened in Dallas, Texas, last week.

Besides the bond address, which will be made by Rev. W. J. Williams, president of the union, other ministers will speak on the colored people's duties in the coming bond issue.

Bishop J. S. Flipper, head of the A. M. E. church in Georgia, will emphasize the work of the Sixth Episcopal district, as it relates to the progress of the race.

Rev. J. A. Hadley, presiding elder of the Monticello district, will urge the colored ministers to address their congregations on the importance of registering and preparing to vote to the best interest of the city in the coming bond election.

WHERE TO REGISTER

3/4/21 Constitution 3/4/21

City hall—first floor; courthouse—first floor.

Women who own no property or real estate will have to pay no poll tax; women who own property and whose taxes have been paid by someone else will be assessed no registration fee; men who own property can register after payment of their taxes; other men must pay only their poll tax.

In the election March 8, men and women, white and colored, who are duly registered, will be allowed to vote.

SUPPORT IN BOND DRIVE IS PLEDGED AT FOUR RALLIES

Atlanta Constitution 3/1/21

Vivid Descriptions of Dire Needs of City for School and Other Improvements Are Painted.

NEGRO VOTERS MEET IN THE FIRST WARD

Full and Earnest Indorsement of Issue Voiced at Gathering at West Mitchell Street Church.

Registration Requirements

The payment of poll tax in order to register is not required of the women as it is of the men. Payment of all direct real and personal taxes, city, state and county, except those of the current year, is all that is necessary to be eligible to a place on the registration list. In cases where these taxes were paid by the husband last year the wife is entitled to register. If the father paid the daughter may register, and so on.

Two places of registraton are open and will remain open daily until March 8. The main registration bureau is at the Fulton county courthouse in the office of Tax Collector W. S. Richardson, while a branch office where men and women may register, has been established in the office of City Clerk Walter Taylor on the first floor at city hall.

Slaton school. W. W. Lotspeich, campaign chairman of the third ward, presided. An open forum discussion was a lively feature of the meeting and developed among those participating the fact that of those whom they had sounded out on the bond proposition approximately 90 per cent were for bonds.

Mayor Key, Mrs. Alonzo Richardson, W. Zode Smith, Councilman Claude Ashley and Carl Hutcheson spoke briefly to a crowded house at the Meador-Goldsmith school. When a pledge of support was called for a standing vote disclosed no voter who remained seated.

From all parts of the eighth ward the citizens flocked to the Tenth Street school rally. A. J. Orme, prominent attorney and former councilman, presided, and the bond arguments were presented by Professor Sutton, Mrs. B. M. Boykin and W. Zode Smith.

Meeting for Negroes.

Approximately 1,000 negroes attended the mass meeting for colored at the West Mitchell Street church. They voted their full and earnest indorsement of the issue. Strong and convincing addresses were delivered by Dr. M. Ashby Jones, Mrs. Samuel Lumpkin, and spirited talks were made by the wife of John Hope and Professor G. A. Towns.

This afternoon W. W. Gaines, president of the board of education, will address a meeting at the colored Y. M. C. A., and tonight he will speak at Big Bethel church.

On Monday Frank M. Inman, chairman of the bond campaign, issued renewed warning of anonymous sowing of an insiduous propaganda against the passage of the bond issue.

WHERE ABLE LEADERSHIP IS NEEDED

Atlanta Journal 3/3/21

It is going to take able and farsighted leadership to bring the colored voters of Virginia and of the South out of their present political dilemma. Any attempt to show larger Negro than white vote for the purpose of controlling patronage, even if it succeeded, would be futile, so far as the Harding administration is concerned, as shown by a very definite and positive declaration of Mr. Harding himself, published elsewhere in this paper under a Washington headline, in addition to the present Georgia situation, where Mr. Harding has directed the dissolution of the State organization which was controlled by colored men.

The obvious idea of the colored political leaders under the guidance of Mr. Joseph R. Pollard, is to show the voting strength of the colored Republicans of the State as compared with the white Republican vote. What this will accomplish under the persistently proclaimed policy of the Harding Administration is not quite clear to this paper. If the idea is to deflect the colored vote from the Republican party as represented by the whites, and *all other parties*, its wisdom is questionable, as it shows that the colored voters want to be Republicans or nothing—which is an out-of-date state of mind, and has neither common sense nor logic to support it. The Republican party is still very much of a minority party in Virginia and in the South, and it is of record that the Republican party has openly disavowed the principles upon which it was founded—chiefly among them its belief in the doctrine of human rights. This is the republican party that is recognized by the Harding Administration.

The situation is one that calls for calm, deliberate dispassionate leadership. In favor of Mr. Pollard, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Newsome and others who are ready to place a full Negro ticket in the field, there is the fact that they are making a protest against the violation of a great principle. When fundamental principles—political or otherwise—are openly violated it is hard for men to exercise patience or defer action. But to this paper a "lily-black" party is about as reprehensible as a "lily white" party. That is one reason why the writer of this article felt impelled to decline the proffered nomination for the office of lieutenant governor on the "lily-black" party ticket. We believe that a statewide referendum would disclose in the minds of the majority a serious doubt as to the efficacy of this method in the proper solution of our problems.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Political - 1921.
Elections -

Georgia

Paying Taxes and Registering

The Atlanta Independent 10/13/21

As paying taxes and registering in this state are prerequisites to voting, it is absolutely necessary that those of us who desire to exercise these rights vouch-safed by the Government should attend to these duties at once; for it is a well known fact that you cannot vote without paying your taxes and registering.

There are more than 125,000 colored men and women in this state eligible to vote, and the fact is that not 25 per cent of this number are qualified. It has been going from bad to worse, and yet we are always howilng about being disfranchised. The truth of the matter is, we disfranchise ourselves by neglecting to pay our taxes and registering. Who is to blame but ourselves? The tax collector is not to blame—he will gladly take your money and allow you to register. We are aware that in some places obstacles are put in the way to prevent colored citizens from voting, but we are inclined to believe that in many cases it is exaggerated. It is our duty to exhaust every effort to register, and we are not getting far until that is done to the limit.

In our last week's issue we advocated a full Republican municipal ticket in the city of Atlanta—we want to go further, and urge that in every town, precinct and county a full Republican ticket should be brought out. The people must have something to vote for, and unless a ticket is brought out, there is no incentive to vote. But we must not forget that we cannot vote for any one unless we pay all taxes requred and register. This has been our drawback in the past, and to continue it amounts to a crime.

All the wrongs of which we complain would be greatly righted if we would do our duty—pay our taxes, register and then name a full ticket and vote for it. This is the only way to keep up interest. We should get in the habit of doing this. We may not succeed at first in electing any one, but finally we will succeed. We have been entirely too negligent about these matters, and now we should get busy and see to it that our taxes are paid and that our names are on the registration books. 125,000 registered voters would mean a great deal to us and the party—other people would have more respect for us and would feel by the very interest manifested in doing so, that we were entitled to our civil and political rights. A people who show no interest and zeal in their own welfare, need not expect others to do so; for Providence only helps those who help themselves, and this is equally true o men.

Let us pay our taxes now and when the registration books open, le us register, not this year alone, but every year until we form the habit of doing so. There will be local and congressional elections next year and a great deal is at stake. We should see to it that we are qualifie to cast our votes for the right men and women.

Concerning this matter, the Associated Negro Press has this to say

"We have noticed with much pleasure wherever we have gone in the year 1921, that colored people are showing an unusual interest in politics and in running for political office. In several cases they have entered the contest for the office of governor, as in Arkansas and Virginia—and in several cases they have 'run' for the United States Senate, as in Maryland and Virginia.

"In none of these cases have they won or could they win, at present. But the value of the 'running' itself is what we want to call attention to.

"It is self-respecting, especially when Democrats are still rejecting colored folk and Republicans are betraying them. The decent thing is to support a minority ticket, however small the minority.

"Then, white folk must be gotten used to SEEING COLORED FOLK RUN FOR OFFICE—and then some day they will not be so much surprised if some of those colored folk should arrive. If we see a fellow running after a thing for years, it will somewhat relieve us from too great a shock when he overtakes what he was running after. If colored folk consistently run for office, it will be expected that they may sometimes win the race. They first establish thoroughly the right to run; the right to win will then be more easily established.

"Then it will cause the whole colored population to read and think more on political questions, for the colored candidate must appeal to them and explain the issues and make his arguments to the colored people. This will educate colored people in matters political. One of the saddest things in Southern political life is the ignoring of the colored population by the candidates, when even the most vital issues are to be voted on. The colored man is in the way and may be driven out even if he dares to go to the 'speakin.'' We remember a few years ago when Eugene V. Debs was discussing the principles of Socialism in Birmingham, Ala., that a colored man, intelligent and well-known, was refused admission to one of the seats in a large auditorium to hear the address. And yet they were to listen to a discussion of economic and social injustices!

"It is well for colored folk to run for office, even if they do not arrive. It will create a new life within them. And it is so much better to vote for a man of your own race and lose, than to vote for some oilly-tongued deceiver who banks on your regard for Abraham Lincoln, or for some 'Southern gentleman' merely because he likes his 'nigger Sam.'"

The Press is entirely right, and leaders are doing our group a great service in calling their attention to this fact. Let us heed it at once. The Independent not only urges this great duty upon our people of Georgia, but our entire group throughout the nation.

We must qualify ourselves to vote for men and women who are favorable to our rights as American citizens. Let there be no laggards, but every man and woman twenty-one years of age and over, see to it that their duty is done in the premises. Our leaders in every town, city and county should bring this matter to the attention of our people and have them to qualify; and then when the time of election comes see that every man and woman who has registered, casts their votes for the ticket named. Let this be done, and we should not forget that it is as true today as it was years ago that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

CHATHAM COLORED VOTERS SOLID FOR SCHOOL BONDS

Savannah Tribune 5/12/12

There are upward of 2,000 colored voters on the registration lists of Chatham county, more than twenty per cent of the total number registered, and nearly half the total number of affirmative votes necessary to carry the election of next Tuesday. This entire vote will be cast for bonds.

The Negro leaders of Savannah and the county outside the city have gone very carefully and thoroughly into the matter of the school bonds so as to determine whether it is for the best interest of the Negro people in Chatham county that the issue should pass. It has required most painstaking inquiry and most earnest consideration of this serious question of a million and a half ($1,500,000.00) dollar with the attendant burden of taxation on all our citizens alike, together with the fact that we had to overcome the apprehension of many of our people that Negro schools would get nothing as in the last issue of school bonds, to determine the stand which colored folk should take in this election.

Sensible and sober opinion has prevailed; the Negroes of Savannah are united solidly and militantly on the proposal to carry the election for school bonds; and the entire Negro vote will be brought out and cast in favor of the issue.

There never has been any issue as to the needs of bonds for more schools, so far as our people are concerned. Our needs in this particular line are infinitely greater that those of any other class, because school conditions among our people are worse than wretched and disgraceful in this community.

Our standards are low the efficiency of the teaching forces is low; our equipment is unsafe, unsanitary, unsuited to its needs and so very unsatisfactory that every commission of inspection, every grand jury report, every comment of every casual visitor, condemns the system and provisions for Negro children as backward, ancient and unworthy.

But all these things are admitted by everybody, and hence it is not necessary to go into the detail except by way of informing the masses of our people that the best judgment of their leaders is that we should turn out the entire Negro vote in favor of bonds so as to show once again that we stand for progress, for betterment of the community and for the education of our children.

Overwhelming all consideration almost, and challenging our claims to manhood and respectability, is the sad spectacle and plight of hundreds of Negro children in this city. For who can say that those who stand away are indifferent to education when their child has no seat, when the school is far away, or without heat and shelter?

But the child, after all, is the paramount consideration. And every child is entitled to have a fair education to equip him for the battle of life, and whoever stands in the way of that chance is responsible for any failure of the child due to lack of training and opportunity. So it is far better that some errors be made along another line than that any child should be denied the advantages offered by the common schools.

And Savannah colored people, two thousand strong including men and women, are going out to the polls next Tuesday and throw the whole weight of their strength and power in favor of more and better schools and help to carry the election, in the faith that the splendid character and good faith of those who hold the fate of the little children of Chatham County in their keeping will meet the crying appeal of these neglected ones with modern, adequate schools in every section of the city.

The argument against the Board of Education, the argument that additional schools means increased taxation, means little to those who realize the fate of children without education The all-controlling consideration is the abject condition of the grammar schools among Negro people, and the extreme urgency for new and larger ones: and these impulses should

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

move every Negro man and woman to lay aside every thing next Tuesday and go down to the polls and register his vote for schools.

We call on every voter of our race to make any sacrifice of time and convenience to turn out strong for carrying the bonds. Urge every other citizen to go out and do his duty as well Show the whole country, including our own people, that we are awake to the seriousness of this matter, and that we intend to press forward now and hereafter for our children.

And let every voter see to it that the Negro committee, either at the High School or at the headquarters at Young's on Drayton street, checks his name among the list of those who registered his strong will at the polls for schools.

We wish to know those who vote.

HAVE YOU REGISTERED.

ALBANY GA. NEWS

NOVEMBER 5, 1921

Have you registered? That is a question that is being asked ever day in view of the fact that this city first in twenty two years.

Twenty two years ago the colored vote was a factor in the city election but the primary was introduced and hence the colored voter manifested little or no interest in the elections that were held from time to time, thinking as a good many of them did that the election was over with the primary. The primary is not a legal election under your laws and will have to be passed upon at the general election where EVERYBODY qualified can vote.

The city has been divided into wards and gives the colored voter a splendid opportunity of viewing just where he is. All of East Albany is in the first ward. The second ward is found by drawing a line from the river through the center of Tift St. to Jefferson South in the middle of Jefferson to the limits.

The third ward by drawing a line from the river through the center of Tift, west to Jefferson north in the middle of Jefferson to the limits.

The fourth by drawing a line from the western limits of Noorth St. through the center of North to Jefferson north through the center of Jefferson to the limits.

The fifth then take in the other portion with the west half of Jefferson St. and the south half of North St. Hence you have your five wards and first find out what ward you are iin, then go to the city hall and register. The books are open.

We take the liberty on ourselves to say that the Negro vote in this city has been sleeping for twenty two years. A longer sleep than Rip Van Winkle took. And don't you think it is time that you were at least awakening? All is needed is that you do your duty as a man and a woman by going to the books and registering and in the general election cast your vote. It is the privelege guaranteed you and it is likely the duty incumbent upon you.

When you take in consideration that Albany has a population of 11, 555 and more than 6000 are colored, you can easily see the wisdom of exercising your suffrage on all occassions, and a good registration will not be overlooked.

Just as soon as you read this article go and register, if not convenient then, as soon as you can.

HAVE YOU REGISTERED?

Supreme Circle News
11/5/21 Albany Ga.

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DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Political — 1921

Coolidge, Calvin

Election

Coolidge Tells Negroes of Aid Given by South

Atlanta Constitution

Says They Should Appreciate Benefits Received From Southern People.

1-30-21.

That the white people of the south have done more for them than the people of any other section, and that they should appreciate this fact, was the statement made by Vice President-elect Calvin Coolidge last night, when he addressed an audience of approximately 1,000 negroes at the First Congregational church.

He said that although there are in Massachusetts many persons who have the welfare of the negro race at heart, and who have not only contributed funds whereby institutions for the betterment of the negro race have been erected, but have come to the south as teachers and uplift workers among them, but that the people of the south have done much more for them, and that the negroes should appreciate this fact.

Praises Progress of Race.

The progress made by the negro race since their liberation from slavery was commended by the speaker. He expressed approval of the manner in which negroes had responded to the draft at the opening of the world war.

In closing his remarks he advised them to so live their lives that they would develop the best qualities of their race, to do their duties conscientiously, and to co-operate with efforts made in their behalf.

A musical program of merit had been arranged for the entertainment of the speaker of evening. Mrs. Coolidge, Governor Hugh M. Dorsey and a number of others who were present during the talk.

The vice president-elect was introduced by Governor Dorsey, who was in turn introduced by T. W. Holmes, a negro lawyer, of 200 Auburn avenue. Holmes expressed the appreciation which he said was felt by others of his race that they should be given an opportunity of hearing the next vice president speak, and that he should be accompanied by Governor Dorsey.

Warned of Pickpockets.

A touch of humor was added to the occasion by an announcement shortly before the entrance of the vice president-elect and his party that it was believed that there were pickpockets in the house, and that all those present would do well to see to their pocketbooks.

The negro who mounted the platform to voice his suspicions said that he hated to make such an announcement in a church, and that he would not have done so had he not believed that the "Lord is a God of protection."

At the conclusion of his talk, the distinguished visitor and his party went to the Terminal station, where they took a train for Asheville, North Carolina.

Atlanta Independent 2/3/21

COOLIDGE TO THE NEGROES.

We publish below without comment a stenographic report of the address delivered by Vice President Calvin Coolidge to the colored people at the First Congregational Church, Atlanta, Ga., Saturday night, January 29. We publish the address on its merits that the race may judge for itself his attitude toward us as compared with his speeches during the campaign and his speech of acceptance. The text of his speech is as follows:

"Accurate though he usually is, in his statement the governor was just a little mistaken in his relation to you of what happened when he extended to me an invitation to come her. He said: 'There are some people who want you to come to their church and make a speech.' I said: 'No, I have made speeches enough.' He said: 'These are some colored people of our state,' and I said: 'If that is the case, I am delighted to respond, because we owe them an obligation which we should always seek to repay.' And it is an obligation that has stood through sixty years of your successful attempt to discharge your duty—your duty one to another and your duty to your country—and it has been attended with unparalleled succes. And beginning at that time, almost at the zero point, it has risen steadily year by year and generation by generation until you have seen representatives of your people honorably discharging the duties of citizenship in all walks of life.

"Upon you a Divine Providence has given that wonderful appreciation and that wonderful power of expression in music and in melody. That is something you ought to give thanks for day by day; and you have had great singers and great artists on all kinds of musical instruments as a result of that divine inspiration. Giften, too, in tongue, you have had orators and preachers who have inspired and uplifted you to the performance of every duty that comes to you. You have had in the professions, lawyers and doctors who have been a credit to you always; and artists and sculptors who have increased the sum of art that we have in America; and educators—and more than all this, you have had men and women who have had the desire always to dedicate themselves to your service without pay and without remuneration. And it was no wonder that when the storm and stress of war came, when the draft was put into effect, that none of you was ever convicted of an evasion of the draft. It is a great accomplishment and a great achievement and a great strength that you have added to the American nation.

"I come from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, where there are many people interested in your welfare, who have contributed money without end to the upbuilding of those institutions that you are interested in, in order that you might profit by the very best that they have. They have sent among you, too, teachers, who have undertaken to help and instruct you in all that is best on this side of Paradise; and perhaps you owe to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and its citizens something of a debt of gratitude.

"But as great as all that may be, all that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and your friends there have done for you, does not compare with that which the people around you have done for you, are doing for you now and will continue always to do for you; and friendly though the people of Massachusetts have been, and helpful though they may have been, you have no better friends than those who live about you here and contribute always to your welfare, your success and to your happiness. And if you want to make good for the work that has been done by the men and women of Massachusetts, then continue in your well doing; continue to cooperate with the people around you here; continue in your industry, in your work day by day.

"I have spoken of some of the great accomplishments of your race. It is not to the mountain peaks that we look for the great example of success; it is to the steady plodding, day by day, of the general run of people that we find there the backbone—the real backbone of character, and it is because you have that, that you have been able also to go up into the greater places of success in the profession and in the arts and those things that I have mentioned.

"I want, as an American, to see you increase in your character; to see you progress in your material welfare; to see you continue to exemplify as you have done the very best that there is in the character of men and women and in the devotion always—whatever your temptations may be—your devotion that you have exemplified from time to time to America, to its flag, to its institutions and to its preservation forever."

VICE PRESIDENT ELECT GIVEN GOLD GREETING

(Cold)

Harding's Running Mate "Pulls A Boner" Before Atlanta, Georgia Audience

Afro American

HOUSE SILENT

2-4-21

No Applause For Speaker After He Finished His Address

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 3.—One thousand Negroes from all walks of life, gave Vice President-elect Calvin Coolidge, of Massachusetts, a cold greeting and a stony stare, on his first appearance in this city. Mr. Coolidge had been attending the Southern Rariff Congress in Atlanta and together with Governor Dorsey, attended the mass meeting at Morehouse College.

After being introduced, the coming vice president told of the loyal service and achievements of the race then of the devoted service which the good people of Massachusetts had contributed to the advancement of the race in the South. Both of these statements were received with wild applause.

"But," said the speaker, "In spite of the fact that the good people of Massachusetts have contributed liberally of their means and have come down in the South and contributed their lvies, the people of the South, your friends and your neighbors, have done more than this for you and you ought to appreciate it."

With this statement there was perfect silence and as the speaker retired to his seat he showed that he caught the chill.

At the last statement of the speaker, the Governor of Georgia and his party applauded wildly for a few minutes, while the audience murmured loudly its disapproval and then was painfully silent.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REL 14

Political — 1921.

Election.

Delaware.

MacDade Supporter Denies Colored Voter Was Disfranchised

The Wilmington Advocate
Sept 17 1921

Brazenly Questions Judge Johnson's Friendship For Colored People—The Advocate's Special Articles Struck Home

To the Editor of the Wilmington Advocate:

I have read with much interest your whole series of articles dealing with conditions in Delaware county. Many interesting facts have been brought out but to be perfectly frank, your special writer has deliberately misstated and misrepresented the actual situation. Very obviously your readers have a right to know the truth. I am, therefore, taking the liberty of pointing out some of these glaring misstatements and I am appealing to your sense of fair-play to print this reply in the forthcoming issue of your influential journal, as prominently as you have printed the previous articles.

Take for instance the article printed in The Advocate last week under the heading, "MacDade's supporters try to disfranchise 2000 colored voters in the city of Chester." This is an inexcusable error; in short, it is a deliberate misstatement of the truth. It is hardly conceivable that any person connected with your newspaper made the slightest effort to get at the true facts in the case. The slightest investigation would have proven conclusively that Senator Albert Dutton MacDade was not only innocent but none of his friends or managers had aught to do with the matter. In fact, no effort was made by anybody to disfranchise any voter in the city of Chester, neither white or colored. What really happened is this: In the city of Chester, the ward real estate assessor now takes the place of what was formerly a registry assessor. These ward assessors were all members of the McClure-Johnson combination, because this faction controlled the political situation in the city of Chester. These ward assessors were new in the business, and inadvertently omitted the names of some of the voters. They are in no way, shape or form, connected with Albert Dutton MacDade, who is a lawyer and not a professional politician. When these names were found to have been omitted, some drunken white "ward heelers" tried to get the receiver of taxes to put the same on the books, and he refused. When the proper authority was consulted, the same being the courts of Delaware county, the few names, whether white or colored that were omitted, were ordered placed on said books. This is the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

In another column of The Advocate you state "that ninety-five per cent. of the twelve thousand qualified colored voters in Delaware county will be found on the day of the primaries voting for Judge Isaac Johnson, because he is their great friend and benefactor!" Let us see. Judge Johnson has been on the bench of this county for the past twenty-one years. He is admittedly the brains of the political machine which governs Delaware county. During this period all types of white men have by the aid of Judge Johnson, been advanced to place and power, many of whom have become like the McClures, fabulously rich. In all this period, you cannot find a single colored person that has been selected by Judge Johnson or his political machine for any place of honor or preferment and this in the face of the fact that Judge Johnson has been the recipient of the votes of the colored people with remarkable loyalty. You claim, Mr. Editor, that Judge Johnson is our great friend. Let us examine further. I have been intimately familiar with political affairs in Delaware county for the past quarter of a century. It is no extravagant statement to say that the very worst political and civil conditions exis not only in the city of Chester but in many parts of the county. These conditions affect the colored people directly. In Delaware county the color line operates in the most brutal form. If you are a colored person, no matter how respectable you may be or what may be your position in life, you dare not enter any hotel or decent restaurant in Delaware county. If you do so, you receive a humiliating statement like this: "We do not serve colored people!" If you resist the manner and the spirit of this insult, you are apt to receive more brutal physical treatment. Who is responsible for this condition? Judge Johnson grants the licenses to the men who run the hotels and saloons. He has the power to stop this outrageous condition if he will exert it.

Take the city of Chester for an example. The saloon keeper is in charge of the politics of the colored vote. These men actually boss the Negro. Some of these saloons and hotels are hardly better than the ordinary brothel especially the parts in which they outrage colored people. These men get their power primarily through the license granted them by Judge Johnson, and if he showed the courage shown by some other judges, no hotel man in Delaware county would dare to keep up this color line infamy one moment. Take the case of Judge Simonton, for years president judge of the Dauphin County Court. A colored man who was doing jury service went with the rest of the jury to a hotel for something to eat. The colored man was refused, but the rest of the jurors were served. This was brought to the attention of the judge who immediately ordered the hotel keeper brought before him. When this had been done, he informed the hotel keeper that "He gave him a license to keep a hotel for the accommodation of the public, that a colored person was as much of the public as a white person, and that if he refused to accommodate any more colored persons simply on the ground of color, this court would refuse to grant him a hotel license when he came up for the same!" This heroic action by Judge Simonton changed the whole attitude of the hotel managers in Harrisburg, and the colored people of Pennsylvania hold his memory in imperishable gratitude.

The true situation in Delaware county develops that we have two political factions, one headed by Governor William C. Sproul and the other by John J. McClure. The colored vote is the bone of contention for which each of these factions now strive. Governor Sproul and his friends are supporting Senator Abert Dutton MacDade for judge, while the McClure machine is backing Judge Johnson. The system of the McClure machine is responsible for the loss of thousands of colored votes to Judge Johnson, who despite his connection, has many warm friends among the colored people. The McClure faction, especially in Chester, is made up largely of white hotel and saloon keepers and many former prize fighters and other men of easy conscience. These men are the most trusted of the entire organization. They are selected to be the leaders of the colored voters, as no decent white man will follow this class, especially the white voting women. If you are a colored person, a preacher, a physician, a school teacher, it makes no difference if you live in any of the machine ridden wards in Chester you are compelled to take your orders from the white "ward heeler" who gets the credit for delivering what they call "the nigger vote."

This obnoxious condition has caused a revolution among the respectable elements of colored voters. These statements look bad in print but it is the truth and it has hurt our race among all decent elements. The colored people are just as anxious to protect themselves and their families from the indecent elements as all self-respecting white men are. In the last two years, thanks to the better element among the colored voters, there has been a decided change in the political situation. The McClure faction is no longer able to buy enough of the colored vote to win an election. The colored men and women are more determined than ever that no hand-picked, disreputable group of white leaders shall control them and this can be taken in earnest, as the colored women have a sense of pride quite different from the men. These women are against the saloon and its deterent influences which keeps many of them anchored to the washtub, while the men spend their hard-earned money for drink, keeps bread from the mouths of their children, makes their husbands brutal while enriching the social outcasts of another race. Intelligent colored men and women of this county are determined to pick and follow their own leader and you can rest assured they will be colored men and women of the highest integrity, intelligence and character.

Yours very cordially,

SAMUEL H. JONES.

Chester, Pa., September 14, 1921.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
REEL 14

Political 1921

Georgia

Elections

THE BOND ISSUE.

5-28-21

Savannah Journal

The Bond Issue went down to defeat, not because of the lack of solidarity upon the part of the Negro; not because of the utter indiference of the whites. There were various causes. Many of which were visible and many audible.

The labor vote cut a big swarth in the percentage of votes cast for the issue. The "fee system" cut some ice and the **central voting** method had a deterent effect. Then, too, there was some opposition based on prejudice. All of these causes were more or less effective as opposition to the bond issue. All of them helped to pile up the 800 votes which defeated the issue.

It is a sad day or rather a sadder day for Negro schools. They are and have been in a delapidated condition and are otherwise, inadequate to the needs of the colored people. The city school buildings are eye-sores to the municipality and are barnacles upon its hulk. The pride of the city is greatly minimized by the presence of the antiquated school buildings where a part of the children of the city must go.

So far as trying to secure means for the furtherance of the school project, the Board of Education has done its part. If it erred it was in the first issue. In it, however, there were mitigating circumstances; yet we held that the first fund should have been divided. We, as it is, must pay a prorata part of the $500,000, though none of the profit we received.

Based upon the claims of the opposition as set forth in pre-election declarations, we opine that it will be a long time before the schools in Savannah will be improved. How, even, then, is beyond our conjecture and we believe ,beyond the conjecture of any citizen.

The results of the election and the failure of the issue will entail far more serious results if that be possible, than what has been done the schools. The failure of the Bond Issue brought its greatest disaster to Negroes in view of the fact that white people can squeeze through with the schools they have for some time to come. Demand for space in their schools is not so great as in Negro schools; what schools they have in the city are in passible condition and there are few double sessions.

But we fear that great injury will come to the city and to the Board of Education as the consequence of legislative enactments coming as the result of agitation prior and subsequent to the Bond election. Such legislation will have bearing on the formation and perpetuation of the Board of Education" on the much discussed, "Fee System" and on the "Precinct Voting." The latter, we believe will meet the approbation of a majority of the people.

We regret much the defeat of the Bond Issue. We feel that the intents of the Board of Education were far more charitable than wicked. We believe that the suffrage of the people should have given consonance to the will of the Board, to the innocent, sympathetic appeals of thousands of children and to the splendid srevice of the women. The defeat was a serious blow to progress and to the primal catholicity of the City of Savannah.

28,660 QUALIFY TO VOTE ON TAXES

Atlanta Constitution

8/9/21

Largest Registration in History of Atlanta Recorded for Election to Be Held August 31.

More than 28,660 Atlantans, the largest registration in the history of the city, will be entitled to vote at the polls August 31 on the amendment to the charter, allowing council to increase the tax rate from $1.25 per hundred to $1.50 per hundred.

Exactly 28,660 people, including white and black, had registered up to a short time before the registration books closed in the office of Registrar W. S. Richardson Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock. It is estimated that at least 100 additional persons registered after the stubs had been counted by an official of the office.

Of this number 27,070 registered to participate in the bond election last spring, which was the largest registration on record at that time.

Of the 28,660 22,816 are white and are entitled to participate in the election for councilmen and aldermen which will be held at the same places on the same day as the election for the charter amendment, although a separate box will be used for each election and two sets of managers and clerks will be in charge of the polls.

27,730 PEOPLE ELIGIBLE TO VOTE IN TAX ELECTION

ATLANTA GA CONSTITUTION
AUGUST 9, 1921

Final check up of the registration books by W. S. Richardson, county tax collector and city registrar, shows that 21,900 white people are eligible to vote in the city primary on August 31. There are 5,830 negroes who are registered and eligible to vote in the tax referendum election to be held on the same date. This will bring the number of people eligible to vote in that election up to 27,730, the largest registration in the history of the city.

The regisration by wards shows that the eighth ward has the heaviest totals, with 3,881 white voters and 80 negroes. The eleventh ward has the lightest, with 677 white voters, and 58 negroes. The tabulation is as follows:

First ward, 406 whites, 1,590 negroes; second ward, 2,440 whites, 495 negroes; third ward, 2,639 whites, 682 negroes; fourth ward, 1,404 whites, 1,942 negroes; fifth ward, 1,179 whites, 242 negroes; sixth ward, 2,863 whites, 274 negroes; seventh ward, 2,535 whites, 83 negroes; eighth ward 3,881 whites, 80 negroes; ninth ward 3,214 whites, 87 negroes; tenth ward 1,061 whites, 297 negroes; eleventh ward, 677 whites, 58 negroes.

general elections is as follows:

First ward, white, 421; negro 1,633.

Second ward, white, 2,465; negro 74.

Third ward, white, 2,641; negro 92.

Fourth ward, white, 1,399; negro 1,838.

Fifth ward, white, 1,154; negro 213.

Sixth ward, white, 2,422; negro 401.

Seventh ward, white, 2,515; negro 59.

Eighth ward, white, 3,855; negro, 75.

Ninth ward, white, 3,297; negro, 57.

Tenth ward, white, 1,072; negro, 290.

Eleventh ward, white, 795; negro, 85.

May Reach 14,000.

With thirty candidates in the race for councilmen from the eleven wards and aldermen from the first, fifth and tenth wards, with contests in two districts for school commissioner, with more than 100 candidates in the races for the city executive committee, and with two referendums to be voted on, it is predicted that a heavy vote will be cast, the majority of forecasts putting the figure at between 13,000 and 14,000.

A list of the candidates is as follows:

For general manager waterworks, W. Zode Smith.

For school commissioner, first district, W. H. Terrell and Mrs. Julia O'Keefe Nelson.

For school commissioner, third district, A. C. Meixell.

For school commissioner, fifth district, Mrs. A. G. Helmer and W. L. McCalley.

For alderman, first ward, Dr. W. B. Duvall and J. R. Seawright.

For alderman, fifth ward, Foster L. Hunter, C. R. Garner and T. W. Mullins.

For alderman, tenth ward, I. N. Ragsdale and Carl Dolvin.

Councilmanic Candidates.

For councilman:

First ward, George K. Churchill and S. A. Wardlaw.

Second ward, Dr. P. L. Moon, Fred C. Manoe, John A. Culver and Ed Belle Isle.

Third ward, Fred C. Woodall and J. A. Belflower.

Fourth ward, C. L. Ashley, L. A. Trowbridge.

Fifth ward, Dr. W. M. Etheridge and J. W. Maddox.

Sixth ward, Dr. P. L. Baker and Alvin L. Richards.

Seventh ward, W. C. Jenkins.

Eighth ward, Edgar Watkins and James L. Wells.

Ninth ward, Horace Russell and O. K. Ellis.

Tenth ward, T. F. Callaway and George N. Woods.

The referendums are a referendum to increase Atlanta's ad valorem tax rate from $1.25 to $1.50, and a referendum to determine the voters' attitude on the election of all city department heads by the people.

PHILADELPHIA PA. N. AMER
AUGUST 18, 1921

Two on Vare Slate, When New Candidate Enters the Field

In the preparation of slates of candidates for offices for which nominations are to be made next month, Republican leaders are giving considerable attention to the negro vote, and are somewhat perplexed as to what methods should be employed to get this vote, estimated at 50,000 in the city.

It is because the negro vote figured so largely in the mayoralty nomination two years ago that the party bosses of both Vare and anti-Vare factions are apprehensive over what they believe may be a decisive element in winning the primary for one or the other faction.

Vare leaders assert they received a lesson two years ago when the negro vote turned against them because Amos Scott, a negro saloonkeeper, was erased from the Vare slate for magistrate. Senator Vare attributes the nomination of Mayor Moore to this "mistake." This year the Vares have arranged to take care of the negroes in such a manner that they believe they will get the solid negro vote. Amos Scott is to be supported for magistrate this year, Vare leaders say, and Mrs. S. W. Layten, who in the last campaign organized the negro women for the Republican ticket, has been slated in Congressman Vare's district for delegate to the proposed constitutional convention.

A new situation has arisen, however, since the slating of Scott and Mrs. Layten. G. Edward Dickerson, prosperous negro lawyer of the thirteenth ward, has come out as a candidate for the Republican nomination for judge of the municipal court. Dickerson is not with the Vares, but is also without the indorsement of the mayor, the Voters' League and Senator Penrose. It was the candidacy of Dickerson two years ago for council in the second district, running on the Moore ticket, which turned the negro vote to Moore when Amos Scott was dropped from the Vare slate.

Dickerson is now angling for the support of the anti-Vare forces, and says he is in a position to give the Penrose ticket a majority of the negro votes if he is put on the slate. If he is not, he thinks the negro men and women will vote the Vare ticket.

As a candidate for councilman two years ago, Dickerson, the only anti-Vare candidate in the second district, carried both the eighth and ninth wards for the nomination over William McCoach and Charles Seger. He also bested McCoach in the third ward, and came within less than 300 votes of Seger and 600 votes of McCoach in the thirtieth ward. Had it not been for the big majorities given to McCoach and Seger in the second and fourth wards, Dickerson would have been nominated. The vote in the seven wards of the second district was: Dickerson, 10,172; McCoach, 14,773; Seger, 5,674.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Political— 1921

Elections

Florida

Election By Terror In Florida

From The New Republic

Cayton's monthly 2/21

"I want to register."

"All right, Jim, you can, but I want to tell you something. Some God damn black...is going to get killed yet about this voting business."

The questioner is a colored man in Orange county, Florida. The answer is from a registrar, white, of course. The Negro, cognizant of the sinister truthfulness of the reply he had received, would probably decide that it was not particularly healthy for him to press his request. Thus, and in many other ways equally as flagrant, did the election of 1920 proceed in Florida and other southern states.

The Ku Klux Klan, of infamous post-Civil War memory, has been actively revived in the South. Its avowed purpose is to "keep the nigger in his place," and to mantain, at all costs, "white supremacy." In spite of vigorous denials on the part of its leaders, the branches of this organization have entered upon a campaign of terror that can mean nothing but serious clashes involving the loss of many lives and the destruction of much property. The recent elections brought into full play all of the fear that "white supremacy" would crumble if the Negroes were allowed to vote, augmented by the belief that the recent war experiences of the Negro soldier had made him less tractable than before. In many southern cities and towns, parades of the Klans were extensively advertised in advance and held on the night of October 30th, the Saturday before election. The effect of these outturnings of robed figures, clad in the white hoods and gowns adorned with flaming red crosses, was probably astounding to those who believed in the efficacy of such methods. The principle danger to America of anarchistic organizations like the Klan lies in their distorted perspective of conditions. The Negro emerged from slavery ignorant, uneducated, superstitious. It was a simple task to terrify him by the sight of a band of men, clothed in white coming down the road on a moonlight night. Today, the Negro is neither so poor nor so ignorant nor so easily terrified, a fact known apparently to everybody but the revivers of the Klu Klux Klan. Instead of running to cover, frightened, his mood now is to protect himself and his family by fighting to the death. It is as though one attempted to frighten a man of forty by threatening him with some of the tales used to quiet him when he was an infant. The method just dosen't work.

This can best be shown by the attitude of the Negroes of Jacksonville. An old colored woman, standing on Bay Street as she watched the parade of the Klansmen on the Saturday night before election, called out derisively to the marchers:

"Buckra (Poor white people), you ain't done nothing. Those German guns diden't scare us and we know white robes won't do it now."

Among the educated Negroes there is a seriousness and a determination not to start trouble, but equally are they resolved not to run from trouble if it comes. But, whatever were the intentions of the sponsors of the parade, it acted as an incentive to bring to the polls on Election Day many colored men and women votors who had been indifferent.

The population of Jacksonville at the present is estimated at 90,000—Negroes numbering between 45,000 and 50,000. The enfranchisement of women caused this majority held by Negro voters to be of grave significance to the Democratic party of Florida. Coupled with this was the fear which is general throughout the South that the colored woman voter is more difficult "to handle" than colored men have been. The Jacksonville Metropolis of September 16th carried a scare head, "DEMORACY IN DUVAL COUNTY ENDANGERED BY VERY LARGE REGISTRATION OF NEGRO WOMEN," and the article beneath it carried an appeal to race prejudice based upon the fact that more Negro women than white had shown enough interest in politics to register. The first line, which reads: "Are the white men and white women of Duval County going to permit 'negro washer women and cooks' to wield he balance of political power?" is indicative of the nature of the appeal thus made by John E. Mathews, Secretary of the Citizens Registration Committee, Mayor John W. Martin and Frank M. Ironmonger, Supervisor of Registration. Similar appeals were made throughout the preelection period. A few days before election, the local press told of the issuing 4,000 blank warrants "for the arrest of Negro men and women who had improperly registered, when they presented themselves for voting." Yet, all of this failed to stop the colored people who went quietly and intelligently about their task of registering.

On Election Day each polling booth was provided by the election officials with four entrances one each for white women, white men, colored women and colored men. Two each were to be taken simultaneously from the head of each line, according to the published instructions. This was not done. No white voter was delayed or hindered in voting while every possible handicap was put in the way of colored voters. More than 4,000 colored men and women stood in line from 8:00 A. M. to 5:40 P. M., the closing hour, determined to vote if possible. Colored women served sandwiches and coffee to the lines at all of the booths. Later the names, addresses and registration ceritficate numbers were taken of the more than 4,000 refused voters. Affidavits were being secured from each of these at the time of my visit to Florida during election week.

The bulk of the colored population in Jacksonville lives in the second, sixth, seventh and eighth wards. An idea of how they were prevented from voting may be gained from a comparison of the number of registered colored and white women and the total number voting in each ward. It will be remembered that the table below does not give the number of males, white and colored, who registered in the spring of 1920.

Ward	Negro Women Registered	White Women Registered	Total Votes Cast White Male and	Total Votes Cast Colored Female
2	1742	1017	1438	
6	1569	1270	2633	
7	1430	359	1290	
8	1288	355	1262	

In the above four wards more than 4,000 men and women were not allowed to vote though they had fully qualified in every way. It is these whose affidavits are being secured.

More serious and more distressing, however, was the situation found in Orange County where the election clash at Ocoee occurred. News despatches of November 4th told of the killing of six colored men, one by lynching, and of two white men, when Mose Norman, a colored man attempted to vote although he had not registered nor paid his poll tax. The facts, secured on the spot, reveal an entirely different story. Three weeks prior to election the local Ku Klux Klan sent word to the colored people of Orange County, that no Negroes would be allowed to vote and that if any Negro tried to do so, trouble could be expected. Norman refused to be intimidated. The registration books at Orlando show that he had qualified and registered. He was unpopular with the whites because he was too prosperous he owned an orange grove for which he had refused offers of $10,000 several times, The prevailing sentiment was that Norman was too prosperous "for a nigger." When Norman went to the polls he was overpowered, severely beaten, his gun taken away from him (he had gone prepared for he knew there were no limits to which the Ku Klux Klan would not go) and ordered to go home. He went instead to the home of July Perry, another colored man, who likewise was unpopular in that he owned his own home and was foreman of a large orange grove owned by a Northern white man. The community felt that the job he had belonged to a white man. A mob formed, went out and surrounded the colored settlement, applied kerosene, burned twenty houses, two churches, a school-house and a lodge hall. Perry and the other beleaguered Negroes fought desperately. Two members of the mob were killed and two were wounded. Perry, with his arm shot away, was taken to Orlando and placed in jail. Shortly afterwards, a detachment of the mob went to the county jail at Orlando, to which the sheriff voluntarily turned over the keys. The mob took Perry just outside the city and more dead than alive, lynched him.

In the meantime, the colored men, women and children trapped in the burning houses fought desperately against insurmountable odds. Negroes attempting to flee were either shot down or forced back into the flames. The number killed will never be known. I asked a

(over)

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(From other side)

white citizen of Ocoee who boasted of his participation in the slaughter how many Negroes died. He declared that fifty-six were known to have been killed—that he had killed seventeen "niggers" himself. Almost before the embers had died down, eager souvenir hunters searched like vultures with ghoulish glee among the ruins for the charred bones of the hapless victims. The effect upon the adult white citizens was distressing enough—an air of meritorious work well done—but more appalling was the attitude of the children of the country. When asked about the rioting, and eleven year old white girl, intelligent and alert, told exultingly of "the fun we had when some niggers were burned up." The outlook for a more enlightened generation to come is indeed unpromising when a little girl can exhibit so callous an attitude towards such a revolting crime.

And thus the story runs. This and many other issues of the New Republic could be filled with tale after tale of unbelievable horror—how a wealthy colored physician of Quinsy was surrounded at the polls by a mob, members of which spat on his face and dared him on pain of death to wipe because he had advised colored citizens to qualify, register and vote; how in Live Oak two colored business men, undertakers, merchants and land owners, were, for the offense beaten into unconsciousness and ordered to leave homes, property and families; how one of them has left and the other lies near the point of death from a paralytic stroke brought on by the beating; how among those burned alive at Ocoee were a mother and her two weeks old baby. The examples given are enough.

The question involved is not simply that of barring a few Negroes from voting. It involves a condition which will allow any white man, whether highly intelligent or densely ignorant owning much property or objectly poor, to vote, while all Negroes are disfranchised t matters not how intelligent or worthy of the franchise hey may be. This situation is not one which is wholly ectional but one which is so fundamental that no itizen of America, North or South, can disregard it.

What is the remedy? The United States Supreme Court has declared unconstitutional, laws providing for he punishment of persons who by threats of violence ave prevented citizens from voting. But there are wo definite steps which can be taken. First, a complete and exhaustive Congressional investigation of the lections of 1920 should be made. Second, under the rovisions of Section 19 of Chapter 3 of the Federal Criminal Code due punishment should be meted out o those persons who committed the crimes referred o above and the many more which a real Congressional nvestigation would disclose. The section referred to s headed, Offenses Against the Elective Franchise and Civil Rights of Citizens and reads in part:

If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress hreaten or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States—they hall be fined not more than five thousand dollars nd imprisoned not more than ten years, and shall, noreover be thereafter ineligible to any office, or place f honor, profit or trust created by the Constitution or aws of the United States.

With this statute is to be coupled the fifteenth mendment to the Constitution which reads:

The right of the citizens of the United States to ote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

The tense feeling now existing indicates that definite action must be taken at an early date to correct the monstrous evils underlyin the race problem. Unless they are taken, it is not at all improbable that our race riots have just begun.

WALTER F. WHITE

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Political - 1921

Alabama.

Election

DR. JOHN W. PHILLIPS ADVISES HIS AUDIENCE TO USE THE BALLOT FOR MORAL UPLIFT.

Mobile Forum 2/25/21

Touching upon politics for the first time in the series of Bible lectures given at the Y. W. C. A. Dr. John W. Phillips in his concluding talk today to about 100 women, made a plea that the right of the ballot be exercised for righteousness and moral upbuilding.

Well-balanced citizens, just as well as rounded Christians, are the best types, he declared, taking his text from the story of Mary and Martha, the sisters of Bethany. These women represented the two extreme types of Christians, Dr. Phillips declared, and both were loved equally by Jesus. A mixture of the Mary and Martha is the person who counts for most, however, the one who gets the inspiration at the feet of Christ and then goes forth into the world to work, he said.

The lecture today closed the series, which has been in progress since Tuesday, under the auspices of the Grace Bestor Inge Memorial Bible Class of the Y. M. C. A. Audiences taxing the capacity of the club rooms of the association building have heard him each day.

The Forum would be delighted if some of our eminent divines would emulate the good work that Dr. Phillips has been doing in these series of lectures to the white ladies during the past week. Our ministers don't seem to regard the franchise of our women seriously. Get busy and help.

Voting Political

Voting Birmingham

3,000 men

600 women

Registered

about 380 men &

[illegible] women paid

poll tax & qualified

to vote this year.

Paying poll tax

the problem!

7/12/21

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH PEEL 14

Political - 1921.

Arkansas.

Elections

ARKANSAS SENATE CHANGES ELECTION

Mont-gomery Advertiser 1/18/21

(Associated Press)

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Jan. 17—The senate of the Arkansas legislature today passed a bill which would provide for changing the date of the election for state officers from the date on which the general national election is held to the second Tuesday in October the avowed purpose being to prevent the election of local negro candidates.

ARKANSAS SEPARATES STATE AND FEDERAL ELECTIONS

Journal of Florida 1/29/21

Some States are like some persons, they do not learn anything by experience and they do not forget anything by the like token. They are in hot water and find it impossible to adopt the course that would fetch them out of it. We have watched the course of such persons and States closely, and read of such in the history of the past, mythological and mystological, and we find it invariably so with them that, having adopted the way to destruction, they seem unable to retrace their course and come out with safety and satisfaction. In all such cases it has been for us to ask, "Who hath blinded their eyes?"

A great many politicians of the Southern States fall into the class of persons who refuse to learn or to forget anything. They go on from one position of error to another, courting always the Nemesis that is sure of overtake and undo them.

The State of Arkansas, by its legislature, has just made one of those mistakes which indicate that its politicians learn nothing and forget nothing. The legislature has just passed a law which separates the State and Federal elections, the State elections to be held in October. The reasons for the change are stated in blunt terms to be to prevent the "State from again being disgraced, as happened in the late elections, of having a Negro candidate for the Governorship of Arkansas," and with the hope that the "Negroes will not concern themselves with local elections for State and county offices, but concentrate their attention on Federal elections."

State and county elections are the ones that concern the citizen more closely than the Federal elections, as, in the main, the citizen is governed by State and county administration rather than by Federal Administration. Afro-American citizens do not understand this to be true as generally as they should.

ARKANSAS COLORED REPUBLCANS BUCKING UP ON HIND LEGS

Louisville 4/4/21

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

Little Rock, Ark., May 11.—The Blount faction of Republicans, the group that ran a Negro for Governor last fall, have sent a protest to the President and leaders of the Republican party at Washington, which reads in part:

"Notwithstanding the fact that we know that the undersigned represent at least two-thirds of the Republican voters in the State of Arkansas, we submit that in our struggle against impositions here perpetrated by those who have control of the recognized party machinery, we were only successful in getting one-third of the votes in the last election (November) to our credit. You know this full well, and you know the handicaps against which we labor all over the southland. If, however, you have not already noticed it in the outcome of the election, we would respectfully direct your atention to the fact that in the contested counties in our State, the counties that were contested on the ground that Republican mass conventions were called in hotels and places where none but a certain race of Republicans were customarily allowed to enter, except on the capacity of servants, which contests through the State convention to the National Republican convention, our votes outnumbered the votes of the "recognized" element in every such county, for instance, Pulaski, Jefferson, nad Hempstead. Mark you, that we would have been in position to take care of our own interests in this matter, but for the unfair treatment given in these very counties. There are several other similar cases which we will not take time to have you consider.

"In view of these facts and statements, we respectfully ask that:

1. That the recommendations sent in by the commmittee of which Mr. H. L. Remmel is chairman be not followed out until a complete and full investigation can be had of party conditions here in Arkansas.

2. That the custom of appointing a Colored Republican to the offce of Receiver in the Land Office at Little Rock be followed as heretofore.

3. That in view of the formidable showing made in the last general election by the Blount organization that the Hon. U. S. Applegate, be appointed as Register in the said Land Office, or some other Republican whom we will name if Mr. Applegate is not satisfcatory.

4. If you do not feel that you can consistently grant the three foregoing requests, we respectfully ask that appointments of Federal offices in Arkansas be held up, until there can be a re-organizaiton of the party in this State, under the supervision of the National Republican Committee.

"We respectfully submit that it is not ours to raise the race or color question in the Republican party in this State or nation, but it has been raised on us and we are simply thrown on the defensive and we are taking the only position that would be assumed under the circumstances by any self-respecting American citizens and tax payers that always support the Republican party. When you recognize the recommendations of the Remmel commel committee, you logically commit the Republican party of the nation to the policy of open discrimination on the ground of "race, color or previous conditions of servitude."

Committee.

R. M. CAVER,
JNO. A. HIBBLER,
E. A. MORRIS, secretary,
1605 Bishop Street,
Little Rock Ark.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Political - 1921.

Legislation Suggested.

See also; Elections

Office Holdings

Politics, Women in

Suffrage, etc.

Political - 1421.

Legislation Suggested

DODGING THE ISSUE.

New York Age 3/31/21

According to the Pittsburgh *American*, some ingenious schemes are being tried out in the effort to defeat the civil rights bill now before the Pennsylvania legislature. The conspiracy started with scareheads in the daily papers, every trivial arrest being made the basis for a feature story. The *American* continues:

We have good authority for the statement that the thing is being done to discredit the Negro race and to have its effect on the legislators when the Civil Rights bill comes up for consideration. It is to plant the idea that Negroes are not fit persons to be granted equal rights in theatres, hotels, public places and on common carriers. It is an effort to prove the majority of us thugs and thieves. It is the wish proving father to the thought. This is the first step in the scheme to defeat the bill.

The next is equally ingenious, equally clever. In Allegheny and Philadelphia counties, both large centers of Negro population, the assemblymen will vote FOR the bill. The country districts will vote AGAINST it and thus the measure will be dedefeated. When we remonstrate with the men who had our suffrage the answer will be: "Well, we did all we could for you. You see we voted solidly for the bill. We talked for it, worked for it, but could not put it across. Now you just return it to us again and we'll be able to carry it through." And we are supposed to believe them!

Forewarned is forearmed. The Republican leaders in the legislature should be held responsible for the passage of the bill. It would be easy enough for them to make it a party measure in caucu and thus enlist the full party strength in its support.

Don't let them dodge the issue.

EQUAL RIGHT'S PLEA ANGERS DEMOCRATS.

SENATOR PENROSE STIRS UP CONTROVERSY BY STAND IN BEHALF OF NEGROES.

By J. Bart Campbell.

Star of Zion 4/7/21

. A far-reaching olitical effect is predicted by both Republican and Democratic leaders today top result from the declaration of Senator Boies Penrose, member of the National Republican Committee from Pennsylvania, and titular Republican leader of that state, for "equal rights" for the Negro.

Acting largely under orders from Penrose, the House of Representatives at Harrisburg has just passed a bill which provides that Negroes in Pennsylvania may patronize hotels, cafes, restaurants, educational institutions, and amusement places on equal terms with the whites. The measure would severly penalize those who own or conduct "public utilities for accommodations" for refusing Negroes access to them, or for denying Negroes the same privileges accorded whites.

"I communicated with my friends at Harrisburg that I wanted the bill passed," Penrose said. "I believe the time has come when our Negro citizens must no longer be denied those rights as freemen which is given them by the Constitution. There must be an end to the repression and discrimination to which Negroes are subjected.

"I see no reason why a Negro should be denied a cup of coffee and a sandwich in a light lunch cafe frequented by whites just because their color happens to be different from theirs. I see no reason why he should be turned away from a hotel or a restaurant because he is not white. Surely he has a right to a place to eat and a place to sleep."

Democratic Senators from the "Solid South" were swift in criticising Penrose's utterances. While most of them declined to be quoted for publication, several of them like Senator "Tom" Heflin, of Alabama, strongly condemned the "equal rights" idea advanced by the Pennsylvania Senator. A number of Penrose's Republican colleagues expressed concern regarding the political effect his declaration would have.

Penrose insisted, however, he did not have "social equality" for the Negro in mind. He explained that neither did the Negro want "social equality," all he desired "is fair and just treatment in public places."

—Washington Times, March 31.

Pennsylvania

BITTER FIGHT OVER EQUAL RIGHTS BILL

Pennsylvania Lower House Tries To Recall Measure Passed During Last Week

VARE TO RESCUE

"Big Boss" Succeeds In Having It Kept In The Senate On Point Of Order

Afro-American 4/8/21

Harrisburg, Pa., April 7—Rough sledding is ahead of the Asbury Equal Rights Bill which passed the House last week and now lies before the Senate.

Over the strenuous objections of Representative Asbury, Tuesday the House voted to recall the measure. This was done, it was said in order to ask amendments which would keep colored people from white hotels.

Although the attempt of the House to get the bill back into its jurisdiction was successful, as far as the House itself was concerned it was blocked in the Senate. There Senator Vare brought up a point of order based on an old decision of a presiding officer, which he maintained forbade the bill leaving the custody of the chamber. He was sustained in this point or order by the presiding officer and it was thus nullified.

Efforts of the House to tackle the bill shows that the representatives who voted for it have changed their minds,due to protests from voters back home. They have lost all opportunity to vote on the case again and the fight is now in the Senate.

In the Senate the bill has the support of Senator Vare and United States Senator Penrose. Some efforts will be made by the opposition to have the bill die in committee, but this is believed unlikely. A public hearing will be staged here next Tuesday. Thousands of representatives of colored organizations are expected to overwhelm the Senate Committee.

EQUAL RIGHTS BILL STAYS IN SENATE

Wilmington Advocate (Del)

By a Staff Correspondent. 4/9/21

Harrisburg, April 5.—The equal rights bill stays in the Senate and will probably come before that body for a roll call.

An attempt by the House to take the bill away from the Senate for purposes of amendment which virtually would have resulted in killing the bill failed this afternoon when the Senate refused to concur in the House resolution recalling the measure.

Senator Edwin H. Vare saved the Asbury bill from being taken out of the Senate law and order committee and sent back to the House.

Vare dug up an old ruling of the Senate that once a bill gets on the calendar of the Senate it cannot be recalled to the House.

"This decision fits the case," he said.

Senator Barr, of Allegheny, objected. He arose to protest the ruling.

"There is nothing before the Senate except an appeal from the decision of the chair," interrupted Senator Schantz, of Lehigh.

Barr insisted on an appeal and on the viva voce vote, the chair's contention that Senator Vare's point was right was sustained.

Senator Crow, Republican State chairman, before the vote was taken, said the chair had to be sustained.

The action of the Senate leaves the Asbury bill with the Senate law and order committee.

Motion Quickly Carried

The House recalled the equal rights bill this morning on a motion offered by Representative W. W. Jones, of Lackawanna.

The motion was put and carried out so quickly that few in the House knew what was going on. Representative Asbury was not in his seat at the time.

As soon as it became known what the resolution was there was tumult.

Representative Leopold C. Glass, of Philadelphia, and Representative W. C. Alexander of Delaware, led the opposition to the motion.

"This is steam rollering," yelled Alexander.

Representative James Franklin, of Philadelphia, ran down front and charged the motion had not been read.

A motion to reconsider the recall vote was put by Representative Glass, seconded by Representative Alexander.

Members rushed back and forth across the floor. There were shouts from the opposing factions.

The motion to reconsider was put and defeated.

Representative Alexander and Glass on point of personal privilege attacked the speaker and charged "unfairness."

Demand Yea and Nay Vote

Demands were made for a yea and nay vote. Speaker Spangler said he heard no call and ruled the reconsideration motion defeated.

Several Try to Get Floor at Once

Several members tried to get the floor at once. Representative Alexander got the floor.

He said the speaker had always been fair, but "slapped the members who asked for a yea and nay vote in the face."

Alexander said "more respect is due the members of this House."

The roll call was taken and the ruling of the speaker was sustained by a vote of 159 for to 37 against.

Senator Samuel W. Salus last night furnished one of the most dramatic scenes the State Senate has seen in a long time when, with first shaking in the air and voice vibrating to the furthermost corners of the gallery he shouted that if the members referred the equal rights bill to the judiciary general committee instead of the law and order committee, of which he is chairman, he would consider it evidence his colleagues believed he was not fit to sit in the Senate and would hand his resignation to the Lieutenant Governor.

Senator Salus today said he would hold a public hearing on the bill on April 12—that is a week from today.

"I will give them a week," said Salus, "and then they will have to come clean."

Senator Salus undoubtedly will have the bill again reported out of committee and force a vote on the floor of the Senate. It is understood that when the bill does come before the upper chamber for a final vote it is slated for defeat.

Mr. Salus' action came as the climax in a steadily mounting excitement that has attended the course of the Equal Rights Bill since it passed the House last week.

WASHINGTON PA. OBSERVER
APRIL 9, 1921

THE EQUAL RIGHTS BILL.

The Observer has not seen a copy of the equal rights bill which has been introduced in the legislature at Harrisburg and which is causing much uneasiness among many of the law makers. Of course every class of people in this state, irrespective of their creed, race or religion, have equal civil rights. All have not equal privileges and it may be a question whether we ought to extend equal privileges to all, for the good of all. In other words there is a difference between privileges and rights.

We judge from the fact that Mr. Asbury, a prominent Negro lawyer of Philadelphia, has introduced the bill, and from the fact that hotel keepers and women's clubs throughout the state are protesting against it, that the bill is meant to make it mandatory on every hotel and other public institu

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(From Over)

tion to afford the same privileges to all, irrespective of their color or nationality.

As a rule most measures of this kind are not introduced for any good purpose—to make for better feeling among races—but for the purpose of furthering some political ends. To us it looks much like another Philadelphia "pinch" bill. The bill theoretically may be all right but the motive back of it may, on the other hand, be all wrong.

PENNA SENATORS DEFEAT EQUAL RIGHTS BILL

Law And Order Committee Kills Measure By A Close Vote Of 8 To 6 On Tuesday

FIGHT ON FLOOR

Senator Vare Refuses Amendment And Votes To Have Committee Discharged

Afro-American 4/22/21

Harrisburg, Pa., April 20.—In a bitter fight on the floor yesterday, the Asbury Equal Pights Bill, making illegal discrimination against colored people in public places, was lost.

After the Law and Order Committee had voted 8 to 6 not to report it out, an attempt was made to discharge the Committee. The attempt was voted down 39 to 9.

As speaker In favor of discharging the committee, Senator [illegible] that two of its mem[illegible]e Democrats and their p[illegible]o obligation to the colore[illegible]izens of the country. He said the Republican party had such an obligation and that humanity required the passage of the bill. He said that to defeat the bill would be to "place the Mason and Dixon line on the Northern boundary of Pennsylvania and the Southern boundary of New York." He ended by reading the Lord's Prayer and saying that under Christian principles the bill should be passed.

Senator Snyder, of Blair County, said suggestions had been made in committee the bill be amended, but the sponsors had refused.

Senator Vare said amendments had been refused because "we would rather be beaten in good faith than win in bad faith."

Senator Bark launched an attact on Attorney R. R. Vann of Pittsburgh, in which he declared that Mr. Vann was trying to innoculate race hatred into the hearts of his own race. His use of the word "lie" and bitterness of tone, was undoubtedly the worst exhibition ever made in the State Senate.

In reply Senator Vare claimed a question of personal privilege and defended Representative Asbury of Philadelphia who drafted the bill and pushed the fight for passage. He described Mr. Asbury as "nothing but honesty of purpose from the top of his head to the sole of his feet."

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL—THE OTHER SIDE

Christian Recorder 4/28/21

While we did not get a civil rights bill in the State of Pennsylvania, there is no cause for discouragement. One of the reasons given for not giving the colored man civil rights was that it would invade the social life of white people. Many, even good white people, seem to think that the Negro wants what they call "social equality." The other side of the question is that we must build up our own institutions, we must build the basis of a [illegible]n and respectable society among us. [illegible]st build up our people in education, in business and in all the fine things of life. We must provide our own hotels and club houses, and other places of entertainment, labor and amusement, in order that as far as possible we may take care of our own group. The more this is done the more people will see that it is not so-called social equality that we want, but that we are able more and more to take care of ourselves. We will get more respect in all hotels, in moving picture houses, etc., when it is known that we have our own. We will get more accommodations in white banks and trust companies when we are known to have our own. So that the real big work to be done is not to work so much in getting a law upon the statute books of the state as it is getting hold of the social, political and economical resources of our community in order that we may build firmly and solidly the kind of manhood and womanhood that will make the finest kind of American citizenship. At best, a civil rights bill would have protected us legally in the things we are able to maintain economically. The civil rights bill, as equitable and just as it was, would have solved nothing. If we should put half as much energy in developing our economic resources as we have in agitating for a civil rights bill, we would carry ourselves far ahead. But we have not yet learned to organize economically. Hence we are the playthings of the politicians.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Pittsburgh Courier 4/30/21

PENNSYLVANIA, which was named after the philanthropic William Penn; Pennsylvania, the home of the Quakers; Pennsylvania, where the Declaration of Independence was signed, where the anti-slavery movement found staunch supporters and and where the Republican party was really born, failed to go on record in favor of the civil rights bill for Negroes.

It passed the lower House. It was not exactly killed in the Senate, but the committee, which was headed by State Senator Salus, refused to report it out for a vote, although Salus championed the bill. The fight to disband the committee and bring up the bill for a vote and battle in the open was lost.

Some people blame Messrs. Penrose, Vare, Asbury and other politicians for not pulling the bill through. Others blame them for attempting to put it through, and others claim that they were only camouflaging and were not trying to put the bill through.

But the fact of the matter is that each State representative, the same as each Congressman, has regard for his constituents and obeys the pressure of public sentiment. Hence the wisest course is to attempt to mould the public sentiment and awaken the public conscience of Pennsylvania. Then the legislators automatically will register the public will. The Negro's own conduct, character, manliness and deeds and achievements will carry great weight in crystallizing public sentiment.

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Political - 1921.

New York

Legislation, Suggested.

POLITICAL NOTES

BROOKLYN N Y TIMES
JULY 17, 1921

ELLIOTT REPUBLICAN CLUB URGES ANTI-LYNCHING LAW

Franklin W. Morton, president of the Elliott Republican Club, a Republican organization of Kings County, and also secretary of the Brooklyn Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is working hard to arouse sentiment in Kings County in favor of the Dyer anti-lynching measure, now pending before the House Judiciary Committee, as to cause Congressman W. M. Chandler, the New York representative on the Judiciary Committee and the Kings County Congressional delegates to be literally swamped with telegrams and letters urging favorable action on the bill.

Both the Elliott Club and the Roosevelt Republican Club, of which Deputy Sheriff James J. D'Amato is the executive member, have written Congressman Chandler urging him to vote for favorable action by the committee. The Elliott Club has also asked that the Republican Executive Committee go on record in favor of the bill, a request also made by Morton in his capacity as secretary of the Advancement Association of the Democratic Executive Committee. Letters have likewise been sent by the Elliott Club or by the local branch of the Advancement Association, to the various churches, lodges and other organizations, and to many prominent individuals of both races, urging upon them all the necessity of memorializing their representatives at Washington in favor of the Dyer bill.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Political – 1921

North Carolina

Legislation Suggested.

New York Age 2/19/21

GRANDMOTHER CLAUSE.

The following is clipped from "The News," published at Greensboro, North Carolina:

> In the senate tomorrow Mr. Dewar, of Cherokee, will present the grandmother's clause for women voters, who will be protected to the right to vote until 1925 by a provision exactly the same as that under which many white illiterates have hitherto been registered.
>
> Mr. Dewar offers this measure because he declares there are many women, especially in the western districts, who never had any chance to avail themselves of educational advantages. He apprehends quite a bit of constitutional conversation, but he will insist that the grandmother's clause is as constitutional as the grandfather's.

Mr. Dewar is quite frank in admitting that there are a great many white women in mountain districts of North Carolina who have never had a chance to avail themselves of educational advantages, and that he intends to make it possible for illiterate white women to vote, while barring colored women, both illiterate and literate.

This North Carolina Solon is just as frank in admitting his own ignorance when he says that the grandmother clause is as constitutional as the grandfather clause. Although one of the lawmakers of the Tar Heel State, he evidently never heard of the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States had declared the grandfather clauses unconstitutional.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Political - 1921.

Legislation, Suggested.

Newyorkage 3/12/21

FOR SMALL CONTRIBUTIONS.

A curious appeal has been sent out in the form of a circular from the "Headquarters for Legislative Relief, 1216 Pennsylvania avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C." and signed with the name of P. M. Howard. This appears to be intended for lodges, churches, schools and individuals, who are asked to send a small contribution to provide sufficient funds to carry on the fight to secure legislation from the new Congress on the subjects vital to colored people, such as lynching, mob violence, disfranchisement, the Ku Klux Klan etc. It reads in part as follows:

"For sometime Col. HENRY LINCOLN JOHNSON—Georgia Member of the Republican National Committee.—the only colored Republican National Committeeman, and one of the most fearless and ably champions of our Race at the Nation's Capital, is already here on the scene and has been lining up his forces for a great drive on the new administration, to the end that remedial and effective legislation will be passed as promptly as possible.

"This great man has given the best of his time, his service, his energy, as well as his means, in the unselfish service of our cause and it certainly ill becomes us to allow him to continue to draw upon what may be considered his poverty for further effort in this direction.

"A SMALL CONTRIBUTION FROM EACH LODGE, CHURCH, SCHOOL, ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL would go a long distance toward providing sufficient means to carry forward this fight which is proving expensive and protracted.

"We are, therefore, going to ask that you take up an AFTER-COLLECTION in your Church or a SPECIAL COLLECTION in your LODGE, SCHOOL or other ORGANIZATION, (as the case may be), AFTER PREACHING ON, or DISCUSSING THE RACE QUESTION, and SEND THE SAME TO ME HERE AT 1216 PENNSYLVANIA AVE, N. W., Washington, D. C.

"THIS FUND WILL BE PROPERLY ACCOUNTED FOR and we shall make it go as far as possible in this great movement. A SMALL PITTANCE WILL HURT NO ONE BUT WILL ADD GREATLY TO THIS EFFORT."

We had not heard anything of the activities of this movement for "Racial Legislative Relief," previous to the sight of this circular and had suposed that the organized effort in that direction was amply represented through the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Equal Rights League and similar organizations. Whether there is a necessity to retain Col. Henry Lincoln Johnson in the guise of "Racial Legislative Relief," to further accelerate the movement is open to question.

There is need for greater concentration of our [illegible] instead of diffusing them thro[illegible] separate agencies, sometimes working at cross purposes. The National Republican party in its platform pronounced itself in favor of proper action by Congress to remedy the lynching evil. The question of disfranchisement was threshed out by the spokesmen of the Advancement Association before the Committee on the Census. President Harding has declared his belief that the Negro citizens of America should be guaranteed the enjoyment of all their rights, including the full measure of citizenship earned by them. What the object is in appealing for a small pittance that will hurt no one" is hard to conjecture. The appeal is undignified and unconvincing, and should be ignored.

NO REDUCTION IN REPRESENTATION

Hilles Opposes Movement to Revise Downward Representation in Convention

adverti[illegible] 5/11/21.

(Associated Press)

NEW YORK, May 10—Charles D. Hilles, republican national committeeman from New York and former national committee chairman, tonight voices his opposition to an effort to revise downward the south's representation at the national convention in 1924—a subject which will be up for consideration when the committee meets in Washington June 8.

He also proposed a new plan for representation at the convention, based upon increasing the number of delegates from republican strongholds, but maintaining the present representation from southern states. As he will be unable to attend the meeting, he made known his attitute in a letter to George A. Glynn, chairman of the republican state committee, whom he named as his proxy. Mr. Hilles will sail Thursday for Europe.

He asserted there is no occasion for a further surgical operation in the south," particularly as the party there has gained by leaps and bounds and deserves encouragement rather than repression.

National

"Unless some member of the committee has devised a more reasonable method of representation," he wrote, "we should, I think, provide in the call for the convention of 1924 that each state shall elect four delegates at large; each congress district one delegate; each district which casts 10,000 votes or over for Mr. Harding one additional delegate; and make an entirely new provision for the election of still another delegate, or three in all, from every congress district which was so robust in its republicanism in 1920 as to top the 30,000 mark.

"It is clear that the districts which gave Mr. Harding more than 30,000 votes lie in the north and west. The states in which the party is in an anaemic condition would not benefit from the proposed new rule. The advantages of the plan are that the great republican districts would become more potent in the councils of the party, that we would obviate the claim that the south is to be too much represented, for, manifestly, the influence of the north and west will be increased without giving offense and without retarding the growth of the republican sentiment in any state; and what is more important it will be possible for the party to recognize the desire and the right of women to participate in nominating conventions.

"In many of the districts it is most difficult to induce men who are candidates for delegates to retire in favor of women.

"As the women advance in the mastery of the problems of practical polities of the states craft they will be entitled to participate actively in conventions, and only by enlarging our numbers can we make their participation three years hence practically possible." He declared any action seeking to reduce southern representation would create a greater disparity between the number of delegates from republican states and those from states where republicanism seems hopeless.

"It is contended," the letter said, "by those who are active in party affairs in the states south of the traditional Mason and Dixon line that the justification for cutting down the number of delegates rests solely on the failure of republicans in those states to bring out their votes, when, in point of fact, that failure is due in large measure to intimidation and a denial of suffrage to the negro which is an invasion of his constitutional rights. To penalize these men for failure to vote under circumstances beyond their control would be, they argue,, to legalize their disfranchisement."

He said that while the committee cannot correct the abuses complained of, it can refrain from taking a step which would carry a strong implication that it was a confirmation of the irregular manner in which the southern states have deprived the negroes of the vote.

Chicago Defender 5/14/21

Attack Election Methods in South; Senators Angry

Washington, D. C., May 13.—Southern representatives in the house are putting up an obstinate fight to prevent congressional consideration of election methods in the Southern states. Representatives Tinkham of Massachusetts made a heroic effort to have the house of representatives take the matter up claiming that the disfranchisement of citizens was a violation of the federal constitution and as such privileged to immediate consideration. Representative Mondell raised a point of objection as to the subject being privileged, in which he was sustained by Speaker Gillett. An appeal to the members of the house by Mr. Tinkham showed 46 for the immediate consideration of the subject and 285 against it.

The resolution as introduced by the representative from Massachusetts provided that the house committee on the census, or a subcommittee, be directed to make an immediate inquiry and conferred on such committee full powers of congress to compel attendance of witnesses and production of election reports and statistics.

The agitation for an investigation of alleged illegal election practices in the South has grown out of the undue representation which that section maintains in the lower house of congress by misrepresenting our disfranchised voters. Southern opposition has been quickened through fear of the influence of Northern women might have in forcing the measure before congress.

A LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.

Chicago Whip

NATIONAL EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE

Chicago, Ill.,

6—4—May 10th, 1921

The President, Warren G. Harding,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:—

There has been introduced again into the House of Representatives at this session of Congress two bills framed in accord with the thought of the Colored Americans after study suffering and labor. One is the Dyer Bill so-called, intended to make lynching a crime against the Federal Government. The other is the Madden Bill, so-called to forbid the segregation of interstate passengers for race.

These two bills represent the earnest desire and are the result of years of study by the leaders of this Colored American element. The Colored race feels these measures are of pressing need for life and liberty, to escape crucifixion of body and of mind, and had expected their passage by this Congress.

Your noble sentiment on lynching and mal treatment for race has, by your suggestion o Federal Commission to study the question o race relations and friction, had one unfortunate effect, namely, to encourage substitution of an investigating commission for all bill carrying a direct remedy. Any weakening o the forces for these bills would be most injurious to our welfare. Hence it is we appeal to you to make it known to Congress and thereby to the country, that in your message you had no thought or desire to head off or interfere with the passage of bills reappearing from the last session, carrying proposed relief from race persecution and proscription.

Praying an early reply, we are,

Yours to abolish race maltreatment,

M. A. N. SHAW, Pres.
N. S. TAYLOR, Esq., Executive Chairman
MRS. EVA M. WELLS, Asst. Cor. Sec'y.
WLLAM MONROE TROTTER,
Corresponding Secretary,
34 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

Why Reduce Representation In The South

Pro-American 6/24/21.

(Link Johnson's Speech Before The National Republican Committee Recently. Mr. Johnson of Georgia And Is The Only Colored Member Of The Committee)

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee, it seems that you are changing entirely the basis of representation in the convention. As far as delegates-at-large are concern there is no objection to the report of the committee, we agree thereto. But here under this provision there would be no delegate from a congressional district unless in the last election there was cast 2,500 votes for the congressional candidate."

"25 years ago figures from the world's almanac there was no disfranchisement of any of its citizens who paid its poll tax, and was at the age of 21."

"In 1896 McKinley received 60,000 votes. What was the situation a quarter of a century later?"

"Twenty-five years there after in the year of 1920 and during the entervening period Georgia's population had increased 23.8 per cent in other words there were 23.8 per cent more people in Georgia in 1920 than in 1896; Warren G. Harding received 40,000 votes."

"Instead of the increment of the new and additional population which had added one-fifth to the total electorate of Georgia, the Republican vote, through these disfranchising laws, had been reduced instead of increased."

"It does not require a philosopher to discover what the trouble is. This result was brought about by the Democratic disfranchising laws. It is nulification of the Constitution of our nation that stands in the way of our people voting in that state. Why not in a manly way—No, I will not say that, but why not courageously meet the real issue?" (Applause) "There is no man in Georgia with a decent regard for the truth but will brazenly tell you: Oh yes, we disfranchise certain groups of people in Georgia. The Congressional Records is replete with information about Senators and Congressmen from the South brazenly tell you on the floor of Senate and House: We disfranchise certain groups, yes.

"Are you going to deny representation to an electorate that is yours by preference and really by inheritance as is the case with me? (Applause) I love my life. The most sacred thing to me is deathless loyalty and adherence to the Republican party and its principles, voting for its candidates every where and all the time."

"Why will you sit silent at the other end of Pennsylvania Ave., with a tremendous majority in both branches of the Congress: why will you be as quiet as the mummies of Egypt on the disfranchising laws that keep your friends and party comrades from the polls? Aye, even more; are you going to gather here at the far end of the avenue, in solemn party meeting, and penalize the unfort-

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

unate friends that stand pilloried on the block of Democratic disfranchising laws?"

"It is not fair for us to feel and believe that a proposition of this kind is even in order in a Republican meeting until the Republican Party in the Congress of the United States has done that which it promised to do?" (Applause)

"Should not this proposition be subsequent to Congressional action when the Congress would do something? and what? Do we ask it to do a strange thing? No, we ask them to enact a law according to the plain words of the Federal Constitution."

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION FOR COLORED RACE

New York Dispatch

Bill Attempts to Dump Race's Future on Committee of Five—Is Unsatisfactory

7/1/21

If the following bill which was introduced by Mr. Layton in the House of Representatives becomes law, affairs concerning the future hopes and aspirations of Colored Americans would be in the hands of a committee of five. It appears from all probability that the race is not willing to surrender its autonomy to five job hunters. No doubt it would be no problem to find three Colored men and two white men who would gladly "spill the beans," by acting as said interpreters of the economic and social aspects of the Colored race, but as Colored Americans are not wards of the Government but American citizens—the following bill appears more antagonistic than helpful.

The bill follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be created a Negro Industrial Commission, which shall consist of five members, at least three of whom shall be members of the Negro race, to be appointed by the President of the United States, who shall hold office for four years unless removed for good cause shown, and whose position shall in no way be political; that they shall be nonpartisan, and whose salary shall be fixed by the President of the United States: Provided, however, That the salary of each member shall not exceed $5,000 per annum, except in the case of the chairman, who shall be designated by the President of the United States; that said commissioners shall be entitled to the usual per diem and necessary expenses that are usually allowed officers of the Government when absent from their official station for the conduct of official business.

Sec. 2 That said commission is authorized to appoint such necessary clerks, agents, or investigators, attorneys and assistants as may be necessary for the conduct of the business for which said commission is created, or such other work that may be assigned to said commission by the President of the United States, or any of the departments of the Government of the United States touching any problem or matter affecting the Negro, whose salary shall be fixed by the commission and approved by the chairman of said commission.

Sec. 3 That said commission shall be provided by the Secretary of the Interior with suitable quarters in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, for the transaction of the business coming before said commission.

Sec. 4 That the duties of the Negro Industrial Commission created by this Act shall be to study the economic conditions of the Negro; to study the labor problems in which the Negro is interested; to stimulate and encourage thrift and industry among the Negroes of this country; to promote the general welfare of the Negro in industrial pursuits; to give aid, and to encourage the general uplift of the Negro; to work out plans for the solution of the different problems confronting the Negro race of the United States; to consider all questions pertaining to the Negro that may be referred to said commission by any department of the United States Government, and report the proper solution of any and all problems that may be presented to the commission by any officer of the United States, the governor or attorney general of any of the States, or labor department of any State in the United States, to investigate all labor questions that may be referred to said commission by the governor of any State, and do what is necessary to regulate labor conditions for the best interest of the communities in which the labor questions may arise; to do what may be necessary for the stability of labor in the different States; to stamp out bolshevism wherever it may exist; to report to Congress through the President of the United States all their acts and doings and to make such recommendations for the solution of any problem or problems affecting the Negro that they may deem advisable.

Sec. 5 That for the purposes of the expenses of said commission there shall be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, for the first year, the sum of $200,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to defray the expenses of this commission; and there shall, every year thereafter, be appropriated by Congress such sum as may be necessary to carry out the work of said commission; that the expenses shall be paid out of the money hereby appropriated, upon proper vouchers approved by the chairman of said commission, including the salaries of the commissioners.

Sec. 6 That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed, and this Act shall take effect upon its passage and the approval of the President of the United States.

Richmond Planet 7/2/21

We note that the Cleveland Ohio Gazette is criticising the National Equal Rights League, Editor William Monroe Trotter, Secretary and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People with James Weldon Johnson, Secretary for their efforts in attempting to secure the enactment of a federal anti-lynching law. We do not see it in this light. Our opinion is that the effort to secure national intervention in this matter should be continued, while every State in which colored people reside should have enacted the Smith Anti-lynching law and the colored people should take active steps to bring about this result.

By this method, should we secure action, we shall be able to catch the lynching element "coming and going." The Supreme Court of the United States has reversed itself upon many other questions and it may be that it shall do it in this case. As to the salaries of Mr. James Weldon Johnson and Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, we think the fundamental question is not so much as to the amount of the salaries but as to whether they are worth it. Certainly the Smith Anti-lynching law has stood the test of the Courts and should be upon the statute books of every State in the Union. It helps the white folks as well as the colored ones.

N. Y. C. MAIL JUNE 29, 1921

VOTE FOR [illegible]RY INTO DENIAL OF VOTE TO NEGRO

Washington, Today.—At a conference fifty-two House Republicans voted to favor an immediate and comprehensive investigation into alleged disfranchisement, particularly of negroes in the South, with the view of reapportioning the House membership on the basis of the findings.

Two votes were cast against the proposal, which was submitted in the form of a resolution by Representative Tinkham, of Massachusetts.

TINKHAM FIGHTS FOR 14TH AMENDMENT AGAIN, BUT IS BEATEN BY REPUBLICAN CONGRESS

House of Rep. Recommits Bill on Reapportionment Which Increased Membership — Tinkham's Amendment Smothered.

MASS. CONGRESSMAN SAYS REFUSAL OF CONGRESS TO ENFORCE CONSTITUTION MAKES PRETENSE OF WORLD MORAL LEADERSHIP A PIECE OF HYPOCRISY

The Guardian reporter

10/22/21

Washington, Oct. 14, 1921—The House recorded its opposition tonight to any increase in tis membership, recommitting to the census committee by a vote of 146 to 142, the Siegel bill to increase its size from 435 to 460 members.

The vote was taken on a motion to recommit offered by Representative Fairfield of Indiana, a Republican member of the census committee, after nine hours of debate and wrangling over parliamentary procedure.

Tinkham Again Beaten

Previous to recommitting the bill, the House rejected 140 to 146 an amendment by Representative Barbour, Republican, California, to authorize reapportionment without any increase in membership.

Another amendment, offered by Representative Tinkham, Republican, Boston, to decrease the membership to 425 was smothered under an avalanche of "noes." Eleven southern states, which Mr. Tinkham charged had disfranchised negroes, would have lost 33 seats and Massachusetts one, under his amendment, while a gain of 24 seats would have been split among a dozen states which made considerable gains in population during the last decade.

Mr. Tinkham pointed out that the 14th amendment clearly required the fixing of representation in accordance with disfranchisement and argued that on the present basis of representation a vote in the North was only worth from one-third to one-tenth of a vote in the South.

Political Morality of States

"National elections can no longer be half constitutional and half unconstitutional," he said. "There can be no double standard of constitutional enforcement. The federal political morality of one state of the Union must be the federal political morality of all states of the Union.

Law-makers Should Not be Law-breakers

"The very essence of law and order is the enforcement of the fundamental law which in the United States is the consitution. The Congress of the United States has no more right to ask the citizens of the United States to obey laws which it itself passes, when it has refused to obey the plain commands of the constitution in relation to its own elections and how it shall be constituted.

"For America to pose before the world as dictator of international morality and sponsor of international ethics, with her national representatives elected in flagrant and defiant violation of her own constitution, is the height of national hypocrisy."

Republican Floor Leader Guilty

Announcement by Representative Mondell, the Republican leader, that although he had opposed an increase in the size of the House at the last session, he favored the Siegel bill brought criticism from several Republicans.

If representation in the House were reapportioned as provided in the bill, 16 states would gain representation as follows:

California, four; Michigan and Ohio, three; New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Texas, two; and Arkansas, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Washington, one.

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Political - 1921.

Colorado

Legislation, Suggested.

New York Age 3/5/21

The Colorado Civil Rights Law has worked successfully for a period of nearly twenty-six years, but now a Republican legislator, Representative Ivan H. Dailey, has introduced an amendment which deletes the word "accommodations." This moves the Denver *Statesman* to ask:

Why the omission of the word accommodations" or "accommodation?" Have we come to the point where our American citizens are afraid to accommodate their fellow citizens in public places, whether eating houses or anywhere else? Are the recent bank robberies, acts of burglary, murderous assaults, etc., sufficient to bar American citizens of the enjoyment of their civil and legal rights? Are the men who have fought so valiantly to maintain the dignity of his government and the preservation of its union, also the women that have played so nobly a part in making sacrifices and taking care of the battle scarred heroes to be subjected to non-accommodation after risking their all for the upkeep of the state and commonwealth?

It looks as if the legislator referred to had been caught trying to put over a "joker." We trust that the searchlight thrown on his little scheme will block any attempt to emasculate the law.

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Office Holding

See also: Appointment and Elections.
Suffrage

Political – 1921.

Virginia

Office Holding

COLORED MAN WILL RUN FOR VA. GOVERNOR

Lilly-Whites Who Excluded All Negroes From States Convention Now Face Fight.

POLLARD IS LEADER

Chairman of New Group Receive 7,000 Votes For Senator Last Fall.

Richmond, Va., July 27—Angered at being excluded from the recent "lily-white" Reublican State Convention at Norfolk, J. R. Pollard, chairman of the colored wing of the party, has called a convention, to be held here, in September, at which a race ticket from governor down will be named. Pollard ran for the United States Senate last November and recieved over 7,000 votes.

Mr. Pollard and other colored Republicans were at the Norfolk convention, but were denied admission. Three colored men got seats in the gallery. The colored leaders insist that their wing is the stronger, and the naming of a ticket will test the strength of the "lily-whites" with his faction.

Colored leaders are angry with the Congressman C. Bascom Slemp white, who is one of the leaders to make the colored man "go way back and sit down" in the councils of the party in the South. They point out that though Slemp was re-elected from the South the Ninth district last November that Harding did not carry the district.

Colored voters here are also keenly interested in the outcome of the escort to unhorse colored leadership in Georgia, and will watch developments in that State closely.

VA. REPUBLICANS NOMINATE FULL STATE TICKET

Savannah Tribune

All Districts Represented At Mammoth State Mass Convention

9/8/21

Richmond, Va., Sept. 5—The full slate for the gubernatorial election in November was nominated by acclamation in the Republican Mass Convention convening in this city today at True Reformers' hall at 12 o'clock. The full slate follows:

Governor, John Mithcell, Jr.; Lieut. Governor, Theodore Nash of Portsmouth; Attorney General, J. Thomas Newsome of Newport News; Treasurer, T. E. Jackson, of Staunton; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mrs. Maggi L. Walker of Richmond; Secretary of the Commonwealth, F. V. Bacchus of Lynchburg; Corporation Commissioner, Jacob L. Reid of Roanoke; Commissioner of Agriculture, A T. Brickhouse of Exmore.

Large delegations from each of the congressional districts in the state packed the house to capacity at each session, which was a chapter in the nation's political history, especially as it affects colored Americans.

The convention was one of harmony and every move and action was made with enthusiasm. Mr. Pollard and his associates were given unstinted praise for having brought such a representative and memorable gathering together—a gathering composed of citizens from practically every town, city and county in the Old Dominion—forward looking men and womn with known ability.

FULL COLORED TICKET NAMED IN RICHMOND

Faction of Republican Party Led By Colored Men Will Ask For Support of People. Mitchell Heads Ticket for Governor

NEWSOME NAMED

ATTORNEY GEN'L

Norfolk Journal & Guide 9/10/21

Richmond, Va.—A full slate for the gubernatorial election in November was nominated by acclamation in the colored Republican mass convention which convened in Richmond Monday. The ticket follows:

Governor, John Mitchell, Jr.; Lieut. Governor, Theodore Nash, of Portsmouth; Attorney General, J. Thomas Newsome, of Newport News; Treasurer, T. E. Jackson, of Staunton; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mrs. Maggie L. Walker, of Richmond; Secretary of the Commonwealth, F. V. Bacchus, of Lynchburg; Corporation Commissioner, Jacob L. Reid, of Roanoke; Commissioner of Agriculture, A. T. Brickhouse, of Exmore.

Jos. R. Pollard, of Richmond, was re-elected State chairman, and H. H. Price, of Richmond, State secretary.

In recognition of valued services rendered by the women in this great Race Forward Movement, the State Committee elected a woman member from each of the ten Congressional districts.

The convention authorized by special resolution its chairman to call a National Conference at Washington, D. C., at such a time as he deems best and advisable to consider and formulate and prosecute a national political policy for the colored people of America. This National Conference will call upon each State to join Virginia in her efforts by sending representatives to the proposed National Conference, and the conference will be national in every phase, it was said.

In a final retrospect Chairman Pollard recounted the incidents leading up to the present situation and thanked all who had had any part in bringing about the success of the convention and Virginia Republicanism.

Monday's convention attracted attention in Washington, as will be seen by the following editorial which appeared in the *Washington Star*:

"LILLIES" AND POLITICS

"The 'lily blacks,' a faction of the republican party of Virginia, have nominated a State ticket, to be voted for in November. Thus the republicans of the Old Dominion, with small hope even when united, will go to the polls this year divided. Still, for several reasons, the campaign will be worth attention, and will attract attention outside the State.

"The 'lily whites' are appealing for votes with a ticket which was nominated in a convention composed exclusively of white delegates. They are making an experiment by keeping the colored man in the background. They assure him a square deal in the administration of affairs in case of success, but they want to cut out the work so as to attract the support of men dissatisfied with the democratic organization and talking about supporting a republican organization under the control exclusively of white men.

"The 'lily blacks' resent this, and so have bolted. This ticket they have put up is an appeal to the colored voters of the State.

"The question, then, is, how many democrats will be attracted to the 'lily white' ticket, and how many colored republicans to the 'lily black' ticket?

"For some years it has been asserted that the Southern republicans could achieve local control only by a subordination of the colored contingent of the party. The 'lily whites' of Virginia are putting the suggestion to the test."

GOVERNOR-ELECT TRINKLE RECEIVED 141,481, A MAJORITY OF 74,356 OVER ANDERSON IN VIRGINIA

Baltimore Herald 12/7/21

The official count of the vote cast in the election for governor and other State officials on November 8th, has been made public, and according to it all calculations of Democrats and Republicans—white and colored—were upset.

Governor-elect Trinkle received the largest majority ever given a candidate for that office in the history of the state. Col. Henry W. Anderson, a former Democrat, who was nominated as the candidate of the "lily white" Republicans, and who ran on a platform promising the elimination of the colored voter from Republican politics, received 67,116 votes.

Mr. John Mitchell, Jr., who headed an independent ticket put up by colored Republicans received 5,230 votes in the State, 1,953 of which were cast in the third, Mr. Mitchel's home, congressional district. The vote cast for the colored ticket was 20,000 less than claimed and widely published by many colored papers in the state and elsewhere.

Likewise the showing made by the "lily white" Republican ticket was disappointing to their organization, headed by Congressman Slemp, State Chairman Crupper, Col. Anderson and others. It is the general opinion that the party went too far in an effort to split the white people of the state on the race question. Had the race question been let alone and the fifht made on economic issues it is thought that the Republican party would have made a much stronger showing.

There are nearly thirty thousand qualified colored voters in the state. As only 5,230 voted its colored ticket it is apparent that many remained away from the polls altogether, while many voted the Democratic ticket. It is not believed among colored leaders in the state than any considerable number of colored votes were cast for Col. Anderson.

Political - 1921

Washington.

Office Holding

Since the mind of man runneth not to the contrary, history has repeatedly repeated it self in the coming of a like event to one which transpired some period or time in the past. More than forty years ago W.O.Bush a man of white and colored blood, using the racial designations of this country, was elected a member of the legislature of the state of washington and the Bush election to the first legislative finds a counter-part in the election of John H.Ryan, of like identity, to the seventeenth session of the same legislature. It thus follows as does night day, what man has done man will do. Mr. Bush won fame in this State forty odd years ago in raising the World's finest wheat, and Mr. Ryan has won fame throughout the Northwest as publisher. After all man is but a constant going and coming of the same thing.

Cayton's Monthly (Seattle) Feb.'21.

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COLORED ASSEMBLYMAN WINS—WEST VIRGINIA LEADS NATION FOR JUSTICE AND PROTECTION

Hon. H. J. Capehart, a First Termer in West Virginia Legislature, Creates Sensation and Sets Legislative Pace for Race

New York Dispatch 4/6/21

Charleston, W. Va., Apr. 18.—Subjecting the County to a forfeiture of $5,000 for the benefit of the family of the person lynched, and making participation in a mob a felony punishable with death, both houses of the West Virginia Legislature have approved the most stringent anti-lynch bill thus far enacted by any of the States.

H. J. Capehart, the Colored member of the House of Delegates from McDowell County, drew and sponsored the measure in the lower branch, overcoming the most determined opposition of the Democratic minority which sought to emasculate it by proposing various amendments. As originally drawn, the bill provided for a forfeiture of $25,000, and made every County through which the mob might pass jointly and severally liable. To meet the objections of many of his party members and secure their support, Capehart reduced the amount to $5,000 and limited the forfeiture to those counties whose citizens might aid and abet the lynchers.

In his fight to put the measure through, the member from McDowell had the able and active support of T. G. Nutter, Kanawha County's Colored delegate, and the Legislative Committee of the West Virginia State League, composed of all classes of Negro citizens, of which T. Edward Hill, of Keystone, is president, and J. C. Gilmer, of Charleston, secretary. Others of the Race all over the State assisted with petitions, while members of the State administration and other influential citizens among the whites, both men and women, contributed much to the passage of the bill.

Other legislation of particular benefit or interest to the Race has been enacted or is pending with every prospect of favorable action. Bill creating an industrial school for Colored boys and an industrial home for Colored girls, introduced by Delegate Nutter, will have become laws before this gets into print, as is true of the measure establishing a bureau of Negro welfare and statistics. The proposal to segregate Colored passengers on railroads, disguised by its Democratic author under the deceptive title of "A bill to provide for the comfort of passengers," was before the committee just long enough to pass a motion indefinitely postponing its consideration. The full crew bill, designed to dispense with the services of Colored railway porters, met a similar fate.

(Special to Dispatch by J. C. Gilmer.

West Virginia

WEST VIRGINIA PUTS JACKSON IN STATE LIBRARY

The Afro American 7/29/21

Supreme Court Appoints Colored Man To Post Vacated By A White Confederate Veteran

SALARY INCREASED

New Legislation Increases Pay Of Librarian From $1,800 To $3,000

Charleston, W. Va., July 28—The Supreme Court of Appeals issued a vacation order yesterday appointing J. Arthur Jackson, of this city, Librarian of the State Law Library and Mr. Jackson qualified by giving the required bond and entered upon the performance of his duties ths morning, succeeding General B. F. Oxley, a white confederate veteran, who filled the position for the past four years.

J. Arthur Jackson was appointed assistant State Librarian by the late S. W. Starks, the first colored State Librarian, in 1901, at the age of 16. He served in that capacity under John C. Gilmer, W. W. Sanders and L. O. Wilson. In 1917 when Governor Cornwell assumed office and appointed Gen. Oxley librarian, the Supreme Court appointed Mr. Jackson Messenger and Librarian to the Supreme Court, which position he held until yesterday.

Mr. Jackson is held in high esteem not only by the members and attaches of the Court, but by all of the attorneys who practice in the Court. He is competent efficient and courteous and could have had the endorsement of practically every County Bar Association in the State, had it been necessary.

Not only does the librarian have charge of the copywriting and filing of all State documents and reports, but he also handles matters of a quasi-legal nature, such as looking up questions of law for judges and members of the bar

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Political — 1921

Office Holding

Virginia

mond Virginia Planet 11/12/21 Richmond

JOHN MITCHELL, JR., Republican Candidate for Governor

ATTORNEY J. THOMAS NEWSOME,
Republican Candidate for Attorney General

TWO COLORED ELECTION JUDGES NOT REMOVED.

Charlottesville Names White and Colored G. O. P. Election Judges.

Richmond Vir. Planet 11/5/21

Charlottesville, Va., Nov. 1.—The cry raised by the "white" Republican element in the State over the appointment of judges of that persuasion in the voting precincts of this city has been settled by the city electoral board by naming two white Republican and two colored Republican judges for the coming election.

The local public understands perfectly the situation here in regard to the Republican vote and fully indorse the contention of the board hitherto, that the majority of this vote is from the colored population. The men named have been accepted without demur or objection for many years, and it was only when it suited a certain "reform" element to make a drive for control of the party machinery was there any disturbance made over the naming of these parties year after year, Democrats point out.

White Republicans are named in the first and fourth wards, as very probably the voters of that persuasion in those two precincts are of the "best element" of whites. But the same is declared true of the predominance of the colored voters in the second and third wards, and there the majority of the next highest party voting was composed of colored people they being congested in these two sections.

The two colored men named are recognized as worthy, upright and loyal citizens of the community.

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STILL SHAKING SKELETON OF NEGRO ISSUE

Anderson, Candidate for Governor on White Republican Ticket, Makes More Emphatic His Position In Norfolk Address.

STANDS FOR ETERNAL REPRESSION

Norfolk Journal + Guide 10/22/21

It does sound queer to hear a man running for office on a Republican ticket, with the O. K. of the Republican president of the Nation pasted upon him, preaching a doctrine of eternal repression for the Negro, as Mr. Henry W. Anderson, candidate for governor, does in his public addresses. It is the herald of a strange new day in politics; of a Republican party that knows not its old friend and ally, the Afro-American.

Mr. Henry W. Anderson is the chief disciple of the new Republicanism in Virginia and in the South, and he is leading for Mr. Harding with a leadership defiant of all principles and precedents of the Republican party. His leadership is revolutionary in many ways, but on the race question it is ultra so because it is an earnest of the future policy of the Republican party in the South.

Race Between Mill Stones

Meanwhile the Afro-Americans of Virginia and the South are placed in a position of being between the upper and nether mill stones of political discussion. The Republican administration at Washington, with Mr. Harding as its spokesman, is directly responsible for it. To build up a party in the South to its liking it would sacrifice the Negro to the mob, to the lynchrat, and to the element that is engaged in eternal repression, economically, politically and otherwise. For every time Mr. Anderson and his associates stand up before an audience in Virginia and say that the Negro is not capable of using the ballot; that he is not capable of being a good and valuable citizen unless stripped of all constitutional rights, they are going further than the Democrats have gone, and are giving inspiration to the belief that mob law is the law for Negroes and the orderly processes of law for the white man. Outlawry is outlawry, whether it is the work of a duly organized political party or the work of a mob.

Where Will It End?

Monday night, Mr. Anderson, in replying to Senator Trinkle's keynote speech, reiterated his stand on the race question and renewed his attack upon the constitutional rights of the Negro to the edification, inspiration and encouragement of anti-Negro propaganda. Mr. Harding, president of the nation and promulgator of the new policy of the Republican party, must have been pleased with the efforts of his spokesman, to further complicate the intricate problems of the race in the South. And Mr. Anderson declares that if the Democratic party does not remove thirty-two Negro election judges appointed by them, he intends to "pillory the Democratic party on every stump in this State until they are removed." And by the time he concludes the pilloring process the lynching record will have been boosted, as a natural result of the bad feeling engendered.

Could Not Let Well Enough Alone

If the "lily-white" contingent had stopped at their Norfolk convention work and said no more about it, it is the general belief that the Democratic party would not have taken up the race question in its campaign. But in his keynote speech candidate Anderson re-stated with emphasis his anti-Negro policy and drew the fire of the Democrats, aggravating the discussion to the moral, financial and political injury of the Afro-Americans.

Trend To Independence and New Alignments

Not only in Virginia, but everywhere in the country there is a pronounced trend toward political independence on the part of Negroes. This is the first step toward breaking the ties which have bound the race to the Republican party not only in the South but in the North, East and West. The strong colored Democratic contingent in New York has been supplemented by the support of upstanding influential race men like James Weldon Johnson and William Pickens. These are men of the younger school, powerful in influence with the thoughtful elements of the race and thoroughly enjoying the confidence of the race. Speaking of the attitude of the colored citizens of Kentucky, the *Indianapolis Freeman* said in a recent issue:

"A great many of them are going to vote the straight Democratic ticket, as some of the nominees of that party are their personal friends, while others are known to be hightoned, cultured gentlemen who would scorn to colored fellowmen.

"New alignments are the order of the day. The Negro is adjusting himself to his environment. He is tired of making his personal friends his political enemies and making his political friends his masters."

The trend of political thought in the Middle West is one that The Journal and Guide has committed itself to since the Norfolk convention, and is very clearly expressed as follows by the powerful *Chicago Defender*:

"In view of the attitude and indicated tendencies of the present national administration which is presumed to stand for and represent the Republican party, and which seems inexcusable and indefensible, the question that naturally presents itself is, what shall we do and where shall we go? What we should do is to ally ourselves with no party but maintain a position of strict independence, with a view of voting in the future for individuals rather than parties. In other words, we should no longer vote for the candidate because he is labeled Republican and against another because he is labeled Democratic or something else, but make the attitude of the candidates upon questions we deem paramount and vital the controlling factor in casting our votes."

The Virginia Situation

There is also a strong trend toward party independence in Virginia, but there is besides an admittedly strong element which believes that it should cling to the original principles of the Republican party, which the white Republicans for the most part have entirely deserted in their following of the new program of President Harding, and his Virginia spokesmen, Messrs. Slemp and Anderson. This element of colored Republicans has put up a State ticket headed by John Mitchell, Jr., noted editor and banker, for governor, which will poll a large colored vote in the State. Unfortunately for this ticket, which in personnel is thoroughly representative of the best race men and women in the State, its State chairman and managers have used most of their energies in fighting the drift to independence within the race, and in that way have alienated considerable support it otherwise would have received. The outcome of the movement will be watched with interest.

Friendly To Senator Trinkle

In his campaign, although he has taken the usual Democratic position on the race question with some diplomatic softening of the harsh places, Senator Trinkle has made a fine impression upon the colored people of the State. They do not have to feel that his policies toward the ever-present and delicate race question are a means to an end, as they do feel in the case of Mr. Anderson. He is far better known to the colored people of the State than Mr. Anderson, and it is believed that he will receive from them a considerable complimentary vote, while it is doubtful if a single colored man or woman in the State will vote for the nominee of the lily-white party.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Political – 1921

Office Holding

Texas.

FORT WORTH TEX RECORD
MARCH 24, 1921

DAVIS IS HISSED BY AUDIENCE

Jeers and Cat Calls Force Mayor to Curtail Speech at C. of C.

After being introduced by W. O. Bundy, principal of the negro high school, as "the next mayor of Fort Worth,' Mayor W. D. Davis left the stage at the Chamber of Commerce last night among hisses and catcalls from both whites and blacks, following an address that obviously got him into deeper and deeper water.

He posed as a "holier than they" being in speaking of his opponents, and plainly lost favor on both sides of the house, and his final departure amid jeers, followed a vain attempt at a ninth-inning rally, when he tried to leave the whites to do as they pleased and play to the negro side of the house by claiming his delayed primary proposition was for the purpose of permitting blacks and whites alike to participate in the municipal election.

The rally he tried to stage in sentences interspersed with wiping the actual perspiration of mortification from his brow failed miserably, and, although the negroes were plainly reluctant to hiss in public a man of the race they have been taught in the South to respect and to look to for protection, they were overcome with the speech at last.

When Mayor Davis, after a stubborn refusal to leave the platform at the whistled, shouted and stamped entreaty of those of his own race, finally obtained quiet long enough to say his speech was nearly over, there was a spontaneous burst of approval of his ending from the whites, and it spread rapidly to the negro section.

SPEAKER SURPRISED.

The mayor was so thoroughly surprised at his reception that it required some time for the meaning of the demonstration to interpret itself to him. He labored manfully in an attempt to force the attention of his hearers, and presented the pitiable spectacle of a broken-down old man who fails to realize his condition. Even among those who tired of his harangue there were whispered comments of pity, and a woman known to be against him openly voiced it.

OTHER CANDIDATES DECLINE.

He was speaking to the audience that had assembled to hear Mamie Smith and her collection of five jazz hounds. The program apparently would be delayed by the speaking, and other candidates were to appear. Mayor Davis held doggedly to his purpose of driving his story home, and after witnessing his miserable failure only one other candidate tried to speak. W. C. Blackmon, for fire and police commissioner tried it, but the crowd was sick of political demagoguery and declared itself. R. R. Porter, who was to speak, crept from behind the scenes and left the front of the building without a word, gracefully accepting the Roman verdict of thumbs down.

Mayor Davis said he had been invited to speak, but the manager of the show let the word slip late in the afternoon that a number of candidates had asked to speak, and told one man that if he had any friends that so desired he had best reserve seats early.

Davis referred again to Wagly Bagley, to The Record as a libelous paper and almost completely repeated his remarks made about it at Marine park Monday night.

He called his opponents slanderers and mudslingers, and finally worked himself up to the point of insulting his hearers by adopting a holy attitude himself.

"They are hypocrites," he declared. "The Bible speaks of the Pharisees. That is what they are, and that is the [illegible] they say to me there should be [illegible]andering in this campaign. They have started it, and I didn't tell them to.

"I didn't tell them to tell all those lies about me, and they have told them. I am holier than they are, and I can get into heaven if they can be permitted even to knock at the door.

"They have criticized me for keeping the city from holding a primary. A white man's primary. The time has come when every man and woman, white and black, in this town should go to the polls and cast their votes in the city election."

There was no evidence of bad feeling between the whites and blacks. At first the negroes paid little or no attention to the speaking, until the cries of "Good-night" broke out pretty well all over the house. After he had abused his opponent, E. R. Cockrell, for nearly thirty minutes, calling him repeatedly by name, they became restless and jointed in the general applause when the mayor said he was nearly through.

The show itself was excellent. Preceded by several vaudeville acts of unusual merit, presented by the negro artist, Mamie Smith, who has won fame both on the stage and through the medium of phonograph records, appeared and supported by her jazz hounds and a splendid orchestra, entertained the crowd.

The whites and blacks alike gave undivided attention to the show, and applauded freely. While the star of the evening drew her share of applause, and the house was crowded, the lesser lights were received eagerly. The orchestra itself was a splendid collection of musicians, and altogether the show was accorded one of the warmest receptions any negro bill has ever enjoyed here.

HOUSTON TEX POST–
APRIL 21 1921

Two Negroes in Contest Over Office of Mayor

One negro received 98 votes for the office of mayor in the town of Independent Heights and another negro received 98 votes for the same office in the mayoralty election April 5.

Now the negro who happened to be in the office already as mayor kept his seat, as the city commissioners declared him elected, although the election judges declared the vote a tie. The negro kept out of office now comes and files contest papers with the clerk of the district court, declaring that he is the man who was elected, for six of the votes cast for his opponent were cast by men and women who were unqualified to vote, but who "bulldozed" the judges into letting them vote.

The negro in his petition respectfully pleads that he is entitled to the emoluments of the office of mayor of Independence Heights, including the $200 per annum salary and all the powers and honors of the mayor's office.

The case is styled Henry Davis, contestant, vs. O. L. Hubbard, contestee, now acting mayor, and the two city commissioners, A. M. McCollough and R. C. Cloud, all of them negroes.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Political – 1921.

Office Holding

South. (see individual states)

REORGANIZATION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN THE SOUTH

2/9/21

Herald – Commonwealth.

WORD COMES that Chairman Hays has taken steps that will lead to the re-organization of the Republican party in the South. Just what shape the re-organization will assume is not definitely stated. Among lily white Republicans it is construed to mean the end of Negro participation as a factor in Republican politics in the South.

The lily whites argue that the Negro is an incubus on the party in that section and if barred from activity in the party, from holding official positions and an equal voice in the party organization, a strong, aggressive party can be built up that will land the states of the South in the Republican party in the near future; and they point with pride and glee to the rainbows of Republicanism which touched the South in the last election in spots.

In chasing these rainbows the leaders of the party will find themselves skating on thin ice that will break and overwhelm them with disaster if they don't watch their feet and keep their gaze skyward all the while. A committee has been appointed to investigate Republican organization in the South. We offer no objections to investigation or either re-organization of the party South. Some of the organizations are rotten and a disgrace to the party. In re-organizing, however, it should be borne fully in mind that justice should be extended to every member of the party and that no re-organization should be undertaken for the purpose of eliminating the Negro.

And it should also be remembered that in the majority of the former seceding states there will never be a virile, strong, aggressive Republican party until the disfranchised voters of those states are again enfranchised.

So long as a great body of the citizens of those states, constituting from 30 to 50 per cent. of the voting population, is disfranchised, so long will those responsible for their disfranchisement array themselves in practically solid mass in a party which pledges itself to keep them disfranchised.

If the Republican party will compete with the Democratic party in this damnable and hellish abomination, there is some slight chance of building up a white Republican party of office seekers in the South. Are the Republican party leaders willing to take this chance?

If so it might be well to make a running survey of the achievements of lily whitism, where it is untroubled by the incubus of Negroes in the organization.

In Virginia, North Carolina and Texas, lily whitism reigns supreme, and for many years has barred the Negro from participation in the party organization.

Virginia's last approach to Republicanism was in the days of Mahone and Riddleberger when Negro votes helped to put the readjusters in power. North Carolina, where lily whitism flourishes like a green bay tree, sings beautiful songs of hope each election year until election day, but North Carolina's last sally into Republicanism was twenty-seven years ago when Russell, Republican, was elected governor, and Marion Butler, Alliance-Republican, was elected U. S. Senator. The Negro was not disfranchised then in North Carolina and the Republican victory was brought about through their votes.

Until disfranchisement became the accepted policy, the Republican party in every Southern state fought aggressively and elected Republicans to Congress from many districts in the South.

Tennessee, Maryland and Oklahoma are the Southern states which voted Republican in November. Kentucky has also several times elected Republican Governors and U. S. Senators. Negroes are not disfranchised in any of these states, voted the Republican ticket and gave the party its majorities.

With the Negro disfranchised in these states they would be as hopelessly Democratic as Mississippi.

would be as hopelessly Democratic as Mississippi. A study of these facts wil lconvince that Republican victories in the South cannot be bought at the price of disfranchisement of Negro Republicans.

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Political — 1921.

Pennsylvania

Office Holding.

PHILADELPHIA PA RECORD
NOVEMBER 15, 1921

Two Negro Officers Contrasted.

In Philadelphia last Tuesday Amos Scott, a negro ex-saloonkeeper, a man of no special fitness that has ever been disclosed for the office, was elected Magistrate on the Republican ticket. Much comment has been made on this elevation of the colored man in question, but he was not the only colored man elected to office at the last election.

The other colored man elected was John William Smith, running on the Democratic ticket, elected to the office of Alderman in New York, defeating another colored man, George W. Harris. Unlike Amos Scott, however, the Democratic colored man elected to the office of Alderman in New York seems to be fitted by education and experience for the job. He is a lawyer by profession, and has been active in his law practice for 20 years. It is interesting in this connection to give Mr. Smith's views of the result of the election. He says:

Colored people have awakened to the fact that politics is no longer a religion, but a business. They are awake to the fact that they should support men and issues, and not parties. The negroes of New York do not associate Southern Democracy with Northern Democracy, nor "Lily White" Southern Republicanism with Northern Republicanism. They realize that intimate local questions like 5-cent fares, housing and rent legislation, sanitary conditions and police protection, concern them more than national issues. Another contributing factor was the attitude of the national Administration excluding the negro from active participation in politics in the South.

"The Record" commends the Democratic colored man's views and invites the supporters of Amos Scott to contrast them with those of the Philadelphia colored man as well as some white men who have been elected Magistrate in this city.

DR. R. R. WRIGHT, JR., COMES BACK WITH A STINGING REPLY TO COUNCILMAN CHARLES B. HALL'S VICIOUS ATTACK ON HIM IN COUNCIL AT THE TIME THE BUDGET FOR THE WELFARE DEPARTMENT WAS PRESENTED BY DIRECTOR TUSTIN—SAYS HALL DELIBERATELY FALSIFIED FACTS.

Philadelphia American Nov. 26, '21

In an interview with a reporter of THE AMERICAN, Dr. Wright said:

"Mr. Hall attacked me in City Council because I opposed his election and favored G. Edward Dickerson, a colored man, for Council instead of him, and because I have stood by the Mayor. But he was chiefly opposed to me because I wanted the playground at Tenth and Lombard Streets named for a colored woman—Phyllis Wheatley. Mr. Hall did not tell the truth when he stated that after he had introduced an ordinance to call the playground Charles Seger, I started the agitation for Phyllis Wheatley. The truth is just the opposite to what Mr. Hall said. I was first to suggest the name Phyllis Wheatley at least SIX MONTHS BEFORE HALL'S RESOLUTION was introduced to Council and I was most surprised when Mr. Hall tried to get the name Seger when we all had been calling it Phyllis Wheatley for months. Of course, he knew that we called it Phyllis Wheatley, because we sent him an invitation; but, in spite of his pretended love for colored people, he did not want this honor to go to this colored woman.

"Now he tries to put me out of office because I wanted to honor a member of my race, and because I out-thought him and out-generaled him and forced him to suggest Fanny Jackson Coppin's name as a compromise.

"I have never maligned Hall. I have merely ignored him. I gave no abusing report about him and I challenge him to produce any report in which I abused him. All his talk about my trying to disgrace my race is pure rot and he knows it is not true, and no colored man who knows me believes it. If I have any enemies among my people, my bitterest enemy would not charge me with trying to degrade my people. My record is too well known. I challenge Mr. Hall to meet me in any gathering to prove his statement. He can't do it.

"Of course, I know his method. He is trying to make an example of me. Colored men are tired of his domination. The discontent is growing. He is not as strong as he once was. He is trying to put me out so as to say thereby to any other colored man who will dare oppose him: 'If you don't be good, I will crush you as I did Wright.' But, thank God, the days of our political slavery are over, and on every hand men are rising up who will not be dominated by such 'bosses' as Hall.

Colored People Will Not Approve

"And I do not believe the mass of colored people will approve my being made a martyr because I stood for an honor to a Negro woman. I do not believe the colored women are with Mr. Hall in his attempt to punish me for standing by my race on a matter like naming a playground. Many who otherwise admired Hall have told me they were surprised at his bitterness in this matter and his attempt to drive me from public life because I stand by an honor to a colored woman."

Swift upon the heels of Councilman Hall's atack upon Dr. Wright and his attempt to abolish the position in the Welfare Department held by him, comes the announcement of the formation of an organization among the colored citizens of the Seventh, Thirtieth and Fourth Wards to support an independent movement against Hall and his methods of attack against intelligent colored citizens who dare to challenge his political methods.

LIBERTY LOYALTY CHRISTIANITY — The Philadelphia American — EQUALITY OPPORTUNITY FRATERNITY

PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.

MAYOR MOORE SUSTAINS DR. R. R. WRIGHT

12/3/21

Pays No Attention to Councilman Charles R. Hall, Who Demands His Dismissal as Social Service Organizer in the Department of Public Welfare.

Dr. R. R. Wright, whose resignation as social organizer a $1400-a-year job in the Department of Public Welfare, was recently demanded by Councilman Charles B. Hall and other Combine Councilmanic leaders, will not be requested by Mayor Moore to get off the city payroll. From the Mayor's office the following statement was issued yesterday:

"It is known that the Mayor does not intend to ask Dr. Wright to resign. The Mayor regards Dr. Wright as a useful official who has done excellent work for the colored people and will not lend himself to his removal for political reasons. Dr. Wright was chosen for welfare work amongst the negroes because of his sympathy for the people of his race. He stands high in business and religious circles and was recently given leave of absence to represent his people at the Ecumenical Conference in London.

"The Mayor is understood to take the position that Council can refuse to appropriate for welfare work and can abolish the places held by the Jewish and negro representatives if it decides to do so, but that, being satisfied with the good work that is being done by these men, he will not ask for their resignations. In the clearing out process at Tenth and Lombard streets, Dr. Wright was assigned by the Mayor to help the unfortunates who were dispossessed both in finding better homes and in improving their moral tone. He had a difficult task and performed it well. Recently in his welfare work he has obtained employment for a large number of the negro unemployed."

COUNCILMAN CHARLES R. HALL VS. DR. R. R. WRIGHT —SETS THE VERDICT

The recent outburst of either personal hatred, prejudice or political passion on the part of Councilman Charles B. Hall, of the Seventh Ward, in Council at the time the budget for the Welfare Bureau came before that body for investigation, appears very regrettable because it does not appear to us to be justified from any point of view that we may take it. Dr. R. R. Wright, one of the leading citizens of the community, and from the standpoint of accomplishments will rank with the best in the City of Philadelphia, had been appointed solely on account of his merit as an employee of the Welfare Bureau, which has to do with the welfare, comfort and oversight of the poor people of the community, especially those living in the colored section. Viewed from the standpoint of selecting a qualified individual to look after this work, the Mayor made a wise selection, as was clearly shown by Director Tustin at the time of the outburst of Councilman Hall, in that he read a letter from the President of the University of Chicago, who stated that Dr. Wright was not only eminently fitted for the position, but was one of the brightest scholars that had ever studied or secured a degree from the University of Chicago, and complimented Philadelphia upon having such a man to look after this important community endeavor. This, however, seemed to have no weight with Councilman Hall. There [illegible] political hatred, if not worse, against the individual, and it mattered little whether the good he was doing was for the benefit of the people most needing it or not, so far as the Councilman was concerned. Wright, according to his statement, had attacked him politically, that was sufficient to warrant political death. He charged Wright with being a low,

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

small, dirty politician, having degraded his people, in that he advised the playground at Tenth and Lombard streets be named for Phyllis Wheatley. It would appear that Councilman Hall, as a public man, has secured all of his political honors from the Seventh and Thirtieth wards, which wards have a large colored population and to whom he, for the past thirty years has looked for political preferment.

These, however, he has received perhaps in a servile manner. Whatever he dictated or directed was done by his underlings and dependents, and therefore he is perfectly satisfied with that class or character of the colored citizens that bow to his every behest. When, however, he meets a man, colored though he be, his superior in intellect, as adroit politically as he, who has nothing to gain by his friendship or nothing to lose by his enmity, he bursts into political fury, and in order to reap political vengeance would abolish the place held by this individual, regardless of the good that he is doing; indeed he would kill the goose that lays the golden egg. The intelligent and thoughtful colored citizens of the community will resent this attitude on the part of Councilman Hall; will stand by Wright because they know him, and will feel that Mr. Hall's attack upon Dr. Wright is an effrontery to the race to which he is indebted so much for his political power and honor. We note with regret, if not strangely, that not one of our colored papers, with the exception of this journal, has seen fit to pay any attention at all to this unwarranted attack and threat to abolish the position in order to get rid of Dr. Wright. This will not help matters for Councilman Hall. Wright can do better fighting on the outside than on the in, and for the principle for which he stands, it matters little whether the position is abolished or not, just as Councilman Hall may see fit. Be that as it may, however, there must and will be a day of political reckoning and Councilman Hall should take notice that this new colored citizen is vastly different from those of forty years ago.

COLORED VOTERS TAKE NOTICE

WHEN the City Council voted on Monday to eliminate from the municipal budget provision for a colored social worker who had done noteworthy service in the cause of racial uplift, it made itself the instrument of personal malice and resentment, belittling itself as the legislature of a great city and blocking a useful and beneficent municipal function for the public welfare. Inasmuch as there was no rollcall on the motion, it is impossible to determine definitely which members of the Council made themselves party to so gross a wrong; but as Mr. Horn made the motion to restore the position to the budget bill and as Mr. Roper spoke in favor of the motion, it is but just to them to eliminate both men from a condemnation which will be echoed by every fair-minded citizen.

The colored people of Philadelphia, and there are upward of 150,000 of them, should understand clearly the nature of the offense for which their representative in the Department of Public Welfare is to be made to suffer. Dr. Wright probably would be the last to make any complaint merely because of the elimination of the meager salary that was attached to his position; but those who have intimate knowledge of the work he was doing among and for his own people will resent deeply the possible interruption of his labors. What he did to arouse the bitter enmity of the boss politician who used his power in the Council to wreak his personal vengeance was to expose deplorable conditions of vice and crime for which the political system in which that particular boss was a dominant power was directly responsible. He had the courage—or the "impudence," as Mr. Hall preferred to call it—publicly to proclaim the enormity of the offense against public morals and decency that was permitted to exist in the Seventh Ward with the knowledge and apparent connivance of the police and the political machine. City-owned properties were made the harbor of criminals, the scene of nameless and shameful crime; and it was not until this courageous colored social worker exposed the wrong that any remedy was applied. Because of this, the City Council took the extreme measure of singling out a single city employe for punishment, **not because he had done wrong, but because he resolutely opposed a wrong.**

In punishing one individual, however, the Council has aimed a blow at the self-respecting colored people of Philadelphia, which they will resent deeply. Mr. Hall and his backers may forget that they have regarded the colored vote as a safe asset of their political machine; but the colored voters are learning, in the words of one of their own number, that **"the people who suffer most from the tyrannical boss system of Philadelphia are the people who** (in the past) **have been most loyal to the bosses."** How much longer they are going tamely to allow themselves to be exploited and flouted when they seek for themselves to secure decent living conditions and protection in their civic rights is a question which Mr. Hall and those who servilely followed his dictation in the Council would do well to ask themselves.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Political & 1921.
Office Holding

Pennsylvania

ROBERT L. VANN, LAWYER AND PUBLICIST LANDS $4200 JOB

Washington Advocate
3/12/21

(Special to The Advocate.)

Pittsburgh, March 10.—In recognition of his aggressive work in the interest of the Republican party Robert L. Vann, one of the best known lawyers and publicists of the race was named assistant city solicitor of Pittsburgh. Mr. Vann is one of the ablest lawyers at the Pittsburgh bar and is always alert to safeguard the interests of the race. As editor of the Courier and of the Competitor he is responsible for two of the best among our race publications. During the last campaign Mr. Vann was the acting chairman of the Press Committee of the Republican National Committee at the New York headquarters where he rendered yeoman service in the election of President Harding. Mr. Vann's name has been prominently mentioned in connection with the appointment of Assistant Federal U. S. Attorney at Pittsburgh but the berth he now has is so much more remunerative that it is expected that he would rather fill out his term as assistant city solicitor. This appointment is the most important ever given to a colored man in Pennsylvania and Mr. Vann is entitled to the fullest measure of congratulations in landing this office.

MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA HONORS DR. WRIGHT

Washington Advocate
4/16/21

Will Be Appointed Investigator of New Social Service Bureau

Philadelphia, April 12.—Mayor Moore announced Friday that he would appoint Dr. R. R. Wright, Jr., as one of the chief investigators of the new Constructive Social Service Bureau.

Dr. Wright recently inquired into conditions affecting properties owned by the city at Tenth and Lombard streets, and the work was done so meritoriously that the Mayor felt Dr. Wright should head the new service, which contemplates co-operation for the advancement of the colored race.

Dr. Wright was born in Cuthbert, Ga., in 1878, and was ordained to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1901. He is editor of the Christian Recorder, business manager of the Book Concern of the A. M. E. Church, and connected with other organizations. The salary of the position is $1400 a year.

WOMEN IGNORE SENATOR'S PLEA; NOMINATE VANN

Chicago Defender
8/6/21

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 5.—It was Republican Senator Barr of this city who declared on the floor of the Pennsylvania legislature in a speech while the civil rights bill was up that "the trouble with the Negroes of the state was that they were being directed under false leadership." One of the leaders referred to was Attorney Robert L. Vann, who is also editor-in-chief of the Pittsburg Courier and the Competitor magazine.

The answer to this "false leadership" charge is the placing in nomination by the women's Republican organization of Attorney Vann for the position of county judge. All of the lawyers of the city were balloted on for the position and Vann won out with a good lead.

A "committee of one hundred" has been formed and it will push the candidacy of Attorney Vann for the primary nomination in September. Under the new Pennsylvania election law, with the great plurality of Republicans in the district, a nomination at the primary is equivalent to an election, and there is every reason to believe that Vann will be nominated, for he is a most aggressive, public-spirited citizen and has a large following in both races. Attorney Vann is also serving a term as assistant city solicitor. The campaign is attracting nationwide attention. Mr. Vann said: "I greatly appreciate the compliment paid me and when made judge I will serve all people to the best of my ability. It is agreed that the great increase of our population entitled us to genuine elective representation."

HARRISBURG PA PATRIOT
JULY 21, 1921

STEELTON FRIES CANDIDATE FOR COUNCILMAN

Comes Out for Seat of H. O. Smith—Pete Blackwell May Be Opposed—Dr. Strine May Run for Burgess

Alfred F. Fries yesterday announced his candidacy for councilman from the Second Ward on both the Democratic and Republican tickets, for the place now held by H. O. Smith. Several other Steelton officials whose terms expire will also be opposed for re-election.

Pete Blackwell, the negro who represents the Third Ward and who was recently fined in Federal Court for violating the prohibition laws, has filed nomination petitions as a Republican candidate for re-election It is thought likely that William Martin will oppose him in his own party, while Harry B. Orth, a young baker, may run on the Democratic ticket.

It is not known whether or not Burgess T. T. McEntee will run for re-election, but it is rumored that the Rev. James E. Strine, pastor of the Main Street Church of God, and leader of the Citizens' Alliance forces, may come out as an independent candidate backed by the reform group. Charles Newbaker, a brother-in-law of Tom Nelley, may also run for the place.

Nelley himself will probably be unopposed in the First Ward, as will Benjamin Capella in the Fourth and Charles F. Reisch in the Fifth.

The candidacy of Fries is attracting considerable attention. He was graduated from the Steelton High School in 1906 and has worked at the Bethlehem Steel plant ever since. About two years ago, he was appointed head of the boiler shop and of the outside boiler makers. He has served on election boards in the borough, and is prominent in several fraternal organizations.

NEGRO CITIZENS SOUND WARNING TO VARE LEADER

Want Seventh Ward Playground Named for Colored Poetess

PHILADELPHIA PA RECORD
AUGUST 4, 1921

REPRISALS ARE HINTED AT

Largely Attended Meeting Urges Mayor to Repeal Hall's Tribute to Seger.

Sentiment among an overflow gathering of colored citizens who attended a public hearing in the Mayor's reception room in City Hall yesterday was unanimously in favor of naming the new city playground at Tenth and Lombard streets in honor of Phyllis Wheatly, a colored poetess of the Revolutionary days. The meeting was called by the Mayor with a view of giving proponents and opponents of the Hall ordinance, naming the playground in memory of the late Councilman Charles Seger, an opportunity of being heard. Not a single voice was raised in support of the bill and the Mayor will undoubtedly return it to Council today with his disapproval. It is expected, however, that Council will defy the Mayor's stand and the wishes of the colored people and override the veto.

The meeting was remarkable in many respects. Seldom has the chamber been more crowded. Without exception the speakers were men and women of education and the eloquent manner in which they pleaded that their downtrodden race be honored made a deep impression on the Mayor and the other city officials present. Frequently it was emphasized that the colored voters would not forget on election day the officials who displayed material evidence of their friendship to the black race, and those who did not.

Question of Race Pride.

"Entirely too much political significance has been attached to this question," said E. W. Henry, an attorney. "It should be above politics. It is a matter of race, pride and loyalty, as against the desire of an individual to pay a tribute to a deceased friend."

"Shall the wishes of the negroes of Philadelphia be met, or shall Mr. Hall be upheld," asked the speaker. "The political phase of the question must be swept aside. This in itself is a small matter, but it means much to us. There are countless other ways of honoring the memory of Mr. Seger, but this is the first real opportunity whereby lasting honor can be conferred on the colored race."

Henry derided the negroes who have refused to join in the fight to have the name of Phyllis Wheatly adopted for the playground, saying: "I regret to say we have numerous Judases in our race, apologists, if you will, who, a slap on the back, a smile and a promise of political preference in the future, is enough to muzzle and to kill their race pride."

He warned members of Council to pause and think before killing the plan to name the playground after Miss Wheatly, pointing out that the majority of Philadelphia's 150,000 colored population was heartily in favor of the proposition.

Warning for Politicians.

Even if Council disregards a veto, Rev. W. M. Moses said that the playground will always bear the name of Phyllis Wheatley as far as the colored people are concerned. He emphasized that the colored in the past always have been loyal to such leaders as Durham, Vare, Seger and Mall, but warned that if their wishes are ignored they will assert themselves.

An eloquent plea in favor of the Mayor's plan was made by Mrs. William H. Heard, wife of Bishop Heard. She also paid a compliment to the Mayor, declaring that he had adhered more closely to his pledge to be the Mayor of all the people than any of his predecessors.

Dr. Charles A. Tindley, pastor of the Calvary M. E. Church, said the naming of the playground after the poetess would stimulate the desire of colored children to emulate her.

After commenting on the fact that Phyllis Wheatley had been honored by George Washington, Charles F. White, editor of a colored paper, said: "I have no intention of defaming a deceased man, but M. Seger was not recognized by Booker Washington or any other Washington, except, perhaps, one in the Seventh ward."

Hints at Reprisals.

Hints of reprisals on election day were made by Dr. L. G. Jordan, secretary of the Baptist Foreign Missions, who spoke of Councilman Hall as "somebody who depends upon us for his election."

Dr. Mattthew Anderson, head of the Berean School, lauded the Mayor for having the courage to suggest that the recreation centre be named in honor of an illustrious member of the negro race.

Rev. J. C. Jackson, president of the New England Baptist Convention, urged the Mayor to do as the colored citizens desire in the matter, saying that if he did the act would not be forgotten on election day. He said that the colored people of this city had no regrets for having supported Mr. Moore for Mayor.

In opening the meeting the Mayor read a resolution adopted by the Pennsylvania State Federation of Negro Women's Clubs, meeting in Reading, indorsing the proposition to immortalize Phyllis Wheatly. The organization has a membership of 13,000. Just before the meeting ended the audience gave the Mayor a vote of thanks for his fair-minded attitude.

AMOS W. SCOTT ELECTED MAGISTRATE IN PHILADELPHIA

Baltimore Afro-American
11/11/21

Colored Republican Candidates Runs Ahead Of His Ticket For High Office

WAS CUT BY WOMEN

Colored People Insure His Election By Only Voting For Him.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 10.-Amos M. Scott, candidate for city magistrate from the Thirtieth Ward, was elected Tuesday, running 11th among 29 of his ticket. His vote was 129,988.

Mr. Scott who is a colored Republican leader in south Philadelphia, was a target for many, including some women who refused to vote for him.

On the other hand he was strongly backed unitedly by the colored people in the city, many of whom voted for him alone. This sent him ahead of the other magistrates on the Republican ticket.

Mr. Scott is the first colored man to be elected magistrate or to any office in the city to be voted for the citizens at large. Citizens staged a street parade when the results were made known.

This city has also two colored members in the State Legislature, Major Andrew F. Stevens, of the Seventh Ward, and John C. Asbury of the Thirtieth Ward.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

COLORED MAGISTRATE ELECTED IN PHILA.

N.Y. Age 11/12/21

(Special to The New York Age.)

Philadelphia, Pa.—Amos Scott, colored, was elected City Magistrate at Tuesday's election. Although many white women are said to have cut Scott, the colored voters throughout the city gave the race candidate solid support.

To offset the white defection the majority of Negroes voted for Scott only, failing to stand behind the other Republican candidates for Magistrate. This was done to insure the election of Scott.

PHILADELPHIA PEOPLE WIN POLITICAL VICTORY

Baltimore Md. Herald

Hon. Amos M. Scott Elected Magistrate, Carries City By Vote Of 128,988; 60,000 Majority

11/16/21

One of the greatest eviednces that colored people can accomplish great things if united, is shown in the election of last Tuesday. Most every colored person in all walks of life from the very lowest to the highest stood solidly for the election of a colored man as magistrate, not so much to play independence to the great leaders higher up, but to encourage our people to rise, and to win recognition as a political factor in the city. For more than 35 years Amos M. Scott has prepared himself to lead the colored people in Philadelphia politically. It is not as a few thnik that it was a matter of fortune, or good luck, but one of brain, preparation, co-operation with white leaders, making friendship, capital and many other qualifications which Scott possessed.

In 1919 he ran for the same office, he had received certain promises which were not made good, and he prepared for 1921, and won by a vote of 128,988, with a majority of 60,000. He could not have been elected if not by the will of the thousands of good white people who believed in givnig our race recognition poliitcally.

He is the first colored man in the State that has ever been elected to an office by the vote of the city at large His campaign was managed by the Hon. Chas. B. Hall, the colored people's friend, and so well did he perform his task that those who would have been unfriendly were defeated in defeating Scott. So much for white political friendship. All hail Senator Vare and his forces. The office carries a salary of $600 per year with a term of six years.

MORRISVILLE ELECTS NEGRO TO COUNCIL

New York Age

11/19/21

(Special to The New York Age.)

Morrisville, Pa.—John W. Lewis, who was elected to Borough Council as a representative from the First Ward, is the only Negro in Bucks County to hold a public office of this kind. Mr Lewis won at the election i a three-cornered fight with Raymond Bunting, running on the Democratic ticket, and George M. Palmer, a former president of Borough Council, running independently. Mr. Lewis was the regular Republican nominee and his vote was within six as large as that polled of both his opponents.

Mr. Lewis is highly respected here and throughout Bucks County. He is a director of the Morrisville Chamber of Commerce and a large stockholder in the Morrisville Trust Company. He is the second largest real estate owner and taxpayer in Morrisville and one of the most successful business men in this section. There are 2,000 voters in Morrisville and only 11 colored in the three wards.

AMOS SCOTT FIRST RACE MAGISTRATE ELECTED IN PHILADELPHIA

Baltimore Herald Md. 11/23/21

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 18.—Amos M. Scott, the first colored man elected to public office in the city at large, won a magistrate's seat at last Tuesday's election, is a big, heavily-built man, who carries his sixty-two years with a rather massive but vigorous dignity.

His joy in the distinction gained Tuesday did not cause him to raise his low, deliberate voice or abandon his rather sombre expression on Wednesday as he received congratulations on the second floor of his hotel, and saloon at the southeast corner of Twelfth and Pine streets almost opposite the Nineteenth Police district. He does not live there, but on Christian street, in the Thirtieth ward.

His long political life, however, has been lived in the Twenty-sixth ward. He was born and lived much of his life at Eighth asd Dickinson streets. For thirty-five years he has played division and ward politics and has been a follower of Senator Vare throughout the latter's career.

As Scott's influence has increased in the last few years, however, he has developed a spirit as the leader of his race, which has led him to take a tone, not exactly of independence with Vare, but of insistence on his recognition. After he was defeated for magistrate in the 1919 primaries due to "cutting" by followers of Senator Vare, after the latter had given him to understand he would support him, Scott set out to "come back" so strongly in the next contest Vare men would sot dare to "cut" him. The victory is the result.

His message to the public issued from his second-floor headquarters, in his hotel was:

"I am glad to have been elected magistrate. I feel very proud to be the first colored magistrate in Philadelphia and I intend to serve the people. It is my desire to give justice to all. I am going to treat everybody fair, and I will never be guided bl class feeling, but I will make my judgments upon evidence presented."

After making this statement he ushered his interviewer out, in order to receive a colored clergyman who came to offer congratulatioss.

Those who felicitated Scott to offer congratulations included colored people of all walks of life and lines of business. There were other clergymen, workmen, political heelers, city officeholders, workmen in rough garbs, "sports" of the Chistian street promenade, saloonmes and also liquor dealers.

Scott, according to his friends, although in pre-prohibition days he sold as much liquor across the bar as many of the big central city saloons, has never drunk himself.

In personal appearance, he is almost six feet tall weighs close to 200 pounds, and holds himself very erect. He is well proportioned. His hair has not whitened, but is growing sparse. He sometimes wears eyeglasses.

He was born in this city, and has owned the saloon and hotel at the Twelfth and Pine street address since 1906. He was dressed in a quiet black business suit and wore a black bow tie

MORRISVILLE ELECTS NEGRO TO COUNCIL

Baltimore Herald 11/23/21

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Oklahoma.

Political — 1921.
Office Holding

New York Age 4 3

Sylvester Reed, a prominent Negro farmer of Meridian, Oklahoma, was shown in the re-count of the ballots by the County Election Board to be the duly elected County Commissioner of Logan County. A specital to the Oklahoma City *Black Dispatch* says:

The whole recount uncovers a deliberate attempt to steal the office from Reed because his face happened to be black. Some bunk is going the rounds about er bunk is going the rounds about errors rors being in the tally sheets, but every one knows that the errors were in the back of somebody's head. The County Election Board has issued a certificate of election to Mr. Reed and he will from now on serve on the Board as the duly elected commissioner.

This shows that the fair deal may be secured by contending for it, even in Oklahoma.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Political — 1921.

Office Holding

Ohio.

CINCINNATI O TIMES STAR
MARCH 18, 1921

SUGGEST NEGRO FOR COUNCIL

Delegation Asks Ward Captain About Possibility of Nomination.

A delegation of negroes called on City Clerk Fred. Schneller, Republican executive of the Eighteenth ward, late Thursday to get his views on the nomination of a negro for member of Council from that ward, which has a large negro population. Schneller stated that any candidate must run in the primary, and that he did not know what action the Republican organization would take in regard to indorsing any candidate.

CINCINNATI O POST
APRIL 2, 1921

SPLIT IN NEGRO VOTE

Nomination of Race Representative Upsets Political Dope.

Nomination of Horace Sudduth, negro, for Council by Eighteenth Ward negroes indicates a split in the Republican vote of that ward at the November municipal election. Sudduth was proposed at a meeting of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, a national organization, Friday night.

John J. Burckhauser, hotel proprietor, who now represents the ward, is expected to be a candidate to succeed himself. He will have the support of the Republican organization.

WORLD WAR OFFICER RUNS FOR COUNCILMAN

Wellsville, Ohio, July 8.—S. Clarence Brown, who served in the Spanish-American war, and who was a second lieutenant with the 368th infantry oversea in the world war, has placed his name on the Republican ticket as nominee for town councilman for the Third ward, to be decided at the August primaries. Brown has two opponents and is the first member of the Race to aspire for such an office in this city.

CINCINNATI O TIMES STAR
JUNE 9, 1921

Negro Candidate

A nominating petition has been filed with the Board of Elections by John S. Fielding, negro, as a candidate for Republican nomination for Council in the Sixteenth ward. He lives at 728 Barr street. Councilman George J. Schlichte has been indorsed for renomination by the Republican executives of the ward.

MADE VICTIM OF ELEVENTH WARD POLITICAL LEADER'S INFLUENCE

Cleveland Call 4/14/21

GEORGE E. RANDOL

CANDIDACY FOR COUNCIL CAUSES HIS DISCHARGE

GEORGE E. RANDOL OUSTED FROM POSITION AT CITY GARAGE AS A RESULT OF PRESSURE BROUGHT TO BEAR BY WARD LEADER.

Following the release of Mr. Randol as cost clerk at the city garage, the following resolution was introduced in the city council by Councilman James R. Hinchliffe.

Whereas, Lieutenant George E. Randol, a citizen of Cleveland, and until recently a city employee, who went overseas with the 372nd Infantry, was promoted to a lieutenancy for bravery in action, and

Whereas, we as patriotic American citizens, should at all times show our deep appreciation for the boys who so gallantly responded to their country's call, by helping and encouraging them in every way possible, and

Whereas, it is alleged that the said Lieutenant George E. Randol was discharged on Friday, May 6th, from the services of the city for no other reason than that of being a candidate for council from the eleventh ward, now therefore be it

Resolved, that this councilmanic body does not approve of any such action upon the part of the city administration and we hereby go on record as demanding the reinstatement of Lieutenant George Randol to his position in the city garage.

The resolution has been referred to the judiciary committee. In his presentation Mr. Hinchliffe stated that Alva R. Corlett, secretary to Mayor FitzGerald, informed Mr. Randol previous to his dismissal that "unless he withdrew as a candidate for council he could not hold his position with the city."

In making the motion that the matter be referred to the judiciary committee Councilman Zmunt declared that the resolution was "an unusual procedure for council." He styled the affair "a petty grievance which should be taken up with the department heads."

Fred W. Thomas, director of parks and public property, who issued the official order for Mr. Randol's discharge, made the following statement: "I am acting under orders from the mayor to cut down expenses wherever possible and Randol was one of those who had to go. The job was practically created for him when he came back from the war and the two men left in the parking department of the garage can handle the work.

"Keeping Randol, who is a Negro, on the job, did not make for harmony among the employees."

Interviewed by a Call reporter, Mr. Randol asserted: "On Friday, May 6th, at 8 a. m., I was told by Alva R. Corlett, the mayor's secretary, that Councilman Fleming of the eleventh ward might bring pressure to bear which would cause me to lose my position. At 10 a. m. I received a letter which informed me that I was laid off indefinitely for the good of the service.

"Mr. Fleming made no response whatever to the reference to the questionable influence exercised."

Mr. Randol is married and the father of two children.

This very reflective action by the machine politicians in the eleventh ward immeasurably strengthens Mr. Randol's candidacy, and the Colored people of Cleveland, who are interested in a square deal for Mr. Randol and a clean and efficient administration in this section of the city, watch closely for the final disposition of this matter.

SEEK COUNCIL SEATS

Akron, Ohio, Nov. 2.—Two men of the race are in the campaign to become councilmen which will come to a vote with the Republican primaries, August 9. James E. Miller of the Goodyear rubber plant is running in a field of fifty candidates, and Leon Gordie, president of the Young Men's Progressive Club, is a candidate from the First ward with twelve opponents.

40,000 IN CLEVELAND

City Has 100 Colored Teachers And Many Holding Political Jobs

Afro American

Cleveland, O., August 17.—Forty thousand colored Americans live here. When you stop to think that in the United States, with the exception of Chicago, There are nearly 100 school teachers in the mixed public schools; there is an "open door" policy in the theatres, restaurants and hotels; there is fellowship in civic and political progress, and there is a "better understanding." That latter is the secret of all.

Cleveland has a number of colored men who are members of the famous City Club; it has the Cleveland Association of Colored Men, the Negro Welfare Association, the Caterers' Club, the Phyllis Wheatley Association; and various departments of the Chamber of Commerce, together with other civic bodies, and religious, invite representatives of the race to confer on matters affecting the people. There is, as was said, a "better understanding," because the people always meet and discuss all problems affecting the welfare and progress of the community. This policy should be faithfully followed in every community North and South, East and West, and there would be less "problem" and more progress. Cleveland achievements give the eternal lie to the theory of human intolerance!

FLEMING BEATS SMITH

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 11.—Hon. Thomas W. Fleming was re-elected to the city council from the 11th ward, defeating his principal opponent, Harry C. Smith, editor of the Cleveland Gazette, by over 1,000 votes.

Chicago Defender 11/19/21

Fleming's victory over Smith brings to a close one of the hardest fought political battles in the history of the city.

Points to Record While in City Council in Asking Support of Voters.

The Cleveland Call

To represent the people of Ward Eleven in the City Council of Cleveland is no mean honor. Comparing my promises made previous to the last election with my achievements, will convince all fair-minded citizens that I have been faithful to my trust. 11/19/21

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

As your representative, I have always had the interests of my Ward foremost in all legislation, up for my decision. More improvements have been secured for the Eleventh Ward, through legislation introduced by me, than for any other ward in the city, during my term in the City Council.

A public swimming pool and gymnasium is needed in connection with the Central Avenue Public Bath House. Legislation has already been introduced by me for a bond issue of $100,000 to build it. I pledge you, my best efforts will be to have it erected next year.

The increased population has created new obligations, particularly in welfare and housing, to which I am giving careful and diligent consideration.

I solicit your continued support and feel that my long experience in the City Council will enable me to do my work efficiently and well for the people of the Eleventh Ward.

I am a member of three of the most important committees of the City Council, namely: Committee on Streets, Police and Fire, and Building Code. I am Chairman of the Committee on Police and Fire, and the oldest Republican member, in point of service, in the present City Council, with the exception of Councilman Townes.

I have been a resident of Ward Eleven for the past twenty-eight years. Am head of a family, property owner and thoroughly interested in all civic matters. I am an attorney, with offices in the ward.

I am now finishing my eight years of service in the City Council. Certainly experience counts for much in performance of councilmanic duties, and there are many more necessary improvements under way for the Eeventh Ward.

I feel with my past experience and upon my record of achievements accomplished, that I should be re-elected by the voters of Ward Eleven on November 8th.

Faithfully yours,
THOMAS W. FLEMING.
(Political Advertisement)

Cleveland Call 10/24/21

WARD 11

ELECTION NOV. 8, 1921

VOTE FOR

Thomas W. Fleming

Present Councilman

Candidate for re-election

TO CITY COUNCIL

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
REEL 14

Political – Office Holding. 1921.
(See individual States)

North

COLORED COUNCILMAN ELECTED

IN CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Mr. Franklin F. Wright has been elected to the Cambridge Common Council from Ward 7 of that city. There were five white contestants for the office, Mr. Wright led by a large plurality. The Councillor resides at 154 Magee street, and has been a resident of Cambridge for the past thirty years. In 1914 he was elected to the common council. The colored citizens of his ward rallied valiantly to his support. Mr. Wright is employed as a stock clerk by the Eastern Mass. Ry.

WILL FIGHT FOR SEATS

Colored Men Returned As Defeated For Legislature Institute Contests

Boston, Mass., January 6.—The biggest election contest the Massachusetts Legislature has had for years is on here, the contestants being Matthew W Bullock and Andrew B. Lattimore, colored Republicans, who were returned as defeated in Ward 13 by Frank J. Burke and Timothy J. Driscoll, the present Democratic representatives in the lower house.

Bullock and Lattimore declare that every appeal to race prejudice was used by their opponents.

"We do not complain of that," said Bullock yesterday, "for they were perhaps within their legal rights. But on the eve of election some one sent to every Negro woman registered in the ward a letter, purporting to come from a state election department, stating that this fake commission had evidence that the recipient was illegally registered, and that she would be liable to punishment if she voted. Hundreds of women were frightened away from the polls by this trick, and our opponents won by less than 200 votes. This illegal act gave the election to the Democrats, and Dr. Lattimore and I believe the Legislature should punish such tactics."

Afro American

Sit In Legislature

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 12—When the Pennsylvania legislature met in its busines session last week John Asbury and Andrew Stevens, two newly elected members were shown to their seats

RACE REPRESENTED ON CHARTER COMMITTEE

The Washington

Charles H. Colburn and Mrs. Alice Dunbar-Nelson have been asked to serve as members of the committee on the new city charter. This appointment is all the more appreciated because it was unsolicited. The persons selected are well qualified to conserve the best interests of the race.

The Washington

ROLAND MILBURN

Last week we referred to the appointment of Dr. Roland Milburn to a clerkship in the office of County Treasurer Burris. Mr. Milburn is a graduate pharmacist of the Philadelphia School of Pharmacy and is one of the best liked and most popular young men in the city. He was born in Philadelphia and has spent practically all of his life here. He has the ability to make a most representative attache of the office in which he was appointed.

ALMOST BURIED WITH FLOWERS

Large Delegation Of Distinguished St. Louisans Present To Witness Event And Pay Respect To First Race Man To Be So Highly Honored; New Legislator Is Loudly Applauded And Is Visibly Well Pleased.

AN EPOCH IN HISTORY OF MISSOURI

THE OATH OF OFFICE

"I, Walthall M. Moore, Representative, do solemnly swear, or affirm, that I will support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Missouri, and faithfully perform the duties of my office, and that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing for the performance or nonperformance of any act or duty pertaining to my office, other than the compesation allowed by law."

St. Louis Argus

Special To The Argus

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 5.—The Fifty-first General Assembly of the Missouri Legislature convened today at 12 o'clock. Conspicious among those who took the oath of office was Walthall M. Moore, a Negro elected from the Sixth Missouri District, (St. Louis.)

Mr. Moore's desk was fitted up with pencil, calendar pads, Missouri Statutes, volume of journal of previous session, letter file and a large boquet from Union Memorial Church, of St. Louis.

Just ten minutes after the opening of the session, Ernest Patillo of St. Louis arrived with a riot of flowers. He was met in the corridor by J. E. Mitchell, editor, St. Louis Argus, who relieved him of the flowers. Notwithstanding the fact that the house was in session, Mr. Mitchell quietly bore the hugh bunch of flowers to Mr. Moore's desk, which is No. 75, and as he arranged them on the desk, spontaneous applause greeted Mr. Moore from the audience which he received with a courteous bow. As he took his seat he was almost hidden with flowers. The tags bore the names of the Citizens Liberty League, St. Paul A. M. E. Church, Union Memorial Church, Rev. H. H. Harris, florist of St. Louis, and Mr. Theodore J. Wolfley of St. Louis.

HISTORIC SETTING

At this time all eyes were turned upon Walthal M. Moore, and it seemed that the men and women in the assembly began to realize the more that the Fifty-first General Assembly of Missouri Legislature was really a historical event.

In response to their popular feelings, the visitors as well as the legislators began to discuss the young man upon whom all eyes were fixed as the first Negro in the State to be so highly honored with a seat in that august body.

During the ceremonies, Hon. Hiram Lloyd, Lieutenant Governor of the State came in, and after looking over the audience, walked down the aisle to Mr. Moore, grasped his hand with a hearty shake and congratulated him as the first of his Race to sit in the law-making body of the State.

A reporter of The Argus had arranged to have a picture of Mr. Moore taken following the ceremony, and it required thirty minutes for the photographer to get his camera trained on his object, owing to the crowd which surrounded Mr. Moore congratulating him.

Women, white women surged several minutes making their way through the crowd to offer their congratulations. They seemed to have admired the flowers so much. One was heard to say, 'I want one of those flowers as a souvenir in honor of the first Negro to take an official seat in this great hall."

No one by word or act, which was noticeable showed anything but the kindest regards toward Mr. Moore. It is generally believed that a pretty high class of Missourians make up the legislative body of the lower house of the Fifty-first General Assembly of Missouri, and as such, they are proud for the most part in being a part of that historic assembly.

Mr. Moore said it was the happiest moment of his life to see the loyalty of his Race, and the democratic spirit manifested by the white race whom it will be his to work with during the next two years.

ST. LOUISANS PRESENT

Among the prominent St. Louisans present to witness these ceremonies were: J. E. Mitchell, editor of The St. Louis Argus; Wm. H. Banks, Attorney Geo. L. Vaughn, Dr. T. A. Curtis, Father D. R. Clarke, rector, All Saints Church, Atty. Albert Burgess, Ernest Patillo, R. R. Freeman, Atty. Hutchins Inge, Preston Ingram and others. Rev. J. Lyle Caston, pastor Broadway Baptist Church of Columbia, Mo., formerly of St. Louis was present, also Rufus Logan of Kansas City.

Huge Bunches of Roses Sent by Friends Almost Hide First Negro Lawmaker to Sit in Missouri House of Representatives.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 13.—The Fifty-first General Assembly, the first Legislature Republican in both branches since the adoption of the present state constitution, in 1875, convened at 12 o'clock today and perfected its temporary organization in the House and Senate and adjourned until tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

Secretary of State John S. Sullivan, a Democrat, called the House to order and Rev. Joseph Selinger delivered an invocation. Lieut. Gov. Wallace Crossley, a Democrat, presided in the Senate and will continue as president of the Senate until next Monday when he will be replaced by Lieutenant Governor-elect Lloyd of St. Louis.

George Patel of St. Louis was elected temporary speaker of the House and will preside until a speaker is elected.

Judge W. W. Graves of the Missouri Supreme Court administered the oath to the House members in blocks of twenty.

Walter M. Moore, Negro lawmaker from the Sixth St. Louis District, the first man of his race to occupy a seat in Missouri Legislature, occupied seat 75, a prominent place on the right-hand side of the main aisle, four rows from the Speaker's plaform.

Large Bunches of Flowers.

Piled upon his desk until he was almost completely hidden from the front of the hall were large bunches of American Beauty roses and flowers sent to him by church and political organizations of Colored people in St. Louis. [illegible] for street, and St. Paul A. M. E. Church and the Citizens' Liberty League, among others, sent flowers. He was photographed, and congratulated by a number of Negro ministers and others from St. Louis and elsewhere.

Moore is a graduate of Howard Uni- in helping to carry out Gov. Hyde's legislative program. "His educational program plan to improve the public schools of the state appeals strongest to me," said Moore. "I am interested in everything that he has proposed and will give him all the service I can in passing his measures."

Moore is a gradute of Howard University and of an Alabama college. He made a good speech before the recent conference of Republican members in St. Louis.

Representative A. F. Hilker of Barry County has the seat adjoining that of Moore and Representative W. P. Rowland of Macon sits immediately in front of Moore. Other St. Louisans are located in the left-hand corner of the hall at the rear.

Senate Called to Order.

It only required fifteen minutes to get the Senate, comprising the upper body of the Fifty-first General Assembly, in working order. The attendance of visitors was very small and far below the average of the past. Lieut. Gov. Wallace after prayer by Rev. R. M. Talbert of this city the new Senators were sworn in by Judge James T. Blair of the Supreme Court. But one of them was absent, he being Senator La Favor of the First District. All the holdover Senators were present.

The Lieutenant Governor announced the temporary officers to serve until after the inauguration next Monday, the list being as follows:

Secretary John P. Collins of St. Louis; assistant secretary, Wilbur F. Maring of Carthage; minute clerk, Harry Rawlings of Joplin; sergeant at arms, R. H. McClanahan of Green City; assistant sergeant at arms, John P. Sweeney of St. Louis; doorkeeper, Frank W. Armstrong of Harrisonville; assistant doorkeeper, E. N. Wenkle of St. Louis; official reporter, Miss I. J. Benzzenburg of St. Charles; postmaster, Edward Bumgartner of Linn. The latter and the assistant secretary, Wilbur F. Maring, are Republicans were selected by the Republican senatorial caucus last evening to permanently fill like positions in the future.

The old rules of the Senate were adopted for the time being and the Senate adjourned until 10 a. m., to morrow.

The Democratic members of the Senate held a caucus this afternoon and named State Senator Carter M. Buford of Reynolds County for president protem. He was the Democratic nominee for Lieutenant Governor. John P. Collins of St. Louis was named for secretary, Miss Rose Gibbons of Knox County for assistant secretary. John P. Sweeney of St. Louis for sergeant at arms, David C. Pool of Monroe County, official reporter, and Miss Mary Meatte of New Madrid for postmistress.

DOCTOR GIVEN SEAT IN VILLAGE COUNCIL

Hamtramck, Mich., Jan. 14.—Dr. James Langston Henderson was elected to Hamtramck village council recently to fill the vacancy created by the failure of Clayton C. Wentworth (white), who was elected by the voters, but failed to attend any meeting for several weeks.

Wentworth was asked to explain his reasons for not attending council meetings, but failed to do so. His seat was accordingly declared vacant by his colleagues, and Dr. Henderson was seated. The new councilman is a graduate of the Detroit College of Medicine, studied at Yale, Harvard and the University of Michigan.

RACE MAN ELECTED COUNCILMAN TO FILL VACANCY OF WHITE MAN.

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 21.—Dr. James L. Henderson, was elected Councilman by the Hamtramack village council, to fill the vacancy caused by the failure of Clayton E. Wentworth, white, who was elected Councilman at the last election, to attend any meetings of the Council for several weeks. Dr. Henderson has been a resident of Hamtramck for three years. He is a graduate of the Detroit College of Medicine.

A New Epoch In Missouri History

As we gazed upon Walthal M. Moore, the first of his Race to sit officially in the law-making body of this State on Jan. 5, we could but say deep down in our hearts, that it was a wonderful event in the history of the State.

The picture of the days gone by when the Negroes were chattel slaves in this old commonwealth flashed vividly in our minds as we stood and looked on. The famous Dread Scott's case came up in our mind for a hearing. Missouri as a compromise State on the question of slavery also registered for thought; thus we got a clearer view of the wonderful change that has taken place in this State during the past one-hundred years.

The picture of the law-making body of that day and the law-making body of today was before us. We saw the former lawmakers acting according to their knowledge and the enlightenment of their day. We look back fifty years ago and we see the lawmakers of Missouri still not far advanced from those of a century ago. So today, we find on the statute books of the State some antiquated laws which were enacted as a result of this having once been a slave State. All of this came rushing before our eyes as we beheld Walthal M. Moore occupying an official seat in the Fifty-first General Assembly of the lawmakers of Missouri.

While we were yet thinking, the present, with only a moment, came and passed into history. And we looked into the future, and saw historians write about this day and we saw the name of Walthal M. Moore, the first Negro to officially set as a lawmaker in Missouri.

One cannot but feel optomistic of the future when we consider this wonderful change which has taken place in this grand old State. And this feeling is encouraged by the fact that the Missourians who make up the present law-making body are high-class men. Men who have a vision men who know right, and have courage and backbone enough to stand by their convictions.

We have no misgivings concerning Mr. Moore. We have every reason to believe he will make good. The defensive will be on the part of his colleagues. The challenge is to them to be as gentlemanly and as courteous toward Mr. Moore as he will always be towards them.

RICHARDSON, FIRST MAN TO ACT AS JUDGE

Richmond, Ind., Jan. 21.—Cornelius R. Richardson, prominent attorney here, was named as special judge to hear the cases of three men, indicted for violations of the liquor laws. The defendants asked for a change of venue from William A. Bond (white), judge of the Wayne County Circuit court, and Attorney Richardson was named.

It is the first time in the history of Wayne county that a man of our Race has ever been named to preside as judge. A jury which deliberated all night was discharged by Judge Bond because it failed to agree on a verdict in the case of Jason Watkins.

New Jersey's First Colored Legislator Takes His Seat

Dr. Alexander of Orange Is Sworn In—Assignments Include Chairmanship of Bordentown Institute Committee

(*Staff Correspondence to* THE AGE)

Trenton, N. J.—On Tuesday, January 11th, when the New Jersey Legislature convened at noon, Dr. Walker G. Alexander of Orange was sworn in as a member of the General Assembly from Essex county.

This is the first time in the history of the State that a Negro has been a member of the Legislature. Dr. Alexander's desk was covered with floral tributes from all parts of the State. The Orange Lodge of Elks presented him with a fountain pen, and the Jersey City doctors presented him with a gold fountain pen.

Dr. Alexander was appointed on five of the most important committees and was made the chairman on the committee for the Bordentown Industrial School.

A large number of admirers, both men and women from all over the state were present at the ceremony and Dr. Alexander received a great ovation when he was sworn in.

Political — Office Holding

North (See individual states)

1921.

LINTON ENTERS STRUGGLE FOR ALDERMAN

Chicago Whip 2/5/21

Declares We Must Have New Blood or Perish

Sunday evening was a day of enjoyment to the citizens committee which has been prevailing for sometime with Hon. William C. Linton to make the race for Alderman, 2nd Ward. He accepted the nomination and agreed to make the race in the interest of civic, social and industrial betterment for the black people in Chicago. In accepting, the young candidate said that he was aware of the opposition which had waxed fat financially from the toll which had been collected from Syndicated vice and that it would place every possible barrier in his way, but that justice and decency forced him against his will to make the race. With a grim and determined look upon his face he pounded upon the desk and said that ,"I believe that if black men ever expect to gain the respect of their white brothers, that they must get rid of the old crowd grafting Uncle Toms. The time was never more ripe than now. We must replace them with new blood or perish."

Announce Platform

With his usual positive manner and deliberativeness the young candidate declared that he would make the race upon the following platform: To demand the city of Chicago to immediately settle all riot claims and recompense thousands of innocent victims who suffered in that great disaster. The establishment of municipal day nurseries in the communities of the poor working classes. That he would attempt to bring about criminal actions against all the politicians who are holding up the proprietors of illegal resorts for forty per cent of their profit. By way of explanation he said that he did not condone vice in any form, but a politician or custodian of the law who forces the proprietors of gambling houses to pay them toll are just as much robbers as the "Red Sweater Bandit" and should be dealt with accordingly. I will use my vote in the city council to force the traction company to employ black people in positions higher than porters and scrub women.

Aid Business Men

"I shall introduce an ordinance to lower the sewers in this district and to also enlarge them in order that basement facilities can be enjoyed as well as the employment of Chicago Jobless thousands."

Many Supporters

The office of the Chicago Whip has been flooded with letters from both races wishing the Editor victory in the race and pledging their moral and financial support.

THE WEEK'S BEST EDITORIAL

Afro American.

THE COLORED LEGISLATOR STAND FOR FREEDOM

2—4—21.

From (Camden, N. J. Post Telegram)

The first bill introduced in the Legislature by the first colored man elected to sit in the body is a measure for the freedom of labor—a bill to prevent the practice of discrimination against any person endeavoring to learn a trade. The object of his bill, says the statement attached to it, "is to open all trades to all young men who wish to learn them, without being barred, as is now the case, by rules of Labor Unions."

Unquestionably the right to earn a living to labor to that end, is a natural and inalienable right. Yet by proscription and by hampering regulations it has been the aim of certain organizations to so restrict the knowledge and art of skilled service that only a chosen few could have the opportunity to qualify for the particular trade or vocation. Thus while denying that labor is a commodity the practice made for monopolistic control of certain trades and arts.

This was the principle which enabled the European Guilds of the Middle Ages to gain such power that they enjoyed special privileges, dominated governments and in some instances directly exercised the power of government. This dictatorship finally became so intolerable that the nobles and the common people together overthrew the Guilds.

Assemblyman Alexander favors industrial freedom as well as political freedom. He would have the door of opportunity opened wide, instead of being partly closed, with a censor stationed to let only the favored few through.

THE MAYORALTY AND THE NEGRO

St. Louis Argus 2-4-21.

The mayoralty situation in St. Louis is attracting a deal of attention at this time. While many politicians among the Negroes are slow about committing themselves before the last filing day, yet there are quite a few who have expressed themselves on the subject.

As the case now stands with Col. Robt. Burkham having filed for the office and Mayor Kiel a vowed candidae for the third term, it is hard to say with any degree of certainty just how the Negro would vote. But one thing that is noticeable is that no candidate now, as in the past, can count upon the Negroes when filing for office.

Two new features have entered the Republican politics of this city, one is the Negroes claim for political recognition as the price for his vote, and the women entering into politics. That the Negroes are willing to follow any faction that will give him a place in the politics of the city is a pretty safe prediction.

A. W. Lloyd, who has filed for the Board of Aldermen from the 17th Ward is assured of the almost solid support of the Negroes of the city. It being argued that surely the Negroes are entitled to one of the twenty-eight members of the city's law-making body.

Weight and Measures

The question of weight and measures is being discussed among Negroes just as keenly as the lines are drawn between Kiel and Koeln. A weight to the mayor so far as they are concerned is Frank Slater, and J. N. McKelvey. The measures are the long promised fire department by the mayor, which some call a "political football." However, some think these wrinkles could be ironed out if the mayor will lend his support to the Negro candidate for the Board of Aldermen.

Some are still friends of John Schmoll and don't hesitate to express it.

In the mean while it is said that Ed. Koeln is making an inroad into the Negroes political strength that will have a telling effect in the primaries. It is generally known that Negroes have a deal of confidence in Edw. W. Foristel, whom they call the "brain" in the Koeln faction.

The Citizens Republican Club is looked upon favorably by a large number of Negroes because they favor particularly clean and honest election; in that co-operation is common ground.

CONFERENCE AT JEFFERSON CITY WELL ATTENDED

St. Louis Argus 2-4-21.

Representative Walthal M. Moore Confers With Leading Men and Women Of The State On Legislative Program. Receives Hearty Support Of His Bill To Make Lincoln Institute A University. Other Legislation Indorsed. Speaker O'Fallon Addresses The Meeting.

In response to a call by Representative Walthal M. Moore, about two-hundred men and women gathered at Jefferson City last Saturday, January 29, in a legislative program conference.

Perhaps there never has been a conference among our group in this State where the conferees were more earnest and the spirit more unison than on this occasion. There was about the gathering a kind of sacredness unlike the spirit which characterizes political meetings. Everyone seemed to feel that they were there for business in the interest of the Race.

When the conference was called to order by Representative Moore and the purpose explained by him, everybody agreed to the program. When he told of the bill he had introduced in the Legislature, the people realized more fully what it meant to have one of their group in the law-making body of the State.

Aside from Mr. Moore's bill the conference adopted the following legislation: A home for incorrigible boys; home for the feeble-minded; agricultural experiment station; better election laws and the Industrial Commission.

In the audience were quite a few members of the legislature who listened to the proceedings with a deal of interest. Speaker of the House, Hon. S. E. O'Fallon, who addressed the meeting was received with wild applause. He told his hearers that he was pleased to be associated with Mr. Moore as he had found Moore to be inelligent, and a gentleman, and was entitled to every consideration, "and he shall have it" continued the speaker. Mr. O'Fallon said he was in sympathy with the bill introduced by Mr. Moore and that he expected to take the floor and urge the passage when it comes up for consideration.

Mr. W. L. Vanderventer, floor leader, of the Republicans, also spoke encouragingly of the bill. He said, the Negroes were entitled to representation in the law-making body of the State. "The white people of the State owe your people a debt of gratitude that they can never pay," said the speaker. "With proper educational advantages, you will in twenty years, be equal with any race educationally," he said.

Attorney Geo. L. Vaughn of St. Louis, addressed the conference, pointing out the many needs of the Negro youths of the State.

AN ACT

To repeal article XVIIa, of chapter 102, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1919, and all acts or parts of acts, sections or parts of sections, inconsistent herewith, wherein Lincoln Institute is dealt with in any way and to enact a new article in lieu thereof to be known as article XVIIa, the same to provide for the organization and scope of the Lincoln University, for the higher education of the Negro race, with an appropriation for carrying the same into effect.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section 1. Article XVIIa, of chapter 102, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1919, and all acts or parts of acts sections and parts of sections, inconsistent herewith, wherein Lincoln Institute is dealt with in any way, is hereby repealed and a new article to be known as article XVIIa, is hereby enacted, the same to read as follows:

Article XVIIa. Section 1. The name of the Lincoln Institute is hereby changed to the Lincoln University.

Sec. The control of the Lincoln University shall be vested in a board of curators to be constituted as follows: The state superintendent of instruction, ex-officio, and eight members, at least four (4) of whom shall be Negroes. There shall be no restrictions as to residence except that all appointees shall be citizens of Missouri and shall reside within the state.

Sec. 3. The board of curators of the Lincoln University shall be authorized and required so to recognize the Lincoln Institute that in both scope and efficiency the Lincoln University shall afford to the Negro people of the state opportunity for training equivalent to that furnished the white people of the state at the State University if Missouri. To this end the board of curators shall be authorized to purchase additional land, erect additional buildings, to provide additional equipment, and to locate the respective units of the University wherever, in their opinion, the various schools will most effectively promote the purposes of this act.

Sec. 4. As soon as possible after the passage of this act, the governor shall appoint four members of the board of curators to hold office until January 1, 1923; four to hold office until January 1, 1925; and their successors shall be appointed for terms of four years. Within thirty days after themembers of the board of curators shall have been appointed and qualified, the governor shall call a meeting for the purpose of organization, at Jefferson City, at such place as he may designate.

Sec. 5. With the organization of the board of curators the board of regents of the Lincoln institute shall terminate and all of the irresponsibilities and privileges, under the several statutes relating to the Lincoln Institute shall pass immediately to the board of curators.

Sec. 6. It is hereby provided that the board of curators of the Lincoln University shall organize after the manner of the board of curators of the State University of Missouri and it is further provided that the authoriy, responsibilities, privileges, immunities, compensation and liabilities of the board of curators of the Lincoln University shall be identical with those prescribed in the Statutes for the board of curators of the State University of Missouri, except as stated in the sections of this act.

Sec. 7. Pending the full development of the Lincoln University, the board of curators shall have the authority to arrange for the attendance of Negro residents of the State of Missouri at the University of any adjacent state to take any course or to study any subjects provided for at the State University of Missouri, and which are not taught at the Lincoln University and to pay for the cost of such attendance; provided that when a minimum of twenty (20) students shall have formally applied to the board of curators for work as described in this section, the board of curators shall be authorized to open the necessary school or department.

Sec. 8. To enable the board of curators to carry out the purposes of this act, as stated specifically in section 3, and subject to the provisions of section 6, both of this act, there is hereby appropriated from any unappropriated portion of the general school funds the sum of one million dollars ($1,000,000.)

Among the St. Louisans present were: Prof. R. H. Cole, H. G. Phillips, J. M. Weil, Wm. H. Banks, Rev. C. A. Williams, Rev. B. F. Abbott, Rev. J. [illegible] A. W. Cheatham, Wm H. Fields, Atty. Crittenden E. Clark Wm. Smith, Geo. W. Buckner, Atty Geo. L. Vaughn, J. E. Mitchell, Dr. C. M. Powell, John B. Young, W. H Parker, J. R. Cole, Chas. Moore, P. Harrison, B. F. Bowles, Chas. Moore, Mrs. Lucy Bledsoe, Mrs. Julia Prince, Mrs. Tillie Griffin, Mrs. Maggie Dement and Miss Willie Mae Grant. There were also large delegations from Kansas City, St. Joseph, Columbia, Boonville, Sedalia, Hannibal, Dalton, Poplar Bluff and other parts of the State.

Rev. R. C. Cole of St. Louis presided over the conference. Mrs. Myrtle F. Cook of Kansas City was elected secretary.

The conference was held at the Baptist Church, Rev. John Scruggs, pastor.

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Office Holding

HARLEM MAKES PREPARATION TO WIN REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES SEPT. 13 TO SAVE SEATS IN LEGISLATURE

New York Dispatch 8/26/21

Colored Voters, With Determined Frown and Knitted Brow Say They'll Fight Betrayers Within and Enemies Without—On to Albany, Their Slogan.

Many of the colored candidates have struck upon evil days. Augustus Duncan, running for the Assembly in the 21st Assembly District, and John N. Greeg, running for Assembly in the 13th Assembly District, fail to have Board of Elections accept their petitions. Isaac B. Allen, candidate for Alderman in the 27th District, and Mr. Moore, for Alderman in the 13th District, were also denied. None of these men's names will appear, it is reported, upon the ballot on Primary Day, Sept. 13th. Alderman George W. Harris was sustained by the court and his name will appear as one of the candidates for Alderman in the 26th District. Atty. Robert Lewis Waring's name will appear on ballot as candidate for the Assembly in John Clifford Hawkins' place in the 21st Assembly District.

Refusing to be crucified upon the CROSS OF PARTY TRADE—or burned at the stake with selfish political intrigue— the colored voters of Harlem are up in arms over the actions of Leader Robert Conklin of the 21st Assembly District and Leader David B. Costuma of the 19th Assembly District for taking away the designation of colored representation for the Legislature of the State of New York. Mr. John Clifford Hawkins comes in for much severe criticism and condemnation for the part he played in the PROSTITUTION of colored Harlem's political rights.

There is a growing spirit of revolt among colored Republican voters at the unfair advantage taken of them in Leader Robt. Conklin's district, the 21st Assembly and in Leader David Costuma's district, the 19th Assembly. The question of whites and blacks arise out of the fact that the colored voters are in majority as Republicans in both of these districts—but in spite of their majority the district leaders insist on putting up white candidates to represent the district in the legislature. It is claimed that all of the positions or nearly all paying a respectable salary are grabbed up by the whites, and there is left little or nothing for Harlem's colored majority. The primaries are to be held Sept. 13th and much serious work is being done to win designation for a colored man as assemblyman in the 19th Assembly District and another colored representative for the assembly in the 21st Assembly District. Still another running in the 13th. The colored candidates are not overstocked with funds to make their campaign and now as never the public is expected to rise to the occasion.

The primaries are to be held on Sept. 13th and there is much adverse criticism as the two white candidates for the assembly, especially Miss Margurite Smith, in the 19th Assembly District. Intelligent colored women and men are feeling that one of the race women or a colored man should have the place. We got more when Ed. A. Johnson was in the Assembly than any time before or since, and the people want a colored representative. Here is where Costuma has played the colored people over board again. The full truth is promised soon in the colored candidates street corner campaign.

NEW YORK ALDERMEN LOSE BY NARROW MARGIN

Baltimore Afro-American 11/12/21

New York City, Nov. 10.—Dr. Charles W. Roberts and George Harris, candidates for re-election to the Board of Aldermen, lost out in the Democratic landslide Tuesday. Harris received 5,883 votes and his white opponent 5,988. Dr. Roberts received 6,389 votes to his opponent's 9,145.

New York.

COLONEL LITTLE URGES HARLEM TO SUPPORT ALDERMAN HARRIS AS WORKER FOR 15T ARMORY

The New York News 9/18/21

Negro Year Book Tuskegee Institute 21

La Guardia, Craig and Two Colored Aldermen Named by Successful Commanding Officer of Famous Regiment As His Choices in Campaign

Mr. Samuel J. Freeman,
145 West 142d street,
New York City.
My Dear Mr. Freeman:

Your letter of the 17th has just come to me.

My feeling as to using my acquaintance with the people of the colored race, and my influence, gained by reason of my official status as Colonel of the 15th Regiment, in the interest of political candidacies, is one of extreme distaste and reluctance. In politics, I am, myself, a Republican. I do not know the politics, however, of a great majority of the officers and men of the regiment, and I do not wish to know. The 15th Regiment is run upon a clear-cut standard of efficiency test. We indulge no spirit of favoritism, and we countenance no spirit of prejudice.

At this time, however, the efficiency tests of the regiment have a peculiar and direct relationship with the political questions now agitating the citizens of New York.

Armory Dictates His Politics

In my recent presentments to the Armory Board of the City of New York, I stated frankly my belief that the time had come when the city must either provide the 15th Infantry with an armory fully equipped to carry on the work of the regiment in the broadest sense, so as to admit of fair competition with all other regiments—or it must state frankly that it was not going to give us an armory. If the latter action should have been taken, I would have reported to the Commander-in-Chief and recommended a disbandment of the organization, placing the blame where it belonged. I am happy to say, as you already know, that the officials of the city responded to my pleadings with an appropriation for half a million dollars—enough to purchase a satisfactory site, and to provide the funds for about half of such an armory as we require.

For the remaining half of our armory, we must look to the new administration—to be elected November 8th.

You may readily understand, from these facts, that my appraisement of candidates for the coming election takes the medium of consideration expressed in—ARMORIES. I believe that every man and woman of New York, and particularly of our community, who believes with me that the triumphant development of the 15th Regiment is a thing of importance, should attune their minds with mine and consider all candidates for re-election or for continuance in office from but two viewpoints:

1st—General ability, based on record.

2d—Proven friendliness to 15th Infantry armory plan.

Harris and Roberts Faithful in Fight

Upon the basis of these considerations, both of the Aldermen, Harris and Roberts, should, in my opinion, be re-elected. They both were present, to back me up, upon the occasion of my first appearance before a city board. They both stuck to me all through the fight, and they both were with me at the victorious finish. Alderman Harris was unhappy, personally, in my appointment as Colonel of the regiment. He used his influence, I believe to the full extent, in trying to have some other man commissioned. That was all right. We must assume that he acted in good faith for what he believed to be the best interests of the regiment, and of the race. When the appointment had been made, however, and when I had assumed command—when it became obvious that the 15th Regiment must either become a success or continue a failure, UNDER MY ADMINISTRATION, one of the first publicists to pledge me his support and full assistance was George W. Harris. That is what I call clean politics and true public-spiritedness. That is why I am equally interested in the re-election of Harris, who opposed my appointment as Colonel, as I am in that of Roberts, who, I believe, supported my nomination.

La Guardia Father of 15th Armory

Now, a word as to the City Hall ticket:

There is no doubt of the fact that the one city official who, as member of the Armory Board, Sinking Fund Commission, and Board of Estimate and Apportionment, was in fact the FATHER OF THE 15th INFANTRY ARMORY, is FLORELLO H. LA GUARDIA.

The final vote of the sinking fund Commission, of which the Mayor and the Comptroller were also members, was unanimous. The final vote of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, of which Mr. Curran was also a member, was unanimous. But I worked six months to advance our pleas to the point of getting those votes, and during at least four of those six months, I had to stand metaphorically with my hat in my hand, pleading, as if for charity, for that which I believed to be the right of the colored soldiers of New York, and for that which I believe the city officials should have considered it to be their duty to give—a home, as a mounment and as a memorial to those hundreds of comrades who sleep in France the long sleep of eternity, as proof of their good citizenship and patriotism. It must never be forgotten that the men of the 15th volunteered to die for their country. They did not wait for the draft.

La Guardia did not have to be begged by me. Two days after I became Colonel of the regiment, Major La Guardia came to me and pledged me his assistance to get that armory. In May, Comptroller Craig joined our forces with siege guns, and forced the fighting for and with us. Without the active help of Mr. Craig we could not have won. The spectacle of Craig and La Guardia (bitter political enemies) working shoulder to shoulder to win for us our armory was a combination of strength not to be denied. We won.

Ingratitude to Deny Support

Now, what is our duty—that is, the duty of the coloredpeople of New York? As I see it, our duty is twofold.

1st—We have the duty of gratitude.

(According to the law of the Spartans, ingratitude was punishable by death.)

2d—We have the duty of self-preservation.

Upon the score of gratitude we owe our support for election to:

Florello H. La Guardia.

(For mayor, or for whatever city office he runs).

Charles L. Craig.

(For comptroller).

George W. Harris.

Charles H. Roberts.

(For aldermen)

Upon the score of self-preservation, our duty takes the same form. We require at least half a million dollars more to give us what we need in the way of an armory; and we must get it from the

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men of whom the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is composed.

I have written you a long letter—too long, perhaps. I am, however, at great distance from you: and I do not want to run the risk of failing to make clear my conception of the duty of the colored people of New York in the coming elections, by any possible ambiguity of expression.

Colored Citizens United for Rghts.

Let us endeavor to demonstrate to the world that the colored ctizens of New York, men and women, are united in their determination to get, in an orderly manner, the consideration to which their service as soldiers and as citizens entitles them. And let us demonstrate to the officials who assist us in our aims that we are not stingy in that medium of expression which is the medium best understood by politicians—the medium of votes.

Let us give a unanimous support at the polls to the men who won for us our unanimous vote for the beginning of our armory.

Yours very sincerely.

ARTHUR LITTLE.

COUNCELLOR WARING

The New York News 9/10/21

REGULAR REPUBLICAN

Candidate for Assembly, 21st Assembly District

9-10-21

RAISING A FALSE ISSUE.

The N.Y. Age 10/15/21

The report that the Democratic candidate for Alderman in the Nineteenth Assembly district has resorted to the race issue as an argument against the election of his Republican opponent, Dr. Charles H. Roberts, is an indication of the weakness of his own candidacy. The argument that the district should not be represented in the Aldermanic body by a Negro Alderman is so weak that it should discredit its advocate with all thinking voters.

In view of Dr. Roberts' record of achievement for the people o the district and the unfailing dignity and discretion with which he has filled the position, such an argument as that raised by Mr. Healy is an admission of hopeless weakness. Then when Mr. Healy comes to the colored voters of the district and endeavors to pose as their friend, he admits the falsity of the issue he is raising among the whites, while at the same time revealing his hypocritical pretensions.

Racial distinctions have no place in such a cosmopolitan body as the ancient and honorable Board of Aldermen of the City of New York. Mr. Healy has written himself down as unfit for membership in that body by the weakness and falsity of the campaign issue he has sought to raise. The voters of the district should stamp their disapproval of such an issue by voting against the individual who seeks to raise it.

New York is too big and broad a city to have such a man as Healy on its Board of Aldermen.

N Y C. TRIBUNE

NOVEMBER 15, 1921

Recount Shows Harris Re-elected as Alderman

A recount of votes for Alderman in the Twenty-first Aldermanic District, Harlem, as turned into the Board of Elections last Tuesday night, shows that Alderman George W. Harris, Republican, a negro, was re-elected, instead of John William Smith, the Democratic candidate, also a negro, who practices law. Acording to the police returns, Smith defeated Harris by 95 votes.

The recount shows Harris received 5,983 votes and Smith 5,888. Alderman Harris said last night there had never been a doubt in his mind that he was elected, and added his belief that he would be installed when the Aldermen had a chance to canvass the votes.

Harris was born in Topeka, Kan., August 1, 1884. He began life as a cowpuncher, came East as a young man and entered Harvard, working his way through. He was graduated in 190 and then attended Harvard Law School two years. He is the editor and owner of "The New York News," a paper circulating among negroes."

HARRIS RE-ELECTED ALDERMAN IN 21ST

N. Y. News 11/19/21

Rechecking of Vote Shows Announcement of Smith's Victory Erroneous

(From the New York World Nov. 15)

Rechecking of votes for Alderman in the 21st Aldermanic District, Harlem as turned into the Board of Elections last Tuesday night, shows that George W. Harris, colored, Republican and the present incumbent of the office, was elected instead of John William Smith, Colored, a lawyer and Democratic candidate for the office, as was erroneously printed in the World yesterday. According to the police returns from the election districts, Harris defeated the Democratic candidate, Smith by 95 votes.

The count made of the police returns yesterday shows Harris received 5,983 votes and Smith 5,888. In spite of this, Mr. Smith said yesterday: "I am satisfied that I was elected." When the Aldermen meet to canvass the votes the question probably will be settled, if any doubt still exists

George W. Harris, the successful candidate, like Mr. Smith, has had an interesting career. Born in Topeka, Kan., Aug. 1, 1884, Harris began life as a cattle boy and cowpuncher; came East, working to pay his travelling expenses, and here earned money enough to enter Harvard. He worked through his vacations and was graduated in 1907, then attended Harvard Law School for two years. He had attracted the attention of the managing editor of the Boston Transcript by special articles he had written and was encouraged to take up journalism as a profession.

Booker T. Washington induced him to come to New York and enter the journalistic field among his own people, with the result that today he is the editor and owner of The New York News, a paper confined largely to Colored people but covering the local field. Becoming interested in the efforts of Negroes to gain elected representatives, he was induced by Moses McKee, leader of the 21st District, two years ago, to run for Alderman. He was elected and has worked for things in which his constituency is interested, such as an armory for the 15th Regiment, a bath house in 134th Street and markets in Harlem.

SMITH (D.) MAY CONTEST HARRIS' N. Y. VICTORY

Chicago Defender 11/19/21

New York, N. Y., Nov. 13.—The unexpected landslide which swept Mayor John F. Hylan back into office with an unparalleled majority, created one of the most remarkable situations in the 21st aldermanic district (Harlem) in the history of local politics.

The two leading candidates for the aldermanic office, George W. Harris, Republican, and John William Smith, Democrat, were deadlocked in the race for votes. The preliminary returns gave Harris the lead by a substantial majority. Later returns, however, cut into this lead considerably and at one time it was circulated that Smith had been elected by a majority of 105. Harris regained the lead and was declared winner with a majority of 95.

It is expected that Mr. Smith, who would have been the first Race man ever elected to public office in America on the Democratic ticket, will contest the election. In view of that probability it is impossible to forecast the final outcome with any degree of certainty. Pending a recount Alderman Harris will be considered the official winner.

HARRIS IS VICTOR IN N. Y. ALDERMANIC RACE

Chicago Defender 11/19/21

New York, Dec. 2.—According to the official canvass of the election returns before an aldermanic committee last week the 21st aldermanic election resulted in a 95-vote margin of victory for Alderman George W. Harris. His opponent, J. William Smith, Democrat, received 5,906 votes against 5,984 for Harris, Republican.

In a statement to a Defender reporter Alderman Harris said he never doubted his victory since the first returns were officially announced. Smith, who is a prominent New York attorney, contends that a recount would show him elected, and it is probable that he will apply to the courts shortly for an investigation of the ballots.

During his term as alderman Harris opened the way for many men and women of the Race to secure positions with the city. He is a Harvard graduate and editor of the New York News.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Political - 1921
Office Holding

CHARLES H. ROBERTS

PRESENT REPUBLICAN ALDERMAN

Has served you faithfully. He has made a splendid record.
HE SHOULD BE REELECTED ON NOVEMBER 8th.

The N.Y. Age 10/22/21

Martin J. Healey, his Democratic opponent, has raised the color question—Just think of it!—He says to the white people of the district: "A Negro should not be in the Aldermanic Board." He jollies the Negroes by saying: "I am your friend." Isn't this hypocritical? Resent this insult by VOTING AGAINST HEALEY.

Vote For Charles H. Roberts
WHO IS SQUARE AND HONORABLE.

Republican Record Of Race Appointees

Facts Show Many Lucrative Positions Filled By Members of Race

Tammany Refuted

Only Two Outstanding Appointments in City Under Hylan--Republican Appointees Get More Than $60,000 Yearly

The New York Age 10/29/21

A determined effort is being made by the Tammany-Hearst-Hylan forces to secure support of colored voters for the Democratic ticket in the approaching municipal election.. One of the arguments advanced by the Tammanyites is that under Mayor Hylan, recognition has been given the Negro in the way of appointments denied him by former local Republican administrations and by the present Republican state and national administrations. This argument has force only with those who are unfamiliar with the true facts.

New York.

The Hylan administration has given the race but two outstanding appointments—that of F. Q. Morton and J. Frank Wheaton as assistant district attorneys in District Attorney Swan's office. Mr. Wheaton has resigned.

As against these appointments it is a matter of record that under the late John Purroy Mitchell, elected mayor on a fusion ticket of Republicans and independent Democrats, not only was there a Negro assistant district attorney in the District Attorney's office, but Mayor Mitchell also appointed a Negro—Dr. E. P. Roberts—as a member of the New York City Board of Education, a most representative position.

Criticism is made that Charles W. Anderson, appointed collector of internal revenue by the late President Theodore Roosevelt, has not received a similar appointment under the present Republican President. But the fact is ignored that Mr. Anderson holds an important position under the Republican state administration, a position which pays, we believe, $4,500 a year.

The record shows further that in the Harlem district alone, through influence of David B. Costuma, leader of 19th A. D., and Couty Chairman Samuel S. Koenig, colored men have been appointed to positions with an aggregate salary list of about $60,000 yearly.

In the light of these facts, ministers and other leaders of the race are wondering how the Democratic workers can hope to enlist the support of the Negro Republican voters for the Tammany-Hearst-Hylan combination.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Only Race Representative on Board of Aldermen is Either John William Smith, Colored Tammanyite, Or Alderman George W. Harris, Colored Republican--Save One Assenbly Seat By Election of Palmer to Succeed Hawkins

N. Y. Age 11/12/21

Mayor John F. Hylan, Democratic candidate to succeed himself, has been reelected by the largest majority ever given in a municipal election. He is credited with a plurality of 417,986 over Henry H. Curran, the Coalition candidate, and in his victory he carries into office every candidate on the Tammany ticket with the posible exception of Judge William A. Andrews, Republican, whose election as Judge of the Court of Appeals is indicated through large majorities received by him upstate.

The success of Mayor Hylan is attributed to his campaign based on claims of having retained five cent fares on city transportation lines and to a reputed revolt against alleged interference in city affairs by State Administration. The mayor made his appeal to the voters as a "friend of the poor man."

The election gives Tammany absolute control of the city government. The two offices filled by Republicans during the past two years President of the Borough of Manhattan and President of the Board of Aldermen, are reclaimed by the Democrats. Substantial increases are made in the Democratic aldermanic majority, the Republicans losing one and probably both of their Negro Aldermen Dr. Charles H. Roberts in the 19th A. D. and George W. Harris in the 21st. A white Democrat is elected in the 19th, but the race retains representation on the Board through the Assemblyman from the 21st, as both candidates, Harris and John William Smith, a member of the Tammany Hall United Colored Democracy, which has its headquarters in Harlem, are colored.

The defeat of Dr. Roberts is attributed mainly to the defection of the vote in the colored section of his district. An unofficial analysis of the vote shows that he was given the united party support in the white sections, but that his Democratic opponent received majorities in the election districts on the East side of the 19th.

Mayor Hylan's majority was considerably in excess of the majorities given other Democratic candidates, but all of them were overwhelmingly elected. Estimated majorities are: Charles L. Craig, for Comptroller, 249,253. Murray Hulbert, for President of the Board of Aldermen, 268,728.

The successful candidates on the Democratic ticket, members of the Board of Estimate, were Julius Miller, for President of the Borough of Manhattan; Edward Riegelmann, President of the Borough of Brooklyn (reelected); Maurice E. Connolly, President of the Borough of Queens (reelected); Henry Bruckner, President of the Borough of The Bronx (reelected); Matthew J. Cahill, President of the Borough of Richmond. Thus the sixteen votes in the Board of Estimate are entirely of Tammany as against the last two years when the Republicans, as President of the Borough of Manhattan and President of the Board of Aldermen, held five votes.

The county offices all go to the Democrats. Coalition hopes were strong that John Kirkland Clark would win the District Attorneyship, but Joab H. Banton was swept into office along with city's head. Banton is a strong Tammanyite. Percival E. Nagle as Sheriff, James A. Donegan as County Clerk, and Miss Annie Matthews as Register, all received comfortable majorities over their Republican opponents. Miss Matthews developed considerable more strength than was anticipated, her majority approaching the 50,000 mark, according to figures available Wednesday morning.

The only woman in the State Assembly, Miss Marguerite L. Smith, Republican, from the 19th Assembly District, Manhattan, was also defeated, the Democratic candidate, James Male, running right along withMartin J. Healy, the Democrat who defeated Dr. Roberts for the Board of Aldermen.

It is also probable that District Attorney Harry E. Lewis of Kings county, candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, Second Judicial District, comprising Kings, Queens, Richmond and Nassau counties, will be elected, as he was credited with a 6,000 lead over the second candidate on the Democratic ballot.

Republicans will find some consolation in the fact that Horace W. Palmer, Republican candidate for the Assembly in the 21st A. D., is probably elected. Mr. Palmer was named to run as successor to the only colored Assemblyman in the State. John Clifford Hawkins of New York City, who declined to stand for reelection for economic reasons.

Political - 1921.
Office Holding.

Alderman Roberts Has Been Endorsed For Reelection

New York Age 8/6/21

Member From 27th District Has Unimpeachable Record--Official Record Shows His Activities in Harlem's Interest

So far as the 27th Aldermanic District is concerned there seems to be but one opinion as to the renomination of Dr. Charles H. Roberts of 347 Lenox avenue, the present Alderman from that district, and that is that he is again to be the standard bearer for the Republicans. This decision is based entirely upon the meritorious service rendered by the incumbent during his first term which is now nearing its end.

At a mass meeting on Wednesday evening, August 3rd Alderman Roberts was designated by the regular Republican organization as a candidate for reelection to the Board of Aldermen.

The official records of the Board of Aldermen show that he has been 100 per cent. regular in attendance upon board meetings and an account of his activities brings out the fact that he favored home rule, opposed an increase carfare, and favored tax exemption in order to lower rents by increasing building.

For the 15th Armory.

The legislation which has resulted in purchase of an armory site for the 15th Regiment armory, and the appropriation of a half million dollars for the armory, was furthered by Alderman Roberts on February 17, 1920, when he introduced the following resolution urging action by Armory Board and Board of Estimate and Apportionment;

"WHEREAS, The Armory Board of the City of New York voted last year in favor of the erection of a new armory for the gallant Ffteenth; and WHEREAS, The State and Military authorities have sanctioned this plan; and WHEREAS, The Armory Board comprises in its membership the majority vote of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment; therefore be it

"RESOLVED, That it is the consensus of opinion of the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York that any further delay in the Armory project should be eliminated; and be it further

"RESOLVED, That the Armory Board and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and they are hereby requested to bring about speedy action toward providing suitable city-owned quarters for the gallant fighters of the Fifteenth, so that their transformation into a Federal unit may be effected."

For Harlem's Bath House.

Another measure of vital interest to all the residents of Harlem was introduced by Alderman Roberts on May 18th, 1920, when he presented a resolution providing for a Harlem bath house in the neighborhood of Lenox avenue and 135th street, which, with the aid of President Henry H. Curran, secured $200,000 for the bath house which is to be erected at an early date. This resolution reads as follows:

WHEREAS, The people of the district bounded by 125th street in the south, 149th street in the north, 7th avenue in the west and 5th avenue in the east are anxiously waiting for some bath house accommodations in their district; and WHEREAS, Plans for such accommodations, in the form of a stationary bath house at 135th street and Lenox avenue, were made under the Marks administration, but died automatically when President Marks went out of office;

"RESOLVED, That the Board of Aldermen, realizing the necessity for a bath house in that section, does hereby petition the President of the Borough of Manhattan to revive the plans still dormant in the office of the surveyor of Bath houses; and be it further

"RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Borough President and the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment so that funds are provided for this much needed improvement without undue delay."

Other local matters, affecting directly the interests of Harlem, were taken up by Alderman Roberts in his fight to secure improved sanitary and teaching conditions in the public schools, especially of his district, and to have the Street Cleaning Department pay more attention to the keeping clean of Harlem streets.

A measure of statewide significance was embraced in the resolution introduced by Alderman Roberts on November 30, 1920, calling upon the Legislature to amend the Penal Law so as to make acts of robbery committed with a gun punishable with life imprisonment. This resolution, after being referred to the committee on State Legislation affecting the City of New York, was passed on to the State Assembly and acted upon by that body in modified form. Dr. Roberts' resolution read:

"WHEREAS, there have been recorded in the City of New York of late an ever increasing number of robberies and holdups and WHEREAS, the professional criminals involved have been able, after serving part of the punishment meted out, to bring about their parole; therefore be it

"RESOLVED, That the Be Board of Aldermen of the City of New York call upon the State Legislature to amend the Penal Code t to make acts of robbery committed with a gun punishable with life imprisonment and to amend the law dealing with the parole criminals as to make men who use firearms in the perpetration of crimes ineligible to parole"

On the strength of this official record, coupled with the personal popularity enjoyed by Dr. Charles H. Roberts, his reelction is looked upon as a certainty.

New York.

Mitchell Designated To Run For Harris' Aldermanic Seat

County Repub. Committee Names Another For 26th Aldermanic District Seat--- Hawkins Out of Assembly Race

New York Age 8/13/21

Republicans of the 21st Assembly District members of the County Republican Committee, held a meeting on Thursday evening August 4th, at their club rooms, 721 St. Nicholas avenue, in response to the call of Robert Conklin, district leader and executive member of the County Republican Committee, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the State Assembly and for the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York from the 26th Aldermanic District, to be recommended to Republican voters of the district for their support at the forthcoming Primaries on September 13th. Mr. Conklin presided.

The principal interest was manifested in the Aldermanic nomination, as the 26th District has been represented during the past term by George W. Harris editor of The New York News. It was known that he was strongly desirous of designation for nomination for reeelection, and it was also known that recent facts concerning his record published by The New York Age had aroused much comment and contributed toward weakening his chances.

Hawkins Refused to Run.

As the voters of the district are about equally divided between the two races it was conceded that the meeting would recommend to the voters the division of the offices. Intimations were freely given that the white voters would prefer the aldermanic position, but Assemblyman J. C. Hawkins had announced six month ago, in the most positive manner, that he would not be a candidate for reelection, citing economic reasons as the cause for this decision, the small salary, $1,500 per annum, not sufficing to make up for the diminution of his private law practice. No other suitable candidate of the race being available, the meeting voted to recommend Horace W. Palmer, a white Republican, for nomination to the State Assembly to succeed Mr. Hawkins.

In the matter of the aldermanic recomendaiton. Assemblyman Hawkins put in nomination the name of Charles W. B. Mitchell of 110 West 137th street, Manhattan, an architect with offices at 129 East 27th street. Then the name of John E. Earl, a prominent member of the United Civic League was also put in nomination. At this point, Hamilton Travis, who was present as the holder of a proxy, attempted to secure the floor, ostensibly to put in nomination the name of Alderman Harris. Chairman Conklin, however declined to grant the floor to Mr. Travis, declaring that proxies were not recognized.

Harris Was Not Named.

Alderman Harris, who was present arose and protested against the chairman's action, asserting that the cards were stacked against him. Leader Conklin emphatically denied any "stacking of the cards," and challenged Harris to make good on the charge. This Mr. Harris did not attempt even to do, and so the Committee proceeded to vote on the names of Mitchell and Earl. The name of Alderman Harris was not considered.

The result of the voting showed that Mitchell had received 35 ballots while Earl had 22. It was accordingly announced as the action of the meeting that the name of Charles W. B. Mitchell would be placed on the regular Republican ballot in the Primaries on Tuesday, September 13th.

Mr. Mitchell is a native of Tennessee and was a student at Fisk University. He took a special course in architecture at Columbia University, New York, and is practising his profession at the East 27th street office.

Criticism of the assertion of Alderman Harris as to the alleged "stacking of cards" against him was made by several of the committeemen present. W. T. R. Richardson arose on the floor of the meeting and declared that no gentleman would make such charges unless they could be supported with the necessary proof and demanded that such proof be presented to the meeting. But none was forthcoming. Reports that Alredman Harris intends entering the Primaries as an independent candidate have not been verified.

SMITH AND ROBERTS NAMED FOR REELECTION

New York Age 8/13/21

At a meeting of the County Republican District for the 19th Assembly District held on Wednesday evening, August 3rd, at the Central Republican Club rooms, 124th street, Miss Marguerite L. Smith, Assemblyman from that district, was unanimously designated for reelection as the regular Re-

publican candidate in the Primaries of September 13th.

At the same time unanimous action was taken in the matter of designating Dr. Charles H. Roberts, present Alderman from the 27th Manhattan district, for reelection as the regular Republican candidate.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT JOKE CONVENTION GIVES ASSEMBLY TO A WHITE AND CHEATS HARRIS

New York Times 8/13/21

Conklin Candidates For Legislature and Aldermen in Harlem "Designated" With Less Than One-Half County Committeemen Present—Harris Withdraws And Earle's Forces Double-Crossed—Leader Opposed Harris Because He Supported Colored Candidate For Congress.

Mississippi never asserted its "white domination policy" in a political convention more brutally than did the Twenty-first Assembly District, "designated convention," Leader Robert S. Conklin last Thursday evening at the Manhattan Republican Club, 146th street and St. Nicholas avenue. The two outstanding facts of the "caucus," at which there were present only 59 county committeemen out of a total of 139 in the Assembly district, were these:

1. THE RACE HAS BEEN ROBBED OF REPRESENTATION IN THE NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

2. ALDERMAN HARRIS WAS DENIED A DESIGNATION BY THE FARCE "CONVENTION," UNDER THE COMPLETE MASTERY OF LEADER CONKLIN, BECAUSE OF HIS FIGHT FOR COLORED OFFICERS IN THE FIFTEENTH NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD, BECAUSE OF HIS INVESTIGATION OF HARLEM HOSPITAL, AND BECAUSE HE SUPPORTED A COLORED CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS LAST YEAR AGAINST LEADER CONKLIN'S WHITE CANDIDATE.

Hawkins Surrenders Legislature

Without notifying the colored people of the district, who have ben fighting for a generation for representation in the New York State Legislature—indeed it is said by the members of the United Civic League, which first nominated Hawkins, that he had told them he would be the candidate, which was generally accepted—Assemblyman Hawkins withdrew and agreed to the plan to designate a white candidate, Horace W. Palmer. Despite the fact that even such Southern States as West Virginia and Missouri now have colored representatives in their State Legislatures, the short-sighted leader drove through Palmer's designation without a hitch, the colored delegates sitting silently by, shocked and nonplussed by the sudden surprise which had been sprung on them. The plot to thus rob the race of its cherished right and voice was known apparently only to the retiring assemblyman and a few colored election district captains led by Chas. W. B. Mitchell, who was apparently rewarded with the designation, for Alderman Hawkins, too, is to be rewarded, it is said, by a job which "pays more than two thousand dollars than the Assembly." Proof that these colored gentlemen were in on the "job" is given in that immediately after Palmer was designated assemblyman, Hawkins was recognized, arose and nominated Mitchell for alderman. Hawkins is also the guiding spirit and manager in Mitchell's campaign. The despotic and diabolical robbery of the race by the district leader, with the connivance of the colored men, has created a bitter sensation in Harlem and has crystallized sentiment not only against the leader, but the ex-assemblyman, the Conklin candidate for the Board of Aldermen, Mitchell, and the two or three other colored captains who joined with him. A citizens' committee to save the race's rights to a voice in the State Legislature, which will enroll every public-spirited, honest colored man and woman before primary day, has been started. So unanimous is this sentiment already that at a conference of interested citizens at the West Harlem Republican Club last Friday and Saturday nights there was an agreement that but one man should make the fight for the Assembly, and Counsellor Robert Lewis Warring will make the race against Palmer. At the same conference all the citizens said that one man should make the fight for alderman, and Alderman Harris will be the sole candidate as a regular Republican to fight Conklin's candidate.

Colored People's Choices for Aldermen Cheated

Alderman Harris was warned months ago that his fight against the Harlem Hospital was making him big and bitter white Republican enemies. He was told then that the leader had sworn that he would never be designated again to run for alderman. He persisted, and won his fight, with colored nurses, doctors and interns already appointed, and the full victory still to be completed within a few weeks. His fight for the colored officers in the "Hell Fighters" and the suits that have resulted are well known. Colonel Hayward is said on undisputed authority to be the financial backer of the editor who is leading the mud-slinging fight on Alderman Harris. Colonel Hayward, though worth forty million dollars, is that editor's lawyer, defending him in these suits. One of the colonel's captains who led the fight against the Alderman was paid to testify against him in one of these suits.

On the night before the "caucus" Leader Conklin told Alderman Harris and Hamilton W. Travis that the Alderman had done many things he did not like, including his failure to support his, Conklin's, white candidate for Congress at last year's convention. Harris supported the colored candidate throughout, the Hon. Wilford H. Smith. At the same time Leader Conklin said that under no circumstances would John E. Earles get the designation of the convention on the following night. On the night of the caucus, when the aldermanic designation was taken up and Hawkins had placed Mitchell in nomination, Mr. Earles was nominated by Rev. Wilson M. Morris and his nomination was seconded by Messrs. Joseph W. Hunter, William Hicks, W. H. Scott, E. B. Harris, Lincoln Davis, John Ruffin, John W. Shephard, W. T. R. Richardson, Jaspar Davis, Samuel Jones, Mrs. Sadie Jones, Mrs. Cora B. Fuller and Mrs. David I. Martin. Then Hamilton J. Travis, with a certified proxy of a county committeeman, arose to nominate Alderman Harris. He had been assured by the woman executive member of the district that he would be permitted to make the nomination speech or they would walk over her dead body. Leader Conklin point blank refused to entertain Mr. Travis. Immediately Alderman Harris arose and said, "The cards in this convention are stacked against me, I therefore withdraw, insist that no friend place my name before the convention and ask all my friends as a matter of personal privilege to desist from voting for me." When challenged by Conklin for his authority as to the convention being stacked, Harris arose and replied with such proof that none present, not even Conklin, could refute it. Indeed, one of the Conklin colored captains arose and said: "The cards are stacked against him now, for I helped to stack them against him, just as I helped to stack them for him two years ago." The balloting then proceeded, with the colored districts being called out of turn first. This would be done, it had been stated by Conklin and all his white colleagues and spokesmen, in order to see who the colored people wanted. With Harris out of the race Mr. Earles when this roll was called had beaten Mitchell three to one, or 21 to 7. Mitchell's total strength in the colored district with Conklin's help, is therefore seven county committeemen. Despite this public promise and pledge that the convention would designate the colored man who got a majority of the colored votes, the white county committeeman, as had been agreed upon and as they had been instructed, began voting for Mitchell. The twenty-eight white county committeemen present, out of the total of eighty, then voted for Mitchell, and the latter, amid consternation and confusion, was declared the designee. Delegates and alternates were then nominated and elected by the same steamroller methods to the State convention to nominate a judge for the State Court of Appeals. An effort was then made to get Mr. Earles to make the designation unanimous, but in a feeling, tense speech he stated that Mr. Mitchell was not the choice of the colored people, as the vote had demonstrated, and he would make no such fake and unworthy motion. The overwhelming majority of the colored delegates then slowly and sadly wended their way down the hill from the blackest political spectacle in their lives.

Supreme Court Justice Directs Election Board to Accept Alderman's Petition

Chicago 8/27/21

New York, Aug. 26.—The name of Alderman George W. Harris will appear on the ballot in the Republican primaries, notwithstanding the refusal of the board of elections to accept his petition on the ground that it was filed too late.

Justice McAvoy, in the Supreme Court, part 1, Monday, after listening to the case, directed the board to accept Harris' petition. The alderman will therefore be a contender for the Republican aldermanic nomination in the 26th aldermanic district, the designation for which he was denied by the Manhattan Republican Club. Opposed to Harris will be the regular candidate selected by the white leaders, Charles B. Mitchell.

Alderman Harris' efforts at City Hall have been in the interest of the Race. Mitchell is not known by the rank and file, especially among the young element. For this reason the editor has a good chance of winning the nomination.

Other Petitions Accepted

Other petitions accepted by the election board were those of Isaac B. Allen, who is opposing Alderman Charles H. Roberts for the Republican aldermanic nomination in the old 27th aldermanic district; Augustus Duncan, who is running against Miss Margaret Smith for the Republican assembly nomination in the 19th assembly district, and Robert L. Waring, who wants to be the assembly candidate from the 21st assembly district.

Just how much Allen's candidacy is bothering Alderman Roberts may be seen in the fact that the alderman is away on his vacation, enjoying the country breezes and fishing. Roberts will beat Allen by an overwhelming majority. Had someone of real strength been chosen, who could rally around him the element of voters who no longer will be fooled by "Race" issues or candidates in the 19th assembly district, it is possible that the assembly designation might have been wrested from Miss Smith, the present Albany representative. As it is, the candidate opposing her is almost certain to be beaten as badly as Allen will.

As opposed to the white candidate for assemblyman in the 21st assembly district, Robert L. Waring represents again a weak candidate, and he, too, is destined to be badly beaten.

In the meantime Counselor John William Smith, the unopposed Democratic candidate for alderman in the 26th district, goes calmly on making his fight for election. He is gaining friends and has an excellent chance to win the election.

PETITIONS FOR HARRIS NOT FILED IN TIME

New York Age 8/28/21

Information received on Wednesday, August 17th, was to the effect that the nomination petitions of Alderman George W. Harris, which would place his name on the ballots for renomination in the primaries to be held Tuesday, September 13th, were not filed within the legal time limit, and, as a consequence he will not be able to run as an independent candidate for the Republican nomination for the Board of Aldermen of New York City from the 26th district.

Political – 1921.

Office Holding

New York

ALDERMANIC CONTEST IS NOT SETTLED YET

The New York Age 12/10/21

The Board of Aldermen will begin on December 19th the counting of void, blank and protested ballots in the alderManic contest in the 21st A. D., between John William Smith and George W. Harris. Until the count is completed the certificates of election will not be awarded to either contestant.

Associated Negro Press Representative Gives Results of Investigation of Campaign in Which Negro Vote Caused the Election of a Democratic Ticket.

Dallas Sen. Express 12/17/21

(By A. N. P.)

New York, N. Y., Dec. 15.—It would be unfair to the American people to let the results of the recent city election in New York pass on without a careful study of "cause and effect." A special representative of the Associated Negro Press was in New York for two weeks during the closing days of the campaign. The people throughout the nation will be interested in some facts learned during that time.

There were two outstanding facts; Tammany Democracy was determined to re-elect Mayor Hylan, and opposing interests were for Curran, fusionist Republican. Tammany was organized and functioned; the Curranites were semi-organized and failed.

How did Tammany do it? By playing the game according to Hoyle. Why did the fusionites fail? Because they had pitted a "scrub" team against seasoned progessionals who held before their eyes just one motto: "Victory." Tammany did not start during the fall to play the game. They started years back, and hence placed before the people a record of genuine results, not a romance of sweet sounding theories and promises. That new mind of the Negro, got the idea, saw the point and voted for Hylan and Tammany.

An Arrary of "Ten Sttrikes."

Say what you will about it all being politics, it was, indeed, and it got what the people desire, and had not had from the Republicans before results. Whether Republican or Democrat, Socialist or Liberty, think the average citizen of thesed days, if there are no results, what does it matter? By the same token, he reasons, if reults are obtained, what more can be asked? The question was answered by the Negroes of Harlem about eight to one for results. Wise Tammany regardless of motive, played for the game, and won.

The following are the expressions used by Tammany Democrate in New York City, displayed on a float, electric lighted, that was drawn through the streets for several days and nights, prior to the election November 1, 1921.

Tammany Hall treats you as an equal; Republicans treat you as inferior. WHY? BECAUSE THEY THINK YOU ARE POLITICAL CHATEL.

President Harding and the "Lily White" Republicans are trying to kick the Negro out of the party. Tammany Hall Democracy is not Southern Democracy nor "Lily White." Republicanism

Tammany Hall gave us the CIVIL RIGHTS act and the FIFTEEN REGIMENT. And Tammany Hall has appropriated funds for putting up bath houses and the Fifteenth Regiment Armory.

The hour of the Negroes' political freedom has struck.

The Negro of Harlem has been in the habit of giving his vote to the Republican party and getting his jobs from Tammany hall.

Divide your votes other races do, and earn the respect and recognition that other races do—vote the Tammany Hall ticket and repudiate the "Lily White" policies of the Republican party at Washington.

Other Efforts of Drive.

Besides the above, which unbiased practical politicians have informed the A. N. P., are real bell ringers in the political game, Tammany has old Harlem organized from "cellar to garret" and out on the lightning rods. There was not a block in Harlem where there was not some kind of Hylan club, real, fancied, paper or otherwise. There were these: "Harlem Democratic club." Foreign born on Democratic club." Foreign born Citizens Hylan Club" taking in for the most part naturalized West Indies people. "Hylan Republican party; "Hylan Republican Democratic Club;" "Colored Women's Hylan Club;" "Colored Children's Hylan Club;" in appreciation of opening playgrounds in the cross streets; and the "First Voters' Hylan Club."

The majority of these places had headquarters, well furnished, plenty of literature, nightly meetings and convincing speakers. The Hylan street speakers went about on electrically illuminated, beautifully decorated trucks, that for spectacular impressiveness would make the glitter and gold of a Barnum and Bailey show wagon look like an ox cart.

On the day of the election, there were workers everywhere, of course, but Tammany had workers everywhere for weeks before the day of election. That Grand CLIMAX" came on the Sunday before the election. Announcement had been made on the front page of all the Harlem papers that on Sunday, November 6, there would be ground breaking at the site of the new 15th Regiment Armory, that there would be a mammoth military and civic parade through the principle streets and Lenox avenue, and that Mayor Hylan would be present and view the parade, lift the first spade of dirt, and deliver an address."

The program was carried out according to announcement and schedule. This was the very last Sunday before election, mark, and in the afternoon. Mayor Hylan, as some mayors might have done, did not send a substitute, nor did he make a fleeing appearance and "duck." When Lenox avenue was filled with its teeming thousands, Mayor Hylan drove into view in a big limousine, driven by his regular Colored chauffeur. The Mayor was silk hatted, dignified and happy. He drove through the avenue, under police escort, to the head of the procession; lead the way to the reviewing stand, watched the parade, went over to the formal ceremonies, delivered an address, remaining amidst the thousands for practically three hours, in an atmosphere chilled with Winter blasts but warmed with enthusiasm. Was that good politics?

Tammany played the game and won. Colored Tammany leaders have told the A. N. P. representative that they intend to use the same methods in 1922. Will they meet sterner resistence? The Tmamany method and system is being studied by Democrats in all of the northern states where there are large numbers of Negro voters. Are the Republicans going to meet the issue or lose by default?

HARLEM OFFICIAL SWORN IN BY SUPREME COURT JUSTICE GUY AND BALLOT INSPECTION FIZZLES

Harlem Official Will Be Assigned to Welfare, Salaries and Markets Committees for Next Term—Final Figures Show Big Increase for Harris

New York News 12/24/21

Alderman George W. Harris, contrary to all the misleading propaganda and foolish wagers recently made, was sworn in as alderman-elect of the Twenty-first Aldermanic District by Supreme Court Justice Guy in his chambers on Tuesday at 1 P. M. In the presence of a few friends including Merrill Roberts, Isaac B. Allen, and James J. Ferribel, the oath on the presentation of the certificate of election which was receivd Monday, the venerable Justice signed the oath and congratulated the Alderman.

This ended for all practicable purposes the most strenous election that was ever waged in Harlem. Ever since election day the papers of the city and most notably some colored publications, have kept the public confused with conflicting and false statements. First the vote that Alderman Harris polled was credited to candidate Smith. Ten days elapsed before this error was corected. Then the rumors persisted that Harris was to be ocunted out in the Aldermanic canvass. When this canvass was completed several weeks ago, it was prophesized that the alderman was to be given his quietus at the ballot inspection. All the while wagers were being made by the wise ones that he would never get the certificate of election nor be sworn in.

Ballot Inspection Increases Majority

Against the better judgment of his sincere friends the Mr. Smith appealed to the courts for permission to inspect the ballots preliminary to asking for a recount. This began on Monday in the Board of Election and was finished Tuesday afternoon, showing an actual net increase of more than half a hundred votes, giving Harris a final majority of about one hundred and fiftq votes.

Some interesting and startling increases, were shown in certain Harlem districts which will be examined more closely when time permits.

To Be on Important Committees

At a meeting of the twleve Republican members of the New Board of Alderman which takes office on January 1, in the City Hall, on Tuesday, assignments were made to the various committees. Aldreman Harris was assigned to the Public Welfare Committee, the Committee of Salaries and Offices and the Markets Committee.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Political — 1921.

Office Holding

New Jersey.

NEGRO REPRESENTATIVE PRESSES CIVIL RIGHTS BILL FOR NEW JERSEY.

Times Plaindealer 2/25/21

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 24.—Representative W. G. Alexander of East Orange, who has introduced a strong Civil Rights bill before the legislature, is having the same bitterly opposed by the white hotel owners and managers of the state.

The bill, as presented, prevents discrimination in hotels, restaurants and other public places in the state of New Jersey. It has the backing of all the colored people of the state, and a large number of broad minded whites, and with the proper public sentiment, has a chance to be passed. It is somewhat similar to bills passed in New York and Illinois, and to the one that was up before the Ohio legislature last term, and which will be re-introduced by Representative Henry Davis again.

The hotel managers of Atlantic City, where thousands of the leading colored people of the nation go every year, amply able to enjoy the best accommodations, are most bitterly opposed to the passage.

N. J. ASSEMBLY PASSES CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

New York Age 3/5/21

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

Trenton, N. J.—The civil rights' bill introduced into the State Legislature by Assemblyman Walter G Alexander of Essex county, was passed by the Assembly on Tuesday, March 1st.

Dr. Alexander, who is the first and only Negro Assemblyman ever elected in New Jersey, modeled his bill after the famous Levy civil rights' bill now in force in New York State.

Hotel Owners Oppose Bill

East Tennessee News 3/10/21

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 28.—Representative W. G. Alexander, of East Orange, who has introduced a strong civil rights bill before the legislature, is having the same bitterly opposed by the white hotel owners and managers of the state.

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NEGRO IN CHAIR AS SPEAKER OF N. JERSEY ASSEMBLY

St Louis Argus 4/1/21

Dr. W. G. Anderson Of Newark Appointed To Take Place Of Speaker Hobart During Absence. Is Given Vote Of Respect.

TRENTON, N. J., March 30.—For the first time in the history of New Jersey a Negro today occupied the chair of speaker of the House of Assembly. The honor was accorded to Assemblyman Walter G. Alexander of Newark, member of the Essex delegation, by Speaker George S. Hobart. The latter was called to attend a National Guard investigation and appointed the Negro Assemblyman in his place.

Dr. Alexander is a practicing physician. A resolution expressing the respect of the House of Assembly on his ability as a legislator, offered by Warren Patten Conn, a minister and a fellow Assemblyman from Essex County, was adopted unanimously.

Dr. Alexander is the first of his race to be elected to the New Jersey Legislature.

NEWARK N J EVE NEWS
APRIL 6, 1921

Pioneers in Assembly What They Have Done

Two women and a negro, representatives, respectively, of a new sex and a new race in the New Jersey Legislature, will finish their terms as members of the House with the close this week of the 1921 session. Regardless of what the future may hold, the three will take places in the history of the state as marking two epochs. First, the service of the women is concrete recognition of the removal of sex restrictions by the Nineteenth Amendment, and, secondly, the acceptance of the negro as a legislator is further application of the Fourteenth Amendment, which was intended to give his race increased opportunities.

Frankly, the three, all members of the Essex County delegation, were curiosities in the early days of the session. Visitors to the House galleries pointed them out and even greater interest in them was shown by their fellow-members on the floor. Quickly, however, they stepped from the role of exhibits and took their places as cogs in the legislative machinery. Naturally, then, as the signal is given to let fall the final curtain on the year's session, there arises the question: How have they met their duties and responsibilities?

Possibly no more accurate illustration of a legislator's usefulness can be obtained than by scrutiny of the things in which he is interested and for which he stands as suggested enactments. His votes upon the floor are important. They help to frame his state's policies, but it is not a secret that often they are due to log-rolling, which has always been practiced and, probably, always will be. It is for this reason that a review of the bills offered by these Essex representatives, who are pioneers, is essential.

Briefly, these are the purposes of measures introduced by Mrs. Margaret B. Laird: Repeal of the 3.50 beer act passed by the 1920 Legislature, regulating the hours of employment of females in manufacturing establishments and laundries, granting women equal rights with men in holding public offices, increasing the allowance for tubercular patients and their dependents, providing for payment by women of poll tax, giving persons employed in county probation offices the title of probation officers, providing for police courts for women in first-class cities, fixing a standard weight for bread, and a resolution providing for the appointment of a commission to consider a revision of state laws removing disabilities or disadvantages for women growing out of sex distinctions.

Mrs. Jennie C. Van Ness sponsored six bills, which may be summarized as follows: Regulating the hours of employment of females, giving mothers equal rights with fathers in the custody of minor children, making possible the appointment of women as overseers of the poor, providing enforcement of prohibition, granting school pupils the right to use state armories, and a second measure affecting the custody of children while divorce actions are pending.

Four bills were offered by Dr. Walter G. Alexander. They make it illegal to restrict the employment of apprentices in any trade, increase the scope of the civil rights act, provide a fee for the issuance of waivers under the inheritance tax act, and amend the fraternal organization law in an effort to prohibit the founding in New Jersey of a branch of the Ku Klux Klan.

This summary of bills shows that five of the nine presented by Mrs. Laird were primarily intended for the benefit of women; that four, and possibly five, of the six Mrs. Van Ness introduced could be construed as of chief interest to the members of her sex, while two of the four measures Dr. Alexander offered were designed to be beneficial to negroes. This interest in sex and race was to be expected, and it is no more unusual than the activities of legislators in behalf of their home municipalities or counties. If, in addition to their special interests, lawmakers maintain a broad outlook upon general legislation, they prove a desire to truly represent.

All three of the members gave early evidence of a realization of the importance and the dignity of the positions to which they had been elected. They have been conscientious in their application to the work, and, inexperienced as they are, the women have stood out above a majority of the male members of the House. They insisted from the very beginning that they expected no special consideration because of their sex; that they were willing and prepared to give and take. A fair estimate of their activities shows that they have proved excellent examples of what may be expected if the women, just trying their wings as voters, continue to show discrimination in sending to the Legislature their sisters to represent their thoughts and desires.

COLORED FOLKS WILL SUPPORT DR. CANNON

HOBOKEN N J OBSERVER
AUGUST 16, 1921

Several colored organizations met in Arcanum Hall last night to ratify the assembly candidacy of George E. Cannon, M. D., of Pacific avenue, Jersey City. The latter also present at the meeting, received the pledge of unanimous support from those assembled for the meeting. The meeting under the auspices of the Citizens' League of Hudson County, was attended by representatives of the Citizens' League of Bayonne, with V. H. Mulford, president; the Young Men's Progressive League of lower Jersey City, with Rev. J. H. Hartley, president.

Plans were made at the ratification meeting to conduct a series of meetings in halls and outdoors preceding the primaries, under the auspices of the Executive Board of the joint associations with Dr. J. Warren Hooper chairman of the joint meeting as master of ceremonies.

Prominent Republicans in the colored race were at the meeting. Listed amongst the speakers were: Assemblyman Thomas Loughran, Sr. Rev. J. M. Hoggard, C. Bion Jones, Robert E. T. Walker, Mrs. Ida E. Brown, Walter L. Carter, Mrs. J. T. Brown and the assembly candidate himself, Dr George E. Cannon.

The theme of all the addresses delivered at the meeting commended the Republican party for its interest on behalf of the colored race and for its stand in placing one of their race on its ticket for the fall campaign. Letters of commendation were read from prominent whites in the Republican ranks amongst which were numbered Mrs. Charles T. Eaton, member of the Woman's State Committee and Prosecutor Pierre Garven.

The Board of Education at Camden, N.J., has a Negro member in person of Dr. Clement T. Branch. Dr. Branch served as a commissioner from the State of New Jersey for the Emancipation Proclamation Celebration, and was a delegate to the National Progressive Convention in 1912; he is chairman of the Hunton Branch of the Y.M.C.A. in Camden.

Dr. Branch was born in Farmville, Va., January 21 1863. He studied at Shaw, Cornell and Howard Universities. He has been practicing medicine in New Jersey for 20 years.

------The Crisis, April 1921, p. 274.

WOMEN ENTER FIGHT TO RE-ELECT ASSEMBLYMAN

The Chicago Defender
10/22/21

East Orange, N. J., Oct. 21.—Opponents of Assemblyman Walter G. Alexander are beginning to realize that they have a fight on their hands to retard his return to the New Jersey legislature.

W. G. Alexander

The Colored Women's Republican Club, of which Mrs. Lottie Cooper is chairman, has taken up the assemblyman's cause, and recently held a mammoth meeting at Lincoln house, 12 Jones street.

At this meeting it was decided that the assemblyman's record in the last legislative body entitled him to the uttermost consideration from the voters. Several speakers referred to him as a new type of statesman.

He has the distinction of being the only man of our Race who has actually presided over a state legislative body.

NEGRO RE-ELECTED TO NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE

Freeman Indianapolis
11/19/21

Special to The Freeman

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 5.—Mrs. Jennie C. VanNess, Republican assemblywoman, author of the Stringent prohibition enforcement law bearing her name, was defeated for re-election.

The Democrats, making their campaign on an issue of repealing or modifying the VanNess act, gained fifteen seats in the State Assembly and one in the Senate. These gains, however, were far from sufficient to change the heavily Republican complexion of the two houses. The Republicans, standing for a strict law enforcement, have a working majority of twenty-eight in the lower house and eleven in the Senate.

Mrs. VanNess was the only one of twelve Republican candidates for the Assembbly to lose in the pivotal Essex county contests.

Two women were elected to the House. They are Mrs. Laird, of Essex, Republican, and Mrs. Catherine Brown, of Hudson, Democrat.

Dr. Walter G. Alexander, of Newark, Negro physician, the first colored member of the Legislature, was re-elected to the House.

ALEXANDER RETURNED TO JERSEY ASSEMBLY

New York Age
12/3/21

(Special to The New York Age.)

Orange, N. J.—Dr. Walter G. Alexander was reelected to the New Jersey Assembly from Essex county by handsome majority over his Democrat opponent.

This will be Dr. Alexander's second term, he having been elected in 19 as the first colored man ever holding a seat in the State Capitol as a member of the Assembly. He made splendid record for efficiency during the past year and was the author of the Alexander Civil Rights' Bill, which is framed to protect the race's civil and political rights.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

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Nebraska.

Office Holding

NEBRASKA CITY NEB. [illegible] 3
MAY 28. 1921

WHY can't they give a white man a job on this paving project instead of giving all the work to niggers?" plaintively asked a loafer who sat on the edge of the curb and spat tobacco juice at an ant-hill in the parking. The reason is, the foreman says, because the white men who have been approached either refuse to consider working with hot asphalt or, when tried out, last about a day. Roy Green, chemist who is watching the "mix" says he has neve seen a white paving gang on an [illegible] job that would stick it out. T[illegible] big Negro with the Union [illegible] does three men's work every day and nobody else seems able to keep up with him. Any white man who thinks he would like to han[illegible] a rake and tramp around all day in the "mix" which has a temperature of 350 degrees when it is delivered is welcome to try it out, the foreman declares.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Political — Office Holding

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National.

1921.

SOUTHERN INFLUENCES AT WORK.

Whenever the South fails to elect a man to the presidency, it sets about making as much of a Southerner as possible out of whoever is elected. The South worked on McKinley; it worked on Roosevelt, without quite so much effect; and it worked on Taft. It did not need to work on Wilson, and it is now at work on President-elect Harding. New York Age 1/22/21

The South has a way of getting things put through that compels admiration. The putting over of Southern propaganda is the religion of white men and women of the South. In fact, it is more than their religion, because they very often forget to practice religion, but they never fail to preach their Southern propaganda.

When the South lost the Civil War, it was despondent for a while; but very quickly rallied and made up its mind it would reconquer the country, not by arms, but by propaganda. It almost completely succeeded in doing this during the Wilson administration. If the Great War had not come along and forced something of a change in their methods, they would have had the job absolutely completed by this time.

Immediately after his election, Senator Harding spent a vacation in Texas; and now he is off for another rest in Florida, before taking up his duties as President. There is no doubt that while he was in Texas, the attempt was made to inject Southern ideas into him; and a fresh attempt will be made while he is in Florida. We hope that the President-elect will not prove susceptible to the infection.

However, a Washington dispatch of January 16th has a disturbing tone. It relates to a policy now being urged on Mr. Harding by a "strong element of the Republican National Committee." If Mr. Harding acts in accordance with this policy, he will refuse to appoint any colored man to office in any community in the South where such an appointment would be objectionable to any part of the white population.

The dispatch quotes one man, high in the Party councils, as laying his views before President-elect Harding, in the following words: "I would not have Mr. Harding appoint rampant Democrats to office; but I think the ideal plan would be to appoint young men of standing in the communities known to hold views, if possible, in sympathy with the National policies of the Republican Party.

"One thing I think imperative is that not a single Negro should be appointed to any office in the South, where the fact that he is a Negro would be irritating to any considerable element of the people there. I am a Northerner myself, and am not for the moment thinking of any other consideration than building up our Party to something real and vital in that section of the country. No President would think of appointing a man of his Party in a Northern or Western State, who he knew in advance would be distasteful to a large majority of the voters in that State or City.

"The thing to do is to show the South that no such humiliation as the dictation of the appointment of powerful officers in their States by the men who make a business of controlling their 'Black and Tan' delegations to the Republican National Conventions would be permitted by the Republican Party."

These words are supposed to express the sentiment of a leading Republican; but they are certainly in accord, not only with Southern sentiments, but with the same old Southern strategy which the South attempted to play on Roosevelt.

As soon as Republicans get in power nationally, certain Democrats from the South make it their business to show Republican leaders how easy it would be to break the Solid South, if certain policies were laid down and carried out. Anybody would think that the chief object in life of these particular Democrats was to see that the Solid South was broken, whereas anybody with a grain of common sense and practical experience knows that they have no such desire. What they really wish to do is to keep the Negro in the South out of any political recognition, and that is something which the Republican Party will have no difficulty in seeing through.

Constitution 1/23/21

HARDING TO THE SOUTH.

In a formal statement handed to The Constitution during his brief stop at the Terminal Station, on his way through Atlanta, President-elect Harding, en route to Florida, gave expression to certain sentiments that reveal a breadth of vision and of character that will be reassuring to this section.

They indicate a fervid desire on Mr. Harding's part to be the chief executive of the whole country, with an eye single to the prosperity, happiness and human welfare of every section.

He said very truthfully—

"There isn't the slightest excuse for a sectional line in America. We are one people, with one flag, and it is folly to allow long-time prejudices to stand in the way of the fullness of understanding and the utmost cordiality of relationship."

Certainly that sentiment is abundantly reciprocated by the vast majority of our southern people, and the south is willing and eager to meet him even more than half way on this proposition.

For fifty years so-called "sectionalism" has been vanishing; and the attitude of all the country should be such as to let history record that the world war—in which the sons of soldiers who wore the gray fought side by side with the sons of those who wore the blue—saw the last of it'

Emphasizing to even a greater extent his friendly attitude toward the south, Mr. Harding went on to say that—

"I am sure the incoming administration wishes to see, figuratively speaking, every southern port whitened by the sails of commerce and know that our carriers are taking messengers of good-will and amity along with our cargoes to all the marts of the earth.

"I should like the people of the south to believe the incoming administration is highly sympathetic with all its aspirations. I should like your people to believe that as chief executive I want to be understood as I, myself, wish to understand the people of the southland. In understanding is the avenue to complete accord and concord. Therein we shall find the way to that higher achievement which shall be the fulfillment of our highest aspirations."

Such spirit as this will develop the loftiest and best that is in American citizenship; and, even though he is affiliated with a political party that is in the minority in the south, Mr. Harding is entitled to the fullest and heartiest co-operation of all right-thinking southern citizens in putting into effect the broad American principles outlined in his statement to The Constitution.

AN UNFULFILLED PROPHECY

Boston Guardian 3/12/21

This, Mr. Chairman, is perhaps the Negroes' temporary farewell to the American Congress; but let me say Phoenix-like he will rise up some day and come again. These parting words in behalf of an outraged, broken-hearted, bruised and bleeding, but God-fearing people, faithful, industrious and loyal people, full of potential force. The only apology that I have to make for the earnestness with which I have spoken is that I am pleading for the life, liberty, future happiness and manhood suffrage for one-eighth of the entire population of the U. S."—(Speech in Congress, Jan. 29, 1901.)

Twenty years have passed since our last representative in Congress, the late George White, from North Carolina, uttered the race's valedictory to the American Congress. The above excerpt, which is the peroration of his speech contains a prophecy which has not come to pass. How much longer will the race suffer this prophecy to be unfulfilled? Every other racial group is striving vigorously to have one of its number as a member of all legislative bodies to look after matters likely to effect them.

Other similiarly oppressed races are urging their leaders to prepare themselves to take part in what Lowell calls the "city, state and national housekeeping" in order that they may have friends at court in times of need. Pitiable beyond the power of language to describe is to see Americans of Color bending all of their energies in some compromise measures which have for their object screening the race off from the rest of humanity and to give some recent college graduate or some misfit in the professional world a job to earn a livelihood. Only the other day a manly clergyman of the race in the presence of a philanthrophist who is interested in one of these compromising schemes, denounced in unmeasured terms the scheme and when he had finished, this philanthropist not only agreed with all that he had said but gave him a substantial check to help him to fight for equal rights for the race. Americans of color it pays eventually to be manly. Do not let these miserable makeshifts the production of some intellectual parasite who is ready to coin the race's blood into drams, blind you as to the real issues. Remember that there is no dust so blinding as gold dust. From the tomb ex-Congressman White's voice is pleading trumpet tongue to us to fulfill his prophetic utterances. Away with all of these damnable devices which have for their object luring the race away from the main issue, Manhood rights. The fight is on with redoubled vigor. Give no time, thought or money to any scheme, device or measure by whomsoever it is presented, if it is not for the supreme object, Manhood Rights, by and through which we will be able to make this prophecy come true and black Congressmen will once again be seen at the Capitol.

Negro Politician Favored by Senate for Office

N Y C TELEGRAM NOVEMBER 10 1921

WASHINGTON, Thursday.—The Judiciary Committee of the Senate voted 6 to 2, to report favorably for confirmation the nomination of Henry Lincoln Johnson, the Georgian negro politician, to be recorder for deeds for the District of Columbia. The vote was on strict party lines, the two Senators voting against confirmation being Glass, of Virginia, and Sheppard, of Texas, who, it is announced, will file a separate report urging that the nomination be not confirmed.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

NEGRO TO CONTROL STATE PATRONAGE

Henry Lincoln Johnson, Negro National Republican Committeeman, Tells Hollomon He Will Have Much Influence With Harding.

Constitution 1/14/21

BY JAMES A. HOLLOMON.

Washington, January 18.—Henry Lincoln Johnson, negro member from Georgia of the national republican committee, says he will largely control the Georgia patronage under the Harding administration. That statement is perhaps authentic and is substantiated from sources that are directly linked with the chief heads of the incoming political regime. Johnson is now in Washington in conference with the republican leaders who are to figure chiefly in the reorganization of the government's appointive personnel after March 4.

an exclusive statement as to Georgia offices made to me today by Johnson, the negro leader declared that President Harding would quickly rescind the Wilson civil service order covering all presidential postoffices, but that a great number of the smaller appointment offices in Georgia would continue to be administered by democrats.

Minor Places for Negroes.

Johnson declared that he would ask that competent negro men and women be employed as clerks, messengers and so on in the larger cities, such as collectors of internal revenue, the first class postoffices and other of the major commissioned places; but that in all cases it would be the policy of the administration to appoint only whites as the ranking commissioned officials.

"As to that wing of the party in Georgia that made the unsuccessful fight before the national committee at the Chicago convention, it will have no voice whatever, either in the dictation or participation in federal patronage under President Harding," continued the negro leader.

Moves to Washington.

Henry Lincoln Johnson, who is perhaps the most famous negro today in America, has moved his family to the capital. He will make Washington his headquarters for the next four years. He may be register of deeds for the district, registrar of the treasurer or minister to Hayti, any one of which positions is open to him. However, Johnson declared to me:

"I do not know that I shall accept a government position. I may practice law here, with offices in Atlanta also, and interest myself in some propesed legislation in which I am vitally concerned. I am particularly anxious to see the sixty-seventh congress pass an anti-lynch law. Such a bill will pass, I am assured."

It is plainly evident that from a mercenary viewpoint wholly, Johnson, with the ear of the administration and of republican leaders, could make infinitely more money as a political lawyer in Washington during the Harding administration than as an official, and this is probably the viewpoint that has the Atlanta negro swinging on the fence at the present time.

SENATORS REJECT TAFT'S ADVICE ON PATRONAGE

1/14/21 Afro-American

Ex-President's Advice To Harding Not To Appoint Southern Colored Men To Office Condemned

RELINGHUYSEN TART

New Jersey Senator Does Not Think Taft Speaks His Own Mind

Colored Syndicate Press Bureau

Washington, D. C., Jan. 13.—(Special). Interviews with a number of Senators and Congressmen here as to what they think of ex-President Taft's advice to President-elect Harding, not to appoint Southern colored men to office, indicates that few of them agree with him.

Mr. Taft, said this week in an article widely printed, that Harding should appoint white Republicans of the South to office only, and should give Southern colored Republicans jobs in Washington or not at all. The Republican party in the South, he added, should be lily white.

Senator Penrose, Representative of Pennsylvania, when interviewed, declared, "I do not see where the remedy of the article by Mr. Taft will close the gulf which is the cause of the misunderstanding of the races."

Senator Calder, of New York, "Any policy that would discriminate against the colored citizens of the South, would be wrong."

Senator LaFolette, of Wisconsin, "That may be Mr. Taft's remedy, but it is not mine."

Senator Wardsworth, of New York, "The colored citizens, regardless of party, must have a square deal."

Senator Curtis of Kansas, "I believe in human rights. From what I can discern, the article does not meet the issue squarely."

Senator Relinghuysen of New Jersey, "I do not think that the policy advocated in the article are the personal views of Mr. Taft."

Rep. McFadden of Pennsylvania, "The colored citizens of the South should be treated as the rest of the people under the constitution."

Rep. Edmonds, of Pennsylvania, "I do not see how the policy advocated in the article will help the party. We may dent the solid South. but we will never break it."

Rep. McLeod of Michigan, "If the policy hereby was applied, I think it would have a tendency to strangle ambition and to create a greater discontent than now exists. I believe we must give the colored people regardless of geographic location, every opportunity to progress, and we cannot do that by discouraging them, because some people in the South object on the account of color."

Rep. Hamilton Fish of New York, "To my way of thinking, the article is all wrong. It is most unfair. I was an officer of the Fifteenth Regiment which covered itself with honor and I know that the majority of those men were from the South.

"Quite a number of them went back to the state of their birth to live, and through constant contact with these men under every conceivable hardship, I feel that they are capable of holding any position that would be tendered to them.

"You can quote me, I am with the colored people, every inch of the route."

TAFT'S NEGRO VIEW BRINGS A PROTEST

Inter-Racial Committee to Reply to Recent Utterances of the Ex-President—Favor White Leadership—Would Deal With Rights of Men and Women "on Higher Plane Than Expediency"

2/7 4-21 Christian Recorder

Steps were taken by the inter-racial committee of Philadelphia at its monthly meeting at the Young Friends' Association to formulate a reply to ex-President Taft's recent utterances in the Public Ledger on "The Negro in Politics," in which they say he apparently adopted the view of twhite Republican party leaders in the South that party expediency must still deny the recognition of constitutional rights to colored Republicans there, and that the Negroes would better content themselves with continued disfranchisement so that they might reap more school money and suffer less lynching.

A subcommittee, consisting of Mrs. William I. Hull, of Swarthmore, and Prof. Leslie Pinckney Hill, of the Cheyney Training School, was entrusted with the preparation of the views of the inter-racial committee, favoring a white leadership dealing with the right of educated men and women on a higher plane than party expediency. It is planned to send copies of the committee's reply to Mr. Taft, President-elect Harding and to the members of Congress.

Another subcommittee, including Esther Morton Smith, of the Arch St. Friends; the Rev. Richard W. Hogue and Prof. Raymond T. Bye, of the University of Pennsylvania, reported progress in their plan to obtain the co-operation of the nawspapers in the effort to relieve the tension of present inter-racial relations. Bishop Levi J. Coppin and Dr. Jesse H. Holmes were present and took part in the deliberations of the committee.

N Y C WORLD
APRIL 4, 1921

NEGROES SEE HAYS FOE OF THEIR RACE

Charge Postmaster General Is Trying to Exclude Them From the Political Arena.

TREASURY APPOINTMENT INCREASES THEIR ANGER.

Aroused by Move to Bar Colored Man From Post in Register's Office.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Negro leaders are much exercised over the alleged efforts of Republican leaders to eliminate them from politics. They charge that Postmaster General Hays, Representative C. B. Slemp of Virginia and others would bar them from national conventions by cutting down the representation from the black districts of the South.

Ever since the inauguration trouble has been brewing and the protest of a majority of the workers in the office of the Register of the Treasury against the plan to put a colored man at the head of their division brought the matter to a head. Secretary Mellon and President Harding must straighten out the problem forced on them by the 508 young women who threaten to strike if a negro is named as their superior officer.

The editor of the Washington Colored American, published here, is demanding "the rewards of merit, a fair chance, the square deal and full American citizenship." He urges his friends to go to it and get their rights.

"We kept in power the political plans of the Republican Party for twenty-five years," said he. "We bought land, cultivated it and our children entered the professions, increased from four to fifteen millions of loyal people infiltrated with our blood and consecrated to American ideals and patriotism.

"Then came the world upheaval and 400,000 negro soldiers from the remotest cabins of the black belt and the largest Eastern universities tunefully went forth to die, if need be, in defense of right, truth, justice and honor."

Negro leaders assert that the movement to bar a negro from the office of the Register is backed by politicians.

"We are so used to this kind of propaganda," their spokesmen say, "that we do not feel any surprise when we hear of it, but there is always a chance that some new administrator may be unaware of the methods so commonly adopted by these people, hence we must be eternally vigilant."

In his speech of acceptance President Harding said:

"I believe the negro citizens of America should be granted all their rights, that they have earned their full measure of citizenship bestowed, that their sacrifices in blood on the battlefields of the Republic have entitled them to all freedom of opportunity, all of sympathy and aid that the American spirit of fairness and justice demands."

Negroes interested in the present fight are prepared to remind the President of this declaration.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
FEL 14

Political - 1921.

Office Holding

POLITICAL POT BEGINS TO RATTLE, SHAKE AND ROLL

Washington Eagle 9/3/21

Emmett J. Scott, secretary-treasurer of Howard University, who has broken into the limelight anent the confirmation of Hon. Henry Lincoln Johnson as recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia, is out with a thousand word denial that he opposed the confirmation of Mr. Johnson. It is well known that certain white Georgia interests have held up the confirmation of the race leader, but, so far, Emmett Scott has been the only colored man implicated.

The denial, couched in vociferous language, gives an interesting sideline on the political activity of the secretary-treasurer. He says:

"Neither directly nor indirectly have I sought to delay Mr. Johnson's confirmation. At the direct request of Mr. Johnson himself, through a mutual friend, the Hon. William L. Houston of the board of education of the District of Columbia, I have sought to aid his cause. Mr. Johnson knows the name of the senator whom I interview in his interest."

However, before coming to conclusion, the writer says: "I resent the further use of my name as one engaged in the kind of log-rolling to which you refer. It is a matter of common knowledge that the charges which have been brought against Mr. Johnson did not emanate from me, but from Mr. Johnson's own State of Georgia.

"No United States Senator has indicated to Mr. Johnson, or anybody else that I have filed charges against him, and I challenge you to produce the slightest evidence that I have, even in an indirect way, sought to delay or prevent his confirmation."

The Scott release reached The Eagle office August 29, and has the appearance of a circularized denial, rather than a rejoinder to the article which appeared in the last week's issue of this publication which has drawn so much blood. Mr. Scott far overshoots the mark when he says:

"The fact that you assume to stand for this story offers me the opportunity to brand it as a brazen falsehood, the figment of a tortured imagination, a malicious fabrication without shadow or substance of fact in so far as reference to me. You could have secured the above facts before publishing the tissue of misstatements, misrepresentations, and so on, to call them by no harsher name."

In such statement, which can have no political effect, as the writer claims to be limited in his activities to the "educational field," Mr. Scott undoubtedly provokes a controversy with The Washington Eagle. This newspaper does not desire the controversy, and will enter into the same with great reluctance, for the sake of the institution with which the politico-secretary is connected.

One thing is certain. On perfectly good newspaper grounds The Eagle published the statement that Emmett Scott joined the group aiming to defeat confirmation of Henry Lincoln Johnson as recorder of deeds. Scott makes a flat denial, which ought to relieve matters. Further use of balderdash and bombast by Hon. Emmett J. Scott, A. M., LL. D., of Waco, Texas, will be calculated to put all cards on the table.

RACE PREJUDICE HOLDS UP 'LINK' JOHNSON'S NAME

New York News 9/3/21

Emmett Scott Denies Charge In Washington Eagle That He Causes Delay of Confirmation of Great Georgian

To the Editor of the Washington (D. C.) Eagle:

Your issue of August 27th, carries on its front page a sensational article in which reference is made to me which calls for reply. You have summarized the weird rumor which was released during my absence from the city attending the National Negro Business League session at Atlanta, charging in effect that in some way I (and friends of mine) have sought to prevent the confirmation of the Hon. Henry Lincoln Johnson as Recorder of Deeds, the position to he was nominated by President Harding some weeks ago.

The fact that you assume to stand for this story offers me the opportunity to brand it as a brazen falsehood—the figment of a tortured imagination, a malicious fabrication without shadow or substance of fact in so far as reference to me is made. Neither directly or indirectly have I sought to delay Mr. Johnson's confirmation. On the contrary, at the direct request and behest of Mr. Johnson himself through a mutual friend, the Hon. William L. Houston, of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia, I have sought to aid his cause. Curiously enough (and yet perversely enough!) the only time I have discussed with any United States Senator the matter of Mr. Johnson's confirmation was at his own request, and in his interest, and that effort is now charged against me instead of being credited in my favor. Mr. Johnson has feared that certain influences (not counting the expected opposition of Southern Senators) would be exerted against his confirmation, and it was to lessen such hostility (if such there should be) that led to my being requested to aid his cause. Mr. Johnson (and his friends) knows the name of the Senator whom I interviewed in his interest. The above are the facts, incontrovertible and acknowledged by Mr. Johnson's closest friend and adviser. As to whether Mr. Johnson and I have been "bed fellows" in the past or as to whether we shall be "bed fellows" in the future, is beside the mark and has nothing to do with the present case. In the matter of his confirmation it has been clearly apparent for some weeks that the opposition is, in the main, based upon his race and color rather than upon other grounds. An upstanding, self respecting black man could not under these circumstances fail to favor his confirmation and it was because I so earnestly believe this that I, in common with many friends, have been willing to render any aid within my power.

Let me disabuse your mind of any thought that there can be "jealousy" as between Mr. Johnson and myself. I am not a candidate for any political office and therefore it is impossible for me to be jealous of him or any man who is being considered for political place. My interest in matters political is related only to the larger interests of the race and not to individuals, except as they typify standards and types. I shall continue to confine my activities to the educational field. I shall, nevertheless, hold myself in readiness to challenge the truthfuness of any and all fabrications such as you so sensationally set forth in your issue of August 27th. You could have without traveling any further than your telephone secured the above facts before publishing the tissue of misstatements, misrepresentations, etc., to call them by no harsher name, which appeared in your last issue.

I resent the further use of my name as one engaged in the kind of log rolling to which you refer. You know and I know, and Mr. Johnson knows—it is a matter of common knowledge, that the charges that have been brought against him did not emanate from me but from Mr. Johnson's own state of Georgia. I am informed by Mr. Houston that he was told by Mr. Johnson that the charges were rehashes of incidents of twenty and twenty-five years ago. I could have no knowledge of them and therefore could not be responsible for charges of the character which have been filed against him.

No United States Senator has indicated to Mr. Johnson, or anybody else that I have filed charges against him, and I challenge you to produce the slightest evidence that I have, even in an indirect way, sought to delay or prevent his confirmation. I know of no greater service in which a newspaper can be engaged than dealing fairly with its readers and with men in public or semi-public life. You have most grieviously misrepresented me in your last issue and I request that the harm you have done be immediately undone. You call your newspaper, "the unbridled servant of the people." Make it as truthful as you say it is "unbridled." I hope the story I have heard that this misrepresentation of myself and friends was concocted to overcome the esentment of the colored people in connection with the Frank Linney case is not true. If true, it is mendacity run riot.

A certain persistent and insistent malignity has characterized the manner in which I have been misrepresented and pursued by Mr. Johnson or those representing him) during and since the (last) Chicago Convention. The time has come for malignity and mendacity to cease.

EMMETT SCOTT.

Washington, D C.
August 29, 1921.

DOCTOR SCOTT CALLS HIS ACCUSERS INTO COURT.

Atlanta Constitution 9/8/21

A few days ago the Washington Eagle, the Pittsburgh Courier and several other newspapers published to the four winds of the earth that Doctor Emmett J. Scott, Secretary-Treasurer of Howard University, one of the most prominent race leaders in the country had joined a few sore-heads in Colonel Johnson's home state in opposing his confirmation for Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia. As soon as the falsehood was called to the attention of the Doctor, he promptly addressed a communication to the Washington Eagle, a copy of which we publish on another page of this issue, denying the truthfulness of the report and seating up as his defense, that instead of opposing the confirmation of Col. Johnson, that he had personally used his influence and that of his friends to bring about his confirmation; and that he had made a special personal effort to aid the Colonel in his confirmation by reason of the personal request of the good Colonel and his friends, and that Colonel Johnson and friends well knew that he was not guilty of the charge, and that instead of opposing him, he had done whatever he could by special request, and as a matter of duty to bring about the confirmation for the reason he regarded the fight not a personal one of Colonel Johnson's, but one against the race; and that in the defeat of Colonel Johnson, the race would be defeated; that he regarded it a larger question involved than the personal ambition of Colonel Johnson or the office which he sought.

The Independent was loath to believe that Dr. Scott was capable of committing a crime so vast against the race, and as soon as it came to our attention, we called the matter to the Doctor's attention, giving him our authority. And we are happy to say, those who informed us that the Doctor was guilty, retracted and said that they were speaking from hearsay and that they were without evidence to prove what they had circulated.

We have known the Doctor for a goodly number of years. We were very much associated with him and his work during the life of his personal friend and benefactor, Dr. Booker T. Washington, and knowing the man as we do, we could not for the life of us bring ourselves to believe that out of prejudice, or for any other reason, Doctor Scott would oppose the interest of Colonel Johnson.

In every cause that Colonel Johnson and his friends have had,

whether it was in society or outside, except in politics, Dr. Scott has worked along side by side and in harmoney with Colonel Johnson trying to promote his best interest; and the Independent does not believe that Colonel Johnson is a party in circulating false propaganda—that it is the work of some of his over zealous friends who hoped to gain a place in the Colonel's regard by reason of the influence that they had reason to believe he would exert with the Harding administration.

The Independent is in a position to know that the charges preferred against Colonel Johnson were not Doctor Scott's making or suggestion—that they emanated in Georgia among his old Negro hating enemies. It was they who placed the charges in the hands of Tom Watson, the inveterate Negro hater The Independent takes this opportunity to express its faith in the good Doctor's innocence and to ask the public to read the Doctor's open letter to the Washington Eagle in another column of this issue that published the libel against his good name.

NEGRO PAPERS GIVE INFORMATION

Savannah Tribune

Protest Against Program Of Surrender Inaugurated By Party

9/8/21

Washington, D. C., Sept. 7th (Associated Negro Press)—President Warren G. Harding, and the Chairman of the Republican Committee, Hon. John T. Adams, are getting some interesting reading these days. The colored newspapers of the United States are giving them some information that, by all right and proper, should carry for them the greatest significance.

From one end of the country to the other the newspapers have risen in mighty protest against the program of surrender recently inaugurated by the party of Abraham Lincoln, founded on human rights. There has never in the history of the nation been a more universal and uncompromising wall of dissatisfaction and disgust.

The significant part of the editorial expression with reference to the President and the Republican party is the fact that there is little or no vindictiveness but carry a spirit and tone of resolute determination that cannot be misunderstood. The central theme through all the mighty and convincing streams of logic pouring forth from the fertile pens of Negro editors is bound up in the one word of "Disappointment." The newspapers throughout the country, during the last election, were unanimous in the endorsement of Warren G. Harding for President. Editors known in the group to be radical in tendency, laid down their hammers and picked up a horn and tooted for the favorite son of Ohio.

They listened with great satisfaction to his fine words of justice and fair play in his address, and by news stories, display advertisements and editorials, as well as by word of mouth, urged the people to "vote the Republican ticket." Now, for the great new President, so early in the game, to step from the path of rectitude, and for the great Republican party to throw out sop to the "lily whites" has caused consternation that will not down .

The Republicans of Virginia have begun an independent movement, and call for it to become nationwide. The St. Louis Argus, one of the most influential newspapers of the race, editorially, call for the arrangement of a national conference on political conditions in either Chicago or Cincinnati, on Thanksgiving day, to work out a program of action. The Atlanta Independent, The St. Luke's Herald, the Richmond Planet, The Baltimore Afro-American, The Omaha Monitor, The Dallas Express, The Cleveland Call, in the President's own state of Ohio, the Pittsburg Courier, The East Tennessee News, The Chicago Defender, and numerous other papers have sounded the alarm pending political dangers.

The newspaper men, thru the Committee established in Atlanta, have begun a warfare of propaganda in earnest. They are sending out cards with the following inscription: "The Republican party is the ship, all else the sea."—Frederick Douglass. What's the matter with the ship' Let's find out." Then all persons are urged to send a contribution to James T. Peterson, 610 State St., Mobile, Ala., the treasurer, to buy, "Life Preservers at your own price," to save those who are aboard the ship. Those who buy are called "Life savers."

REV. ALLEYNE MAKING RACE FOR CITY COUNCIL

New York Age
9/3/21

Special to The New York Age.

New Rochelle, N. Y.—The Rev. C. C. Alleyne, pastor of the A. M. E. Zion Church, this city, has been designated by the regular Republican organization as the candidate for City Council from the Third Ward. A rousing meeting was held in his interest at League Hall 24 Brook street, under auspices of the Loyal Republican Club, a colored organization, with S. D. Walton presiding, at which time both Mr. Alleyne and Allen W. White, a white Republican and his running mate, were enthusiastically greeted by an overflowing audience.

John Hettinger, ward leader, spoke briefly, as did Mr. Whyte, who was introduced as "the white man who was not afraid to carry around a Negro's petition and ask other white people to sign it."

WATSON IS VICTOR IN FIGHT AGAINST NAMING OF NEGRO

The Atlanta Constitution
9/11/21

After Confirming Nomination of Georgia Negro to Recordership, Action Is Reversed.

FULTON RECORDS FILED AGAINST APPOINTMENT

Remarks of Negro Relating to Junior Senator Also Entered as Grounds for Rejection.

Thomson, Ga., September 10.—(Special.)—Senator Thomas E. Watson, who is spending a vacation at his home here during recess of congress, has received from Washington notice of the rejection by the senate committee of Henry Lincoln Johnson's nomination to recordership of deeds for the District of Columbia.

When Johnson's nomination was officially received by the senate, the junior senator from Georgia asked that it be delayed until he could procure transcripts of records of Fulton superior court showing Johnson's disqualification for any office of public trust.

Records Filed.

These records were received by Senator Watson and he filed them with the District committee before which the Johnson nomination was pending. He also filed with the committee an interview from Johnson published in a negro paper of Baltimore, in which the negro politician stated that he would prefer to live by himself "in hell than to live with Tom Watson in heaven."

In addition to these, the senator filed protests from white women who are employed by the office to which Johnson was nominated by President Harding.

Reverses Action.

The senate committee for the District of Columbia, to which was referred the nomination of Johnson, to be recorder of deeds of the District, has decided to recommend to the full committee that the nomination be rejected.

Some weeks ago the nomination of Johnson was favorably reported to the senate from the committee perfunctorily. Within a day or two protests were filed and the nomination was sent back to the committee for investigation of charges.

The statement was made yesterday that searching investigation of the charges set forth in the affidavits caused the subcommittee to reach the unanimous decision to report unfavorably on the nomination.

HENRY LINCOLN WILL BE C

The Baltimore Md. Herald
10/12/21

Washington, D. C., Oct. 12—From authoritative sources it is learned that Henry Lincoln Johnson, national Republican committeeman from Georgia and ex-Recorder of Deeds, will be confirmed by the United States Senate after the eSnate subcommittee approves of his nomination which will be done on the arrival here of Senator Jones from Washington. The militant tone of the colored press of the country and the serious alarm which the colored people of the country have expressed at the shockingly indifferent attitude of the administration in giving them recognition has reached the President's ears.

Beware The Ides of March

The Chicago Whip

(Reprint from Chicago Whip, Issue of March 12, 1921)

NOTE—This editorial appeared in the Chicago Whip shortly after President Harding was inaugurated. In the light of President Harding's present attitude and the apparent inclination on the part of the Republican party to throw the black man out of its ranks, this editorial was a remarkable forecast.

Just as the strange admonition rang dramatically into Caesar's ears, so does it ring into ours—"Beware of the Ides of March!" Just as many and even more reasons for heeding it exist. The month of March brings into the affairs of all Americans new methods, new policies and new administrative officers. New problems and new hopes confront this new regime. Beware of false prophets, beware of political Judases, beware of unfounded hopes and "the friends" who have already received our favors.

It is not conducive to clear thinking and intelligent action to pin our faith absolutely in the new President. The beautiful ideal of Americanism is one thing and in its practical performance is another. The golden rule and the brotherhood of man are certainly fundamental conceptions of what our government SHOULD be. May be these golden principles are the essence of what our government is GOING to be. Yet, what our government IS NOW, should be the consideration from which to build expectations and the mustard seed of faith with which to remove the mountains of lynchings, disfranchisement and embarrassing economic privation.

The new President is not going to change our form of government. He is not going to adopt measures drastically or diametrically different from those of his Republican predecessors. The "high finance" supporters of this party put Mr. Harding in office. We might add parenthetically—with our assistance. His political record reflects his general inclination. He is a machine man of politics. Mr. Harding has never been a reformer or a revolutionist. The government will look the same, feel the same, and probably act the same as far as his tenure of office concerns it. For all beneficial purposes to us, he will more than likely leave the government as he finds it. The Ides of March open a term of office for Mr. Harding for at least four years, but let us place no faith in any single individual. It is our task—a task for a race of MEN to put ourselves on an equal footing with other people. Be not deceived by the Ides of March.

Not many moons ago, America was highly incensed by the terrible indictment that could be drawn against a white man, that is, to 'call him a Negro.' Any unprecedented favors to black people or even a firmer dispensation of justice to them will cause the old breath of scandal to be blown all over the land of the free and the home of the brave. An astute politician will dodge this inconvenience. They say our President is a good politician.

That "Lily-white Republicanism" is to play an important part in silencing the black man's voice in political questions is manifested by the appointment of a leader of the Lily-whites from Virginia to an important committee. If the Republican Party now going into control of affairs is already proclaiming itself a white man's party the witch will do well to shriek into the ears of all black Americans her ancient admonition of "Beware of the Ides of March!"

During this period of unemployment, the eyes of starving America are raised with all hope to the new President, just as bleeding, brutal Belgium raised hers to Woodrow Wilson. But let us not be deceived. For fifteen millions of white Europeans are waiting to come over and get such jobs as we have. We were the last to be employed and the first to be discharged. Organized capital is going to protect its own interests. Its interests are now wrapped up in the Republican Party, which controls exportation and importation, and not with the black people. Our economic expectations should be tempered with common sense. Beware of the Ides of March!

As the new administration begins to unfold its policies, the "scales will fall from our eyes." The futility of our vote in the last election should be considered. As our "leaders," who tipped their eloquence with running fire in the campaign speeches for the Grand Old Party, now are to be seen in Washington begging, pleading, crying for jobs for themselves. We should calmly reflect on these leaders who have exploited our votes for their own personal unworthy gain. We should realize that unless something is done for the whole race that we are the goat.

At this time we should be preparing to end this political exploitation. We should close our ears and our political ranks from all such evils and influences. Let us expect nothing and receive no disappointments. Let us face the issues intelligently and forget all about Abraham Lincoln's party, and plan to support only those who give real performances and no illusory promises. Beware of the Ides of March!

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

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THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEET.

Atlanta Independent 5/19/21.

By H. S. Martin.

Savannah, Ga., May 16, 1921.

Mr. B. J. Davis,
Atlanta, Ga.

My Dear Sir:

The meeting of the State Central Committee on the 6th of May, 1921, at noon met and began its business by electing a temporary chairman, Mr. B. J. Davis. The roll was called and 76 of the members of the State Central Committee was present out of the 93. The charges against Goree and Karnes, were read and their offices were declared vacant. The next business in order was to elect a chairman and vice chairman of the State Central Committee. Mr. John W. Martin, was nominated by Prof. J. W. Davison, and a move for the nomination to close on Mr. John W. Martin, by Mr. E. W. Sherman of this city, was seconded and carried. The question was put and was caught under the head of unreadiness by Prof. H. S. Martin, of Abbeville, Ga., who said he wanted to vote his conviction on the question but before he could do so, it was necessary for him to understand the position of Mr. John W. Martin, on the colored Republicans holding federal positions in Georgia as he had in possession a clipping from the Philadelphia Tribune and the Atlanta Independent, stating when Mr. Martin, and Mr. Johnson, called at the White House to pay their respect to the newly elected President the question of patronage was discussed and Mr. Martin told the President that Mr. Johnson, did not want the Negro to hold any federal positions in Georgia, but wanted those places filled with decent white people. Being a current report said Mr. Martin, I would like to know from Mr. Martin, is the report of the newspapers true and if so, is that his position relative to the Negro holding office in Georgia? The reply from Mr. Martin was: The papers misquoted him, and he was in favor of Negroes holding federal positions in Georgia. Then Prof. Martin, said he was out of the way and ready to vote. A vote was taken and Mr. John W. Martin, was elected chairman of the Republican party in Georgia. Mr. B. J. Davis, was elected vice chairman.

In my opinion, I think that Prof. H. S. Martin, took the right course when he drew out of Mr. Martin his position relative to the Negro holding federal positions in Georgia. That question should be asked every man who is placed at the head of such a responsbile position. It should be done before the man goes in office and not afterwards. Too often we make the mistake of our lives putting men in office without knowing their whereabouts but leave it all up to them to give us a square deal. In all cases when we ask or demand something for the service we have rendered to the party the answer we receive is: "I have not promised you anything; therefore, I am under no obligation to you."

We want a man at the head of the G. O. P., who knows no man by the color of his skin but is only recognized by their ability to do the work combined with the G. O. P. principals. Had these questions been propounded to Goree and Karnes, they might have been a bit careful how they conducted themselves in office and all of the trouble we have had would have been avoided.

I think before the State Central Committee endorses anybody for postmaster, they should take the matter up with the one who want to be appointed and find out his position relative to the Negroes being clerks and carriers under his administration. The Negro helped to put him there. Therefore, I think he should help him to enjoy some of the spoils. "Don't bite the hand that is feeding you."

Mr. John W. Martin, is at the head of the party in Georgia. In my estimation he is the man for the place—"big hearted," believing in the principles of our forefathers of the Republican party. But remember. "A tree is known by the fruit it bears," therefore we will watch for the fruit.

Very truly yours,
A SUBSCRIBER.

P. S.—I am sending this for publication.

FACING THE FACTS. .

The New York Age 9/24/21

The Editor of the Richmond *Planet* devoted the better part of three columns on its editorial page to a review of an article that appeared in THE AGE of September 3rd, relative to the policy adopted by the Republican Administration at Washington concerning the appointment of Negroes to office, especially in the South. Needless to say, this policy as outlined in the article referred to, does not meet with the approval of the editor of the *Planet*, who has been recently nominated for Governor of Virginia, on a ticket named in opposition to the "Lilywhite" movement, inaugurated by Representative C. Bascom Slemp.

Editor Mitchell takes the ground that the policy outlined must be considered as a proposal on the part of the President to pander to the prejudices of the age by yielding to them, saying, "he would compromise with wrong, while he has the power to enforce the decrees of justice." In the effort to avoid doing anything to arouse race friction, it is claimed that the course adopted will have a tendency to increase prejudice among the colored people and to increase the racial friction among both classes of citizens. The *Planet* says:

> The colored folks are "as mad as hornets" and are saying things, which would not look well in print and the white folks are disposed to retaliate and talk in a manner, which is producing the very condition of affairs, which the distinguished occupant in the White House hoped to avoid.

This ebullition of feeling was to be expected, as the natural result of the policy which would lessen the patronage doled out to the race in the Southern States. But nothing is to be gained by such empty threats and vain gestures of dissent, unless they are backed up with votes and an organized movement to use them in a way that will make their power felt. The trouble is that there has been too much of such demonstration on the part of the race on previous occasions, which has been mollified by the persuasive use of patronage to a few favored individuals and a stilling of the murmurs of discontent, without improving in any large measure the general conditions of the race.

It is well to face the facts in the case without evasion or disguise of the real issues involved. Under past Republican administrations, it has been the practice to give one or two important offices in various Southern States to those members of the race who have reached the ear of the appointing power. According to the complaints of the masses, this has not worked to the general advantage, but has intensified racial friction to such an extent as to make life and property unsafe in certain sections, which conditions have not been remedied by the general government, or the administration in power.

The Republican party in the South has not been of late years any more than a skeleton organization, sufficient to make a showing at a national convention and furnish delegates, whose votes has been a source of scandal and contention. It is time that some steps should be taken to put an end to this scandal and to make the party a live organization with a constituency of voting strength. Whether the policy adopted by the administration will help to accomplish this result remains to be seen. At any rate it is up to the Negroes of the South to demonstrate their ability and willingness to assume the duties and obligations of citizenship by seeking to qualify and exercise the franchise.

If the Virginia movement headed by Mr. Mitchell will do this, well and good. Let every Negro who can meet the requirements of the law, pay his poll tax, register and cast his vote. This will demonstrate beyond dispute that the Negro is not indifferent to the duties and obligations of citizenship and that he is a factor to be counted with in the final result. Everything is to be gained by facing the facts in the case and the facts show that the mere appointment of a few individuals of the race to office will not get the race any further in the struggle for the rights of citizenship.

The time for empty words and protests is past. Constructive action is necessary in order to prove the fitness of the race to take its proper place in the politics of the country, regardless of section. In view of the failure of past policies in the South, THE AGE is of the opinion that the policy outlined on behalf of the present administration is entitled to a fair trial and encouragement by those most closely concerned.

HARDING, HOOD AND MOTON

N.Y. Dispatch 9/25/21

At last the second colored man has been named by President Harding for an official post. The first being Colonel Henry Lincoln Johnson, as recorder of deeds who has thus far been rejected by the Senate; the second is Dr. Solomon Porter Hood, a divine of some distinction as minister to Liberia. His name is now before the United States Senate. It is expected that Dr. Hood will not be aggressively opposed by the Senate.

For the nearly nine months that Harding has been in office he has seen fit to name only two men of known African blood. If he continues to appoint colored men at that same ratio there will not be much moving of colored baggage in 1924 to make room for the next administration.

In the meantime colored Americans are watching with intense interest the Alabama trip of the president as to its probable results, whether they be good or whether they be evil.

Dr. Moton of the Tuskegee Institute is also on a tour in Alabama and Mississippi speaking on racial relationship. Of course no one expects any good to come to the colored people of Dixie or anyother section because of the advice and information of Dr. Moton. It is but natural to expect Dr. Moton to join the president and his staff when they reach the gulf states and as usual the good industrial educator will be expected to report to the chief executive that "All's Well," with my race.

Let us hope that if Dr. Moton chances to see President Harding he will tell him a different tale this time to what he told him when the President made his pre-inauguration trip to Florida.

In the face of fusion in several pivotal states among colored voters and wide spread discontent among colored people in general following the Harding empty pre-election promises it is hard to think that Dr. Moton or any other colored man would have the effrontery to report "All's Well," with my race to the chief magistrate of the country.

It is not necessary however for Moton, Cottrill, "Link" Johnson, or any other colored man to report the exact or even the pseudo status of colored people to the President. Harding knows as well as any of us that colored people are dissatisfied with the present political outlook, and several have spoken openly that he, the president has failed us. His speech at Lincoln University his conferences with several representative colored groups and his acquiescence on the spread of

Lily whiteism throughout the South tell the stand he has taken on the "color question."

If Harding has adopted the same stand as that of ex-President Taft, in respect to the appointment of colored men, several questions are uppermost with careful observers on the political trend of the times. Two of them are;

What will Harding do with Charles W. Anderson, ex-collecter of revenue? What will Harding do with Charles Cottrill the astute Ohio politician who lined up the colored vote of that state solidly for the President?

Colored Americans are watching and anticipating the results of Harding's Southern trip while he is being enthusiastically received by colored and white audiences down in Dixie.

Candidates For Recorder of Deeds Would Displace 'Link'

The New York Age
New York Monroe N Comp
10/8/21

Lack of Confirmation for H. Johnson Bring Many Aspirants, Including One Woman, Into Race For Position

Jernagin For The Baptists

Denomination 3,000,000 Strong, But Weak In Organization, Has Slight Chance--Double-Cross Work Alleged

(Special to The New York Age.)

Washington, D. C.—Shortly after the publication in the Washington "Times" of the statement that Charles Cottrill of Toledo, Ohio, was trying to land the job of Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia, an S. O. S. call was sent out by the friends of the Hon. Henry Lincoln Johnson, whose nomination for this place by the President has not yet been acted upon by the Senate.

As a result of this S. O. S. several more or less distinguished citizens, including Robert Church, Perry Howard, Roscoe Simmons, J. Finley Wilson, Joseph Pollard, and other less prominent members of the Ways and Means Committee of the National Association for Remedial Legislation, held a series of conferences at the Pennslyvania avenue headquarters and readily accepted the challenge of the Buckeye patronage seeker whose loyalty to the association has long been questioned, and whose recent political activities have been too disengenuous to meet with the approval of this clever but mostly UNANOINTED group of politicians.

Unscientific Double Cross Work.

The claim has been made, whether justly or not, that until Johnson's nomination has been disposed of no one else, especially no one like Cottrill who knows the pass word and grip, who has been camping at the headquarters for eight months without having injured his wrist by handing out money to help defray expenses, should deliberately muddy the water. It was the opinion of the committee that some very unscientific DOUBLE CROSS WORK has been put over by the gentleman from Ohio, if these published reports are true, and that adequate relief from this annoying situation can be obtained only through the execution of drastic disciplinary methods.

In the meanwhile Cottrill's friends are not sure that the committee can "MAKE GOOD," although they admit that their friend from the banks of the Maumee Bay should not have dealt from the bottom of the pack while sitting in a game with intimate friends, and in extenuation say that it should be remembered that when things are breaking badly a fellow will sometimes lose his hea through despair. If the worst happens, however, it is hoped that the execution will not be given too much publicity and that the remains will be shipped to Editor Harry C. Smith, of the Old Reliable *Gazette*, Cleveland, Ohio, who, with Alderman Thomas Fleming, will enthusiastically make arrangements for the interment. Verily, "The way of the transgressor is hard."

Woman Candidate Enters.

The report that a white woman, the niece of the owner of the Washington *Evening Star*, is a candidate for the Recordership of Deeds has not dampened the ardor of the other aspirants for this honor. In addition to Johnson and Cottrill are Andrews and McGuinn of Maryland, Attorney Harry A. Clark of the District, Charles E. Mitchell of West Virginia, and Joseph Trigg, Sr., of Tennessee.

Our own dear women voters are making a drive for political recognition, and the latest information along this line is that Mrs. Alice Dunbar Nelson of Wilmington has been strongly endorsed by Mrs. Mary Terrell, Mrs. Monon L. Gray, Mrs. Hallie Q. Brown, and Mrs. Fleming for an administrative place in the new Department of Welfare which will soon be functioning. It is said that these endorsements are in acknowledgement of the splendid work done by Mrs. Nelson during the recent campaign in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware. Another popular candidate for a position is Miss Jeanette Carter, whose name appears on the Nelson-Terrell-Fleming slate for a place in the Department of Labor.

Baptists Lack Organization.

Prof. S. M. Dudley has been endorsed by the bishops and general officers of the A. M. E. Zion Church for the position of Minister to Liberia. It appears that this organization with its nearly 200,000 members does not propose to let the A. M. E. and C. M. E. church officials do all of the work in Africa, and they think that it is about time for this $4,000 plum to be passed around.

The Baptists, of course, would like to name the popular Dr. W. H. Jernigan as the next Minister Resident and Consul General to Monrovia, but due to the absence of a strong central administrative body in that organization there is absolutely no chance for any of the THREE MILLION or more Baptists to officially get beyond the THREE-MILE LIMIT. In this connection it will be recalled that because of a lack of solidarity this denomination failed to get as many chaplains appointed as they were entitled to during the recent war. Dr. Ernest Lyon has not even the chance of a Baptist, according to the Baltimore politicians.

Other Doors All Open.

Although the political *Door of Hope* seems to be padlocked, there are other avenues of employment for which some of the numerous candidates who infest this city are eminently qualified, and for their benefit we call attention to the folowing advertisement which recently appeared in the "want column" of *The Evening Star*:

"DOORMAN FOR HOTEL; Smiling old darky; experience preferred. Address Box 201 S., Star Office."

This is a Splendid opportunity for some of, or at least for one of the Uncle Toms who have been strutting up and down You street since last March telling how the President placed his hand on their shoulders and said, "Bill, I must thank you for your efforts during the last campaign, and especially for the seven million majority that you piled up for me. When down on the bank of the Potomac River, back of the White House, practicing your speech of acceptance, drop in." But poor Bill fails to grasp the President's little joke and continues to polish the seat of his trousers on the cold stone steps leading to the Capitol, while waiting for something to turn up.

COLORED REPRESENTATIVES ON LABOR BOARD

The Wilmington Del. Advocate 10/15/21

Urban League Takes Credit

By The Associated Negro Press.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 13.—Dr. George E. Haynes, former director of economics in the department of Labor, accepted an invitation from President Harding to be a member of the Labor Conference, called by the President to work out a solution for the unemployment difficulties.

The telegram from President Harding extending the invitation, stated:

"I am desirous of including your name in the conference on unemployment which opened in Washington on September 26. The object of the conference is to inquire into the volume and distribution of unemployment, to advise upon emergency measures that can be properly taken by employers and local authorities and civic bodies and to consider such measures as would tend to give impulse to the recovery of business and commerce to normal.

"I would be glad if I could have your acceptance.

"WARREN G. HARDING."

Dr. Haynes accepted by telegram and took his seat in the conference. He was assigned special work with the "Committee on Community Civic and Emergency Measures," in dealing with unemployment. Colonel Arthur Woods, of New York, is chairman of this committee.

Urban League Active

In a statement to The Associated Negro Press, the National Urban League takes credit for the part played in having racial representation. Says the statement:

"Word has reached the office of the National Urban League that following numerous conferences and considerable correspondence with President Harding, Secretary of Commerce Hoover and Howard E. Smith, secretary of the Unemployment Conference, Negroes are being represented formally in the conference.

"Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, kept in constant communication with the authorities before the first list of conferences as announced and held interviews with two important members of the conference as soon after the announcement showing that no Negro had been appointed was made public. Many branches of the league also corresponded directly with the members of the conference and with the officials responsible for it.

"Dr. George Edmund Haynes, is representative formally appointed to the conference, and Mr. Phil H. Brown, Commissioner of Conciliation of the Department of Labor, is appearing at public hearings to give expert testimony on the unemployment situation among Negroes.

"On announcing the appointment, Mr. Hunt wrote to Mr. Jones in part as follows:

"'It is a pleasure to send you this information, and I hope from these facts that you will not feel that your correspondence with us has been in vain.'"

'TOM" ALLEN APPOINTED U. S. DEPUTY COLLECTOR

11/26/21
Chicago Defender

Through the endorsement of United States Senator Medill McCormick of Illinois, Thomas W. Allen, 503 Aldine square, has been appointed deputy collector for the First district of Illinois in the internal revenue service.

This position has been held by only one other member of our Race, the late Major John C. Buckner.

Mrs. Allen, familiarly referred to as "Tom" by his friends, is well known in political circles throughout the country. He entered politics when a resident of the South and was elected twice as delegate to the national Republican convention. He came to Chicago 30 years ago and has been active in many civic movements. He served as clerk in the census office, having been given the endorsement and personal recommendation of Congressman James R. Mann of Illinois. At the last judicial coalition movement he was leader of the "Flying Squadron" that invaded the south side—Mayor Thompson's stronghold.

Political — 1921.
Office Holding

Washingtonians Are Curious Concerning Recent Political Financial Moves

New York Age 3/26/21

IgnoringtheWorkers

Surmise That Same Group Who Held Paid Pre-Election Campaign Jobs Want To Monopolize All Fat Political Positions.

(Special Correspondence to THE AGE)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Comment based largely on curiosity, but having also some element of criticism, has been freely expressed here in the National Capital during the weeks since President Harding's inaugural, concerning generally the conditions pertaining to the Negro's status under this Administration.

Specific curiosity has been aroused by the circular sent out by Perry M. Howard and Henry Lincoln Johnson, asking lodges, churches, schools, organizations and individuals for small contributions toward a fund for "remedial and effective legislation" in behalf of the race. That there is great divergence of opinion as to the advisability of the proposed fund goes without saying. Those who enjoy the confidence of Perry Howard and "Link" Johnson are undoubtedly in favor of raising the proposed fund and of making it as large as possible.

There are others, however, and some of them have been among Mr. Johnson's strongest supporters, who are of a mind that it is not the wisest plan to pursue. Responsibility for the proper handling of such a fund would not easily be individualized, and great danger exists that somebody's reputation might be seriously besmirched through contact with the "root of evil."

Washington habitues, those who are in service here and those who make frequent visits, are willing to credit some of the rumors that say no official appointment will be desired by certain colored men, if the "remedial legislation" fund idea is allowed to grow.

Are the People Responding?

Unconfirmed reports are drifting through the air to the effect that many responses are being had from the circular, and some of the men and women who oppose the proposition are saying that even ambassadorial salaries could be scorned for the opportunity of handling the sums that might be made available through the liberality and open-heartedness of toiling and easily-exploited Negro men and women who respond quickly to any plea that possesses any element of race pride or advancement.

Another movement which has caused much critical comment was the meeting of colored women supposed to have been called together under the leadership of Henry L. Johnson, in his capacity as a member of the Republican National Committee, Charles A. Cottrill of Ohio and Robert R. Church of Tennessee. Some confusion has resulted from the fact that another group of colored women—the National Advisory Committee of Republican Women, headed by Mme. Upton of New York—was in Washington at the same time, and appeared before the Republican National Committee with a request that three members of that body advise with the colored women and that an appropriation of $25,000 for expenses be made by the National Committee. This body of women is proposing to work under the National Committee as Republican women and not particularly as colored women.

No Official Standing.

It is pointed out on the other hand that the group called together by Johnson, Cottrill and Church composed an Emergency Committee for service in the various states during the recent campaign, directing and organizing women voters, and that their duties and tenure ended on election day. The question is asked: "For what reason are these women called to form an organization that can have no official standing?"

The meeting was held at the John Wesley A. M. E. Church, and it is said that much enthusiasm was developed among the women. They were told that their appointments are good for four years, and they have been required, according to reports from the meeting, to raise a fund of $25,000 for expenses. A woman as director, at $2,500 per year, with stenographers and clerks, etc.., is to be employed, and the women's headquarters are to be at 1216 Pennsylvania, Washington. Attention is called to the fact that this is also headquarters for Mr. Howard and the "remedial legislation" movement fund and for Henry Lincoln Johnson, member of the Republican National Committee, and it is alleged to give a peculiar and sinister aspect to the attempt at collecting two unofficial and unrestricted funds, totalling large sums.

Are Unpaid Workers Ignored?

The matter of appointments to places of political preferment under the present Administration is also causing much conjecture. Many names are mentioned in connection with the various offices supposed to be available to the colored office seeker, with occasionally some new position being brought into play. It is commented on, and quite naturally, that many of the names mentioned belong to persons who were engaged during the pre-election campaign at various party headquarters and at salaries that varied only in accordance with their ability to pull the financial strings.

Other men who gave service for which they drew no salary are said to feel some measure of dissatisfaction at being ignored in the preliminary distribution of political plums. The subject for discussion in this connection is the apparent monopoly of the spotlight by the paid campaign worker, with the evident intention of getting whatever is to be had in the way of jobs—with, of course, the accompanying fat salaries.

Whether or not they will succeed is a question, because there is a strong undercurrent of opposition to such a development, and it is thought that this undertow may sweep back far enough to reach and influence the appointive powers.

In the meantime, some of the seekers who came to Washington expecting immediate action have had to change quarters from the luxurious Whitelaw to the Y. M. C. A. and other more economical quarters, and some are calling on their friends promptly at breakfast and dinner hours.

National.

BROWN GETS HAYNES' PLACE

Kentuckian Is Commissioner Of Conciliation Of Department Of Labor

Afro-American 4/8/21

Washington, April 6.—Philip H. Brown, of Kentucky, has been appointed by Secretary Davis, Commissioner of Conciliation of Department of Labor. This office will take over the activities of the Department of the Negro Economics, which was conducted by Dr. George E. Haynes.

Secretary Davis took the lofty position that he will not foster any segregation in his office and to that end has baolished the Department of Negro Economics.

HENRY O. FLIPPER

Afro-American 4/8/21

New Special Assistant to Secretary of Interior Fall in charge of Alaskan Railways. Mr. Flipper is a West Point graduate and former lieutenant in the regular army.

LATEST JOKE ON JOKE COMMITTEE

Afro-American 4/8/21

The Republican Conference (white) which asked President Harding to appoint Dr. Ernest Lyon, Minister to Liberia, William L. Fitzgerald, Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia, W. T. Andrews, Fourth Auditor of the Navy, and W. I. Blake, Recorder of Land Office, continues to "joke" with the "joke committee of 35."

The AFRO-AMERICAN has steadily maintained since last fall that the Republicans of Maryland never meant to do justice by the colored voters, when it came to office holding. This latest stunt of recommending four men for four different positions clinches this argument.

Had the white Republicans intended to be honest and fair with the colored brother they would have found something for him in the state that is certain, instead of recommending him for jobs in Washington, and in Africa for which there are thousands of applicants. Besides as it has been pointed out, such jobs as Minister to Liberia are of an honorary nature and bring no such benefit to the people of the state as might come to them thru the appointment of some colored man as assistant U. S., District Attorney or Deputy Marshall.

The white Republicans are after all very genuine politicians. They sieze everything visible for themselves, and gracefully turn over the "invisible" to their FRIENDS?.

UPSHAW OPPOSES NAMING OF NEGRO AS U. S. REGISTER

4/7/21

Atlanta Constitution

A protest against the appointment of a negro as register of the United States treasury, against which 300 women employees of that department have objected, was telegraphed to President Harding by Congressman William D. Upshaw, of the fifth district of Georgia, Wednesday. He approved the course of the women employees, who work under the direction of the register, and who have expressed their dissatisfaction with the reported intention of the president to name a negro to that position.

In his telegram, Congressman Upshaw said that if the new administration feels that it must pay a political debt, or perform what it conceives to be a policy of fairness, by giving appointive recognition of the negro, "allow me to urge, in the name of these hundreds of white women, irrespective of party or section and especially speaking on behalf of those who come from Georgia and many other states of the south, that this political recognition be made in some way that will not cause irreparable friction."

Congressman Upshaw left Atlanta Tuesday night to go to Washington, D. C., and prepare for the special session of congress, soon to convene at the call of President Harding.

BALTIMORE MD. MORN. SUN
APRIL 14, 1921

GROUP OF CITY NEGROES RECEIVED BY ~~HARDING~~

Appeal Made To President To Recognize Lincoln League In Patronage.

ALL FOLLOWERS OF HAWKINS

Leaders Told To Seek Recognition Through Republican Party In State.

President Harding yesterday received a group of Baltimore negro men and

(over)

(From Over)

women representing the Lincoln Le of Maryland. He was felicitated his election, upon his Administration as far as it has gone and particularly upon his pronouncement upon lynching in his message to Congress Tuesday, according to a dispatch from the Washington Bureau of THE SUN.

This was all by the way. Mr. Harding was then requested, politely but in unmistakable language, to recognize the colored citizens of Maryland as much as possible in the matter of patronage. This is significant, because the delegation represented the negro Republican element which supported W. Ashbie Hawkins against United States Senator O. E. Weller in the last election, without the consent of the Republican leaders.

The Rev. C. Harold Stepteau, secretary of the league, who arranged the interview, gave his account of the visit to a representative of THE SUN last night. He said that the President was most kind in his reception, that he listened carefully to the address and to the request for recognition, that he pronounced the address to be gracious and encouraging and then proceeded to greet other delegations.

Stepteau further stated that in his suggestion in regard to recognition of the colored citizens of Maryland he said it should be done "through the leaders of the Republican party in Maryland."

Although the Lincoln Republican League is unknown to the State Republican leaders, Stepteau said it had been organized several years ago and that the Rev. Dr. Ernest Lyon was president. Among the leading members of the league and of the delegation, he said, were Dr. Lyon, Dr. C. H. Fowler, H. M. Sinclair, of Cambridge; Jeremiah Hawkins, J. P. Evans, George Watty, Mrs. Lyon, Mrs. Stepteau, Mrs. Marie Williams and Mrs. Emma Truxon.

It was said by Stepteau that the visit to the White House was not an attempt to bolt the regular Republican organization in Maryland, and that the delegation was not disappointed in receiving no definite reply from the President as to patronage.

PETITION HARDING

President Urged Not To Appoint Dr. Lyon To Post In Liberia

Afro-American 4/16/21

Organization, election of officers, speeches by representatives of the Farmer-Labor party and a resolution protesting against the appointment of Dr. Ernest Lyon as Minister to Liberia, were the main points in the convention of the Independent Republican League, held at Lyceum Hall, Tuesday.

The new constitution brought in by the organized committee, of which W. Ashbie Hawkins was chairman, was adopted without a dissenting vote. Temporary officers including J. Stewart Davis, president; W. Norman Bishop, secretary; William H. Langley, treasurer, were made permanent officers of the convention. Mrs. Mayme White, and Hugh Burkett were made vice presidents.

Under the provision of the constitution, requiring an executive committee consisting of a vice president for each city ward and county in the state and 10 other persons to be elected without regard to ward or county lines, the following were elected: Dr. [illegible] M. Haig, Talbot County; John Th[illegible]as, Charles County; Ashbie H[illegible]kins, Baltimore; Joseph [illegible] Henry, Tolchester County; [illegible] Ignatius Snowden, Frederick Co[illegible]ty; C. M. H. Johnson, Florella [illegible] Daniel Richardson, John W. M[illegible]tin, and Lewis H. Davenport al[illegible]f Baltimore. Mrs. Jennie Ross, [illegible]th Ward; Mrs. Lucy Loving, [illegible]th Ward; Mr. John Badger, [illegible]th Ward; Mr. Harry Queen, 7th Ward; Mr. William Gibson, 5th Ward; Mr. Harry Vodery, 6th Ward; Charles Parker, 25th Ward; Linwood Colbert, 27th Ward; James Travers, 3rd Ward.

Dr. Donold Hooker and M. O'Donald, both white, representing the Farmer Labor party, brought greetings to the convention. The resolution protesting against the appointment of Dr. Ernest Lyon is as follows, resolved: "That the said Independent Republican League of Maryland solomnly protests to the President of these United States and the Secretary of State of these United States against the appointment of Ernest Lyon, as United States Minister to Liberia until he, the said Ernest Lyon, demand a trial upon the charges lodged against him during his previous incumbency and which are now of record among the files in the State Department at Washington, and be acquitted of the said charges."

The banquet was postponed to Tuesday, April 19th, at Lyceum Hall. Tickets $2.00, good for two persons.

Phil H. Brown is Appointed to Department of Labor.

Dallas Express 4/15/21

Washington, D. C., April 14.—The letter which follows give notice of one of the first appointments to be made by the new administration; that of Phil H. Brown, well known in Republican circles, to the position of Commissioner of conciliation in the Department of Labor.

The letter is as follows:

Editor, "The Dallas Express,"
2600 Swiss Avenue,
Dallas, Texas:

Dear Sir:

I am sending forward this letter for you to advise you that I have been appointed by Secretary Davis as Commissioner of Conciliation in the Department of Labor. This office will take over the activities of the late Division of Negro Economics that was conducted by Dr. George E. Haynes. Secretary Davis takes the lofty position that he will not foster any separate organization in his Deupartment and to that end has abolished the Division of Negro Economics.

No one realizes any more than I that I cannot succeed with this work without the co-operation of the Colored Press and I am asking for your support and interest to the end that my activities here will attain a high degree of efficiency and effectivesness, always with a benefit to the Colored wage-earner. Let me have a line from you at your convenience having any suggestions that you might have as to the conduct of the Department and let me assure you that such suggestions will be highly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,
PHIL H. BROWN,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

AN IMPUDENT PETITION.

Washington Tribune 4/16/21

According to dispatches from Washington, the members of the new Congress have received copies of a petition addressed to Mrs. Virginia White Speel, chairman of the National Woman's Republican Committee of the District of Columbia, opposing the appointment of a Negro as Register of the United States Treasury. The petition purported to be signed by 508 white women, employed in the office of the Register. Among other things it recited:

"We have been definitely informed that the appointment of a colored man as register of the treasury is being considered. The register's office is now very large and is doing responsible work. Its personnel consists of more than 900 clerks, mostly ex-service men and white women, who are dependent upon their income here for support. For a Negro to have jurisdiction over these clerks would be intolerable.

"It is true that colored men have served as register of the treasury, but out of 22 registers only four have been Negroes. At no time when this office was under the supervision of a Negro did the personnel consist of more than 19 clerks and one messenger."

The last Negro to hold the office of Register of the Treasury was James C. Napier a banker of Nashville, Tenn.

His predecessors in that office under various Republican administrations included Wm. T. Vernon, now a bishop in the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Judson W. Lyons, of Augusta, Ga., and B. K. Bruce, formerly United States Senator from Mississippi. This recital of the names of the Negroes who have occupied the office shows the high grade of the men appointed, including an educator and churchman, a banker, a lawyer and a statesman who served creditably in the highest legislative body in the land.

Phil Brown Gets A Job

St. Louis Argus 4/15/21

Through a news item in these columns a short while ago, it was stated that while the men and women of the Race who had gathered at the Nation's Capital, were busy trying to put over a program in the interest of the Race, Phil Brown, erstwhile of Kentucky, but now of Chicago-Washington, was blind as a bat to everything but a job. Phil believes in the doctrine that it is no harm to beg when one is hungry. So he has landed a job, it is said, by underminding another man of his Race, whom it was supposed he was supporting. But, as the late Booker T Washington said, "It is hard for an empty sack to stand up straight."

Had Dr. Haynes asked us about Phil Brown we would have told him that Phil was very unscrupulous when it comes to telling lies. We believe he would look Jesus Christ in the eye and tell a lie if he thought it would help him to get a political job; and take chances on hoodwinking St. Peter at the gates of that Celestial city.

If Phil Brown doesn't handle this new position any better than he did the Publicity Department of the Republican National Committee at Chicago last year, this new job, will in our opinion, be wrecked during the ensuing four years, provided Phil can "get by" that long.

Some significance attaches to the figures given in the petition relating to the personnel of the office. If it is correctly stated that the number of employees has been increased from 19 clerks and one messenger under the last Negro register, eight years ago, to more than 900 clerks, it is evident that the enormous increase was made under the Wilson administration. As is well known to those familiar with the facts all of the departments at Washington and many of the Federal offices throughout the country were honeycombed with the appointment of Southern Democrats of both sexes during the past eight years. So numerous were these placeholders that they overran in many offices the accommodations provided, and two and three were assigned to duties that would barely require the attention of one efficient worker. Some of the women thus appointed are reported to have had nothing more important to fill their office hours than to juggle with vanity boxes and powder their charming noses. Be this as it may, it would probably be no hard matter to get 500 or more of this type to while away a few idle minutes by signing the petition in question.

How deep and genuine the sentiment that influenced most of these signers to protest against the appointment of a Negro register as "intolerable," may be gauged by the following incident, which occurred under the McKinley administration. A well known Negro lawyer in a Southern city was a candidate for a local Federal office, with good prospects of receiving it. Upon his arrival in Washington to conclude the matter he was confronted by a letter to the appointing power from a white woman clerk in the office protesting against the appointment of a Negro as her superior. The candidate was able to offset the effect of this protest by producing a letter addressed to him by the same woman asking to be retained as clerk, in case he was appointed.

This impudent petition is an insult to the appointing power. Those responsible for it have sought to perpetuate the Southern spirit of racial discrimination and intolerance fostered under the preceding administration. This spirit should be swept out of existence with the other odious remnants of Wilsonism.

PERRY W. HOWARD PLACED IN DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Chicago Whip 5/21/21

Washington, D. C., May 20.—Perry Howard, Mississippi lawyer and politician, has been appointed a special assistant for the claims division in the United States Department of Justice by Attorney General Harry A. Daugherty. He is the first man of the Race to be given a position in the government service since Phil Brown was appointed in the Labor Department. Mr. Howard is to have charge of fraudulent claims against the government.

The new appointee is 43 years old, is married and has two sons. He is a graduate of Rust College, Holly Springs, Miss.; took special work at Fisk University and the University of Chicago, and is a graduate of the Illinois College of Law. He was professor of higher mathematics at the State College, Jackson, Miss., for five years and for the past sixteen years has been engaged solely in the practice of law in Jackson.

Special Assistant Howard is president of the National Negro Bar Association. In the recent national campaign he was secretary in charge of Republican headquarters for voters. His appointment carried the endorsement of national committee officials.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

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National.

Office Holding

Whither Are We Drifting?

Cayton's Monthly 2/21

In its issue of December 23rd 1920 the Advertiser Journal of Kent, Washington ran the following story, which is herewith reproduced as a matter of historic information first for the readers hereof and secondly for editorial comment. The article is well written and from the average Colored man's view point is unusually fair. Here is the story:

"The best and largest yield of wheat ever exhibited", grown in western Washington. It sounds like a real estate folder. And yet at the World's Centennial Exposition held in Philadelphia in 1876, W. O. Bush, son of George Bush, one of the first settlers on Puget Sound, won the gold premium for wheat he grew on Bush Prairie, just south of Olympia, to this day the wheat is preserved in the Smithsonian Institute.

This record of great wheat yield is a part of the history of one of the families that came to the Northwest and had that quality that made them successful here. George Bush was the first colored man to come to this part of the country, the forerunner of the large number of useful citizens of his race who have followed with the increasing population. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1814, and with his wife from Tennessee started west in 1844.

Before coming west with his family, Bush had made a trip to this country with a number of companions, coming north along the coast from the Mexican border and suffering from the innumerable hardships of the trail, hunger and Indians. He must have liked the prospects, for it was only a short time later that we find him again headed in this direction in company with a number of other hardy pioneers.

The character that made him face the privations of immigration ingratiated him with his companions. There was an unwritten law in Oregon at that time that no colored people should be allowed to settle in that territory. When the group of which Bush was a member approached the Columbia river country and learned of the rule it was decided that if any one attempted to molest Bush all of the members of the company would fight to protect him.

The practice in Oregon was to whip the colored man and if he left after the whipping it was all right and nothing farther was done, but if he did not take advantage of the opportunity to escape he was whipped again and again until he either left or died.

There is not any record of an attempt being made to molest Bush, who, with his companions, stayed at the Dalles for several months and later at Washougal at the mouth of the Cowlitz. The following year—1845—they came on to Puget Sound and settled at the head of Budds Inlet at the falls of the DesChutes and founded the town of New Market, now Tumwater.

Those who made up this party were Micheal T. Simmons, James McAllister, David Kindred, Gabriel Jones and Bush. The latter decided not to settle right in Tumwater and went back onto the prairie land about four miles and took up a donation claim of 640 acres. It was on that claim that the prize wheat was grown by his oldest son thirty-two years later. There on that claim Bush died in 1863, while the great war for the freedom of his race was being waged. His widow followed him two years later.

Of their six sons, the state has heard a great deal. The oldest, W. O. Bush, was born before the couple left Missouri on their way west, and got the hard training of the pioneer. He took to farming and that he worked the prairie land where his father had settled for all it was worth is shown by the crop he took to Philadelphia. The soil of that section is a black sandy loam on a gravel base. The soil is not too thick in some parts and has a tendency to drain, particularly during the hot, dry summer.

Shortly after the formation of the state Bush was elected a member of the legislature and served two terms during 1890 and 1892. His record in the law-making body was an honorable one and that he was highly respected by the people of Thurston county was shown when they sent him to the Chicago world's fair in 1893 to look after the county's agricultural exhibit.

The above bit of historical information has been known to the editor of Cayton's for more than a quarter of a century and yet this is the first time it has appeared in print from the pen of any white person. The second, third and fourth generations of George Bush the colored pioneer, are still numerous in and about Olympia, whose more or less swarthy complexions have long since been accredited to Indian rather than Negro blood. And now the question arises, is not this the absolute solution of the much mooted race problem of the United States of North America? As did Mr. Bush so have multiplied hundreds of others done not only in the northwest, but all over this country, until the white population has become badly honeycombed with persons of white and colored parentage that it is next to impossible to tell who is your neighbor. Even in the south, where reigns a perpetual war against the social equality of the Colored and the White folks there are many skeletons of the United States, at, what was termed the psyschoscological moment of the campaign, the white purity of white families.

In the recent National Campaign for the presidency in the closets, as to the parentage of some of the leading Warren G. Harding's blood was questioned and by no less a personage than his own father-in-law but Harding seemed to be, and verily was, the man that the greater voting public wanted, and the story of his mulatto origin made no more impression upon the public mind than does water upon a duck's back, he, even breaking the record and carring two southern states and getting a larger vote in the South than any Republican candidate for a quarter of a century. We repeat, is this the solution of Uncle Sam's race problem? Is the colored man to be slowly but surely absorbed by the white man? Is this great human melting pot to consume alike the Red, the Yellow, the Brown and the Black man and emerge therefrom a mongrel race with the presence of all manner of man? From the Northwest, once on a time went to the United State's senate, a man in whose vains, Madam Rumor whispered about, flowed Negro blood, however that senator ranked just as high as any of the other senators and that to despite the fact, the story followed him to the National Capital.

PRESIDENT-ELECT HARDING SWEARS FEALTY TO BLACK RACE IN FLORIDA

Correspondent, Whose Name "News" Will Not Expose, Narrates Dramatic Reproach of President-Elect When Lily White Justifies Disfranchisement

New York News 2/10/21

President-elect Harding, in Florida, is the same stalwart, outspoken friend of the equal rights of the black race that he is in Ohio, if a dramatic incident related by a colored correspondent, whose name is withheld from publication for obvious reasons, may be credited as an example. This correspondent tells the story in the following language:

Miami, Fla., Feb. 4.

To the Editor of The News:

I am writing you a few interesting events that have happened in the last few days. The most important, something of which I think the whole world should know: Warren G. Harding, the President-elect, was entertained last Tuesday evening at the Royal Palm Hotel in Miami by the former Governor Durban of Indiana, and his party consisted of a few of Miami's leading citizens and Admiral Fletcher, Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, and several other distinguished Republicans. The table was elaborately decorated with flowers and encircled with palms, and before the dinner had been half finished the Negro question was brought up by one of the Southerners (as usual). Mr. Harding asked: "How is it that you people are always trying to keep the Negro from voting and always trying to hold him down?" He was answered by this Southern gentleman: The Negro is incapable of voting and should be kept out of political office; to which the President-elect came back and stunned the crowd, by saying: "This will be the end. This race, which has had a short coming, only about sixty years of freedom, and you are trying to still hold them down! I am going to be a man and treat everybody as a man, without respect to color, and you ought to organize and bring them together, instead of disheartening them!" So the conversation went on, as Mr. Harding was still playing the Southerners in their action against the black race.

Admiral Fletcher asked these Southern gentlemen: "Who are you and how did you vote?" He answered: "I am a Republican, but I voted the Democratic ticket." Mr. Fletcher said: "You are not anything; for a man who deserts his party is nothing." He also spoke of the soldiers' bonuses, but first he said that he must take care of the wounded soldiers at home first.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

NEGROES WILL WATCH CAEFULLY MOVEMENTS OF ADMINISTRATION

Savannah Tribune

Make Organized Fight For Rights

2/26/21

Reorganization of Party in the South Is Given Much Concern

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 23rd (Associated Negro Press)—With the formal inauguration of Warren G. Harding of Ohio, as President of the United States, at hand, it is appropriate and fitting to state certain facts.

The first among these facts is this: American Negroes are quite wide-awake on all things political and economic. They will not be "footballs" during the next administration, to be kicked around at will, but if there is to be a football game, they propose to be players and not the ball. That fact is established.

There are two other important things: The American Negroes propose to be 100 per cent efficient in two respects where they have not functioned, heretofore, with the highest degree of success. These respects are, First, Publicity; second, organization: It requires money for both, and the decision is unanimous to supply all the "sinews of war" needed to "arrive."

President Harding, himself, will be fair, tolerant, considerate, patient, diplomatic earnest, sincere, even determined. He will not se spasmodic, he will not "wave the bloody shirt" in the face of the white South, and all who have any such dreams or hopes may as well wake up.

The President of the United States has tremendous power for good, or evil, and his influence merely by word or deed is almost unlimited. Woodrow Wilson harmed racial progress in America by sins of omission rather than commission. He failed miserably, as President, in saying or doing even small things, as things go with a president, to create better feeling and relationship between the races. He knew, he was importuned, but he remained silent and indifferent.

President Harding is surrounding himself with "master minds" and colored Americans are looking carefully into this list to see "Who's Who." For example, they know that Congressman Bascom Slemp, of Virginia, who is getting high in party councils, is "lily White" in his acknowledged tendencies. He is a statesman that must be watched closely, he represents an element gaining influence in the South, an element dangerous to the colored American's welfare, incidentally, he is on the committee for reorganization in the South, and has been mentioned for a cabinet place. But the "eyes of the people" are on Slemp, and if former President Taft, and Vice-President Coolidge can gather the feeling of the people in no uncertain terms, so can Slomp, and all whom he represents.

Harry M. Daugherty, of Ohio, and Will H. Hays, of Indiana, will be the politicians of the new administration, with such men as Senator McCormick of Illinois, Senator Watson, of Indiana, Senator New, of the same state and Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, being an active part of the inner circle. These men know colored people, and colored people know them. The colored people will not hesitate for one minute to take up with them all the big subjects of the day, and it is fair to say they will be given respectful hearing. Few colored leaders, regardless of what they have known of President Harding heretofore, will have the privileges of "getting to the President" personally. This will be no indication of his lack of interest, but it will be physically impossible for him to see everyone, therefore "big things" must be accomplished through representatives. George R. Christian, the President's secretary, will be available to a large number, and will be a good second, as he is a splendid type of American manhood.

President-elect Harding has a comprehensive knowledge of the Negro, his problems, his weaknesses, his ambitions and his determinations. The President-elect is not only a student of conditions, made so naturally through long newspaper experience, but he will enter the office as President with the largest personal acquaintance of race leaders that any President ever had before.

With the new administration in power, the American Negroes are entering upon a new era of progress. It will not be "race horse" progress, but it will be certain and lasting; it may be beset with disappointments, difficulties, and even distressing periods, but a new day will dawn March fourth.

NATIONWIDE PROPAGANDA TO PUT PROBLEMS BEFORE PUBLIC

Savannah Tribune

2/26/21

Washington, D. C., Feb. 23rd (Associated Negro Press)—Immediately following the inauguration of President-elect Harding, a nationwide propaganda effort will be made, with the co-operation of newspapers, churches, public men, and organizations, to acquaint the general public with all the facts in matters affecting the welfare of colored Americans.

It has been pointed out that the Irish in the United States have raised millions for propaganda that in a recent single meeting in Chicago, $175,000 was raised and turned over to Miss Mary McSweeney, and that the Jewish people of the country have, "in the twinkling of any eye" raised hundreds of thousands of dollars to combat Henry Ford's anti-Jewish propaganda. It is thought, therefore, that 15,000,000 colored people should be aroused sufficiently to have their problems fittingly and extensively before the general public.

Savannah Tribune

2/26/21

THE HARDING CABINET

There seems to be general satisfaction over the group of men tentatively selected for the Harding cabinet. The newspapers throughout the country reflect that they are on the whole very strong and capable men, possessed with the administrative and executive ability which their high positions require and demand. Each man would appear to have been selected very largely with a view to perfecting strong and efficient group which would give the nation a progressive and wide-awake administration of the nation's affairs.

In spite of the strong inroads which the Republicans made in the South in the last election, no Southern man has been given a port-folio. Perhaps, if any were offered, the honor was refused for some cause. There was some surprise that National Committeeman Hert of Kentucky was not placed, after his name had so often been mentioned in this connection, because of the very view he held for the rebuilding of the Republican party in the South; and there is regret among a great many people of the South that Committeeman Hert was not placed and it is yet hoped that some posi of similar power and honor may go to him.

A. T. Hert has done great things for the Republican party in Kentucky. It has been his idea, and he has not hesitated to proclaim it and to act upon it, both in managing the affairs in his home state and in the high councils of the party, that the Republican party should build up strong state organizations in the South with colored men if as in the case of Georgia and others, the whites were unwilling to co-operate, on terms of justice and equality. Committeeman Hert made this clear last summer when there were so many conflicts and contests in the various states, based apparently purely on race lines. He recited before the National Committee how in Kentucky, after breaking up Jim-Crow conventions and meeting places in the state of Kentucky in all things, he had been able to build up the strongest party organization Kentucky ever had among Repulicans; and as evidence of this he cited how Governor Morrow had been elected by the largest majority ever rolled up for a Republican candidate in the history of the state.

More men like Hert, and fewer men like Congressamn Slemp, will mean better results for the party in the South.

It is very unfortunate at this time, that Congressman Slemp of Virginia, himself an influential member of the National Committee, has been appointed chairman of the committee to reorganize the Republican party in the South. And while he has associated with him on the committee several men of high character, notably Congressman Howell of Nebraska, with just views on the race question, Mr. Slemp has in his own mind and system the very sharp contest he had with the Negro Republicans of his own state, based primarily on race issues, and unfortunately for the Negroes of Virginia, settled upon that basis before the National Committee. We do not feel that a man of this type is in the frame of mind to handle a situation of so great importance impartially and judicially. We are afraid he has set notions of his own about how the party should be organized and what relationship the Negro element should bear to the state organization; and we are sorry he is made the chairman, when it is unfortunate he is made a member in any sense.

We cannot anticipate or foretell just what will be the mode or principle upon which re-organization will be based. We hope it is to be fairly and upon the principle or relative strength and support as between the Negroes and the whites. With the matter of reapportionment of the number of delegates, we are not much concerned so long as it shall be done equitably and upon the basis of fair play.

The Negro race has been the backbone of the Republican party in the South from the beginning. He has weathered the storm of discrimination and jim crowism; and he has remained loyal and unchanging. It may be that this loyalty, the fact that he will be a Republican anyway, that has caused his undoing; but it is true. The loyalty and motive of many of the white Republicans of the South is not beyond question and doubt.

But the Negro is in politics to stay; and with ever-increasing numbers, and always a stronger and more intent and more intelligent demand for right and justice. And these things are bound to come, and before the stars are old.

FORMER HUB MAN BOOMED FOR DEPT. OF LABOR

PICK FORRESTER WASHINGTON FOR IMPORTANT POST

Forrester B. Washington of Detroit, who was during the war Supervisor of Negro Economics for Illinois and Missouri and who has held some of the most responsible posts in the country in social service work, is being put up by his friends and many influential citizens throughout the country for the post of Director of Negro Economics in the Department of Labor.

Political forces and public sentiment are rallying to the support of this young man who has the training, qualifications and experiences for the post. His training in the work make him the logical man for the position. He received the degree of A. B. from Tuft College and his Master's degree in Social Economics from Columbia University. He also graduated from the New York School of Social Work and spent a year at Harvard University studying further economics and sociology.

After the war he was seized by the Detroit Associated Charities as the man wanted to handle a complex labor and civic situation.

Though a young man, he has made good in every post and his ability has been recognized by those who know merit. Men high in political circles have been forced to take notice of his remarkable work for the Republican candidate when he was prime mover and president of Wayne County Harding-Groesbeck Republican Club, and this activity demonstrated his ability to organize against opposition and in face of obstacles.

The Guardian

FORRESTER B. WASHINGTON
Former Boston Resident. Prominently Mentioned in the News for a Post in the Dept. of Labor

BOSTON MASS. GLOBE.
JUNE 7, 1921

NEGROES OBJECT TO TAFT AS U. S. CHIEF JUSTICE

The executive committee of the Boston Branch of the National Equal Rights League last night sent an appeal to President Harding requesting him not to appoint William Howard Taft as chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The negroes state that the office calls for a man not imbued with the idea that the South is right and the North is wrong. They submit the names of Moorfield Storey and Albert E. Pillsbury of Boston.

The Boston Branch of the League and the National League united in sending a telegram to the chairman of the Republican National Committee, against further reduction of delegates to the Republican conventions from the South.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Political – 1921

Office Holding

DELEGATES FROM N. C. STORM SENATE BUILDING

Were On Hand Wednesday To Protest Against Appointment Of T. J. Linney U. S. Dis. Att.

HEARING POSTPONED

Delegates Say "We'll Come Back" For Any Time Another Date Is Set

Afro-American 6/19/21

By I. C. B.

(Editor's note: This is another of the hot articles right off the bat from the Afro-American's own Washington correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., June 9.—A delegation of North Carolinians, twenty-nine strong, headed by Dr. D. C. Suggs and Dr. Wm. H. Bruce, of Greensboro, Prof. Chas. H. Moore of Winston Salem, Prof. C. N. Hunter of Raleigh and Prof. J. H. Johnson of Salisbury, stormed the rooms of the Judiciary Committee in the Senate Office Building yesterday to protest against the confirmation of the appointment of T. J. Linney, white, as U. S. District Attorney for the Western District of North Carolina.

Linney's appointment by President Harding over the protest of the colored people of that state was pigeonholed by the Senate last week, which set hearings for yesterday. Altho the colored folk were present and ready, the hearing was postponed due to the absence of the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, who accompanied the body of A. T. Hirt, Kentucky National Committeeman who died this week here, to his home.

"We are in no hurry," members of the North Carolina delegation were heard to say. "What we want is a thorough hearing and investigation, and we will motor back up here whenever a new date is set. Most of the delegation is stopping at the Whitelaw and others at the Y. M. C. A.

LINNEY A LILY WHITE

The North Carolinans charge Linney with lilywhiteism, and quote from a letter sent out to white woman voters last fall by him as chairman of the state Republican Committee. The letter stated:

"I pledge the women of North Carolina, that if we carry the state in this election, you will have a strictly white government, honorable and efficient, and I further assure the good women of this state, that in the future the Republican party's policy will be to let the Negro stay out of politics. The Negro himself is content and is not seeking party recognition." In another portion he invited the Democrats to meet him halfway, and by agreement eliminate the possibility of the Negro question in this or any other campaign."

Under date of March 29, 1921, a protest of several thousand names was sent to President Harding against the appointment of Linney, but Mr. Harding appointed him anyhow, and the Senate until now has refused to confirm him.

BUTLER ROASTS LINNEY

LEXINGTON N C DISPATCH
JUNE 23 1921

He Recalls Only One Who Stood up And Defied Negro Lincoln Johnson, He Says.

"The Linney hearing has left "a brown taste in the mouth," asserts former Senator Marion Butler who commented in caustic way about the whole proceeding and promised to go more into detail as soon as Mr. Linney is confirmed.

Former Senator Butler regards Col. Ike Meekins, of Elizabeth City, now stationed in Washington as general counsel of the alien property custodian's office, as the hero of the Linney hearing. It was Colonel Meekins, he asserts, who stood four-square against Henry Lincoln Johnson, the negro politician and national committeeman from Georgia. Other North Carolina Republicans present, including Mr. Linney, did not stand by their guns so well. The lovefeast at the end, Butler says, was a sight for the gods.

Getting back to the lament of Mr. Butler, he observes:

"Yes, Mr. Linney will be confirmed but it is a pity that it is to be done in a way to leave a brown taste in the mouth.

"The bungled kind of hearing, is of course, much to be regretted. The notrious and discredited negro leader Henry Lincoln Johnson (whose very name cost us in North Carolina more than 30,000 votes at the last election) was given a free and national official stage on which he could strut both as the accuser and also as the self-advertised trial judge of Mr. Linney. This offensive, discredited Georgia negro leader was thus given an opportunity to carry out his publicly proclaimed threat to get Mr. Linney on the stand and cross-examine him. When this notorious character and his secret wellwishers and assistants in our state and in other states in the south found that they could not beat Mr. Linney's confirmation, they seemed to have suddenly shifted their tactics, at any rate the Link Johnson cross-examination was cunningly changed to a grandstand play of relenting, forgiving, and accepting Mr. Linney, to be followed by a motley love-feast.

National

"That was sight for the gods of the nether world. Obviously it was essential for us to get Mr. Linney confirmed by any means that were fair and honorable, otherwise the Republican party in our state and the whole south was dead for a quarter of a century or more. Just to the same degree that this issue was vital to us, it was equally vital to the un-American machine political leaders of the south of both parties, and therefore, the tenseness of the political play by each diametricaly opposed political group was equal and opposite. There political life was at stake—it was a political funeral of gigantic proportions—was it to be a Democratic funeral or a Republican funeral?"

SIMMONS ON LINNEY TRIAL

LEXINGTON N C DISPATCH
JUNE 20, 1921

Senator Wants to See How Far Linney Leaned Backward at Hearing.

Senator F. M. Simmons, an outstanding figure in the "white supremacy" campaigns in North Carolina nearly a quarter of a century ago, intends to scrutinize closely the stenographic transcription of what Frank A. Linney said last week before the senate subcommittee investigating charges brought against Mr. Linney by negro Republicans, writes Theodore Tiller to the Greensboro News.

Senator Simmons is somewhat exercised over unofficial reports that have come to him regarding Mr. Linney's testimony. He wants to know whether Mr. Linney went too far in placating the negroes present and bringing about the virtual withdrawal of the charges by the negro voters.

With the row in Republican ranks, it is indicated Senator Simmons has nothing to do, but since the Linney confirmation is coming before the senate it develops that he has called for a stenographic record before he votes.

It is likely that he will insist on an official record showing just what occurred to bring on what Marion Butler described as a "motley love feast that was a sight for the gods of the nether world," Mr. Butler at the same time saying much more about "the notorious and discredited Henry Lincoln Johnson," negro of Georgia.

Senator Simmons isn't agreeing with Mr. Butler, of course, but he does intend to do some investigating since certain reports received by him are that Mr. Linney "crawled" and "surrendered" to the negro contingent in outlining his policies as district attorney.

The senator does not understand that Mr. Linney repudiated the famous Linney campaign circular, but the question has been raised in his mind why Mr. Linney did not simply say, "I didn't write the circular, but I stand by every word of it," instead of explaining that he was ill, heard of it only a few days before election, that it was written by another, and that he did not repudiate it because he did not construe it as did the critics.

Senator Simmons also wants to get Mr. Linney's exact language when he told the committee that his father, as a member of Congress in 1901, made a speech in favor of enforcing the 14th amendment. Also what Mr. Linney meant when he said he had always believed if the states could not furnish the right sort of voting laws the federal government should be appealed to. Senator Simmons wants to know if the two statements directly, approve of federal interference in state elections.

Another point upon which Senator Simmons seeks full light is Mr. Linney's answer to the question whether he would prosecute Democratic registrars who refused to register a negro because of his race. Mr. Linney is reported to have said he would prosecute such a registrar and law violator just as quickly as he would prosecute a blind tiger or blockader or any other malefactor.

It may be said that Senator Simmons is not demanding a Linney promise of immunity for such registrars but he is informed that Mr. Linney went too far and was too emphatic in making his promises to Henry Lincoln Johnson and his negro cohorts.

At any rate there are plain indications that Senator Simmons is somewhat aroused over the reports he has received about what transpired at the secret hearing of the senate subcommittee. He intends to go over every word of the testimony and possibly will insist that it all be made public. His vote on the Linney confirmation, it is authoritatively learned, depends on his interpretation of how far Mr. Linney went to get the statement at the end of the hearing from the negroes that they had misunderstood the Linney attitude.

In the Simmons mind apparently is the question whether the Linney hearing has undone any part of the work of years past relating to the solution of the race question in North Carolina and the south, and how it is going to affect the more troublesome among the negro race.

THE OUTLOOK AT WASHINGTON.

Richmond Planet 7/2/21

Upon the occasion of his first campaign for the presidency, Hon. Woodrow Wilson gave expression to sentiments concerning the colored people that led them to believe that he would accord recognition to them in proportion to the political aid tendered. After he was installed in office, he failed to live up to his pre-election promises and Bishop Alexander Walters, one of his most ardent supporters, who lived in New York State finally died without a realization of his expectations. It was presumed that the Negro-hating southern oligarchy was too powerful for him to resist and that he had to yield his personal desires to party expediency.

President Wilson never explained why he broke his word by not carrying out his pre-election pledges. He was elected the second time and all references to the colored citizens were forgotten. Instead racial discrimination was everywhere in evidence in the Departments at Washington. He assumed a friendly attitude towards colored people and that was all. His irritation over the question was emphasized by his treatment of Editor William Monroe Trotter, who was made a virtual political pariah, so far as the brilliant occupant of the White House was able to make him so.

Then came the nomination of Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio. His speeches were gems, so far as his references to the colored citizens were concerned. He enlisted the support of such uncompromising advocates of the rights of colored people like Hon. Harry C. Smith of Ohio, William Monroe Trotter of Massachusetts and many others that we might name. It is true that the discriminating signs in the Departments at Washington have disappeared, but that anti-Negro atmosphere still remains and the representatives of that anti-Negro combination are at work with their anti-Negro propaganda. The word has gone forth that the citizen of color is not to be accorded full and complete recognition as an American citizen, but that a dominating policy of conservatism is to prevail.

Senator John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, who hails from the liberty-loving State of Massachusetts has notified his own colored constituents that he can afford them no relief. The prejudiced subordinates under him control affairs, so to speak and he is only a "rubber stamp" when it comes to securing for colored men, the rights and privileges to which they are entitled. The most notable instance in the trend of party affairs is the handling of the Georgia case where colored men succeeded in securing recognition and in having upon the Republican National Committee a representative. Hon. Robert R. Church had been admittedly robbed of his rights and privileges as "a sop to the whale" and the temporary success in landing Tennessee in the Re-[illegible]

(From Page 1)

publican column where it will remain only for a brief period was regarded as a justification for the scandalous betrayal of the rights of the Republican people.

In the meantime, the Republican leaders balk at reducing representation in the southern States. We sometimes wonder if the time will come during our life-time, when right principles will be recognized by those alleged champions of liberty and followers of the good and lowly Jesus. We do not like the outlook. President Harding is a good man and he may be doing the best he can, but we are very anxious to know whether or not he has the moral stamina to live up to his pre-election pledges and whether or not all American citizens, be they black or white really look alike to him and will be accorded fair-play in this struggle for political supremacy between the two factions now struggling for supremacy at the capital of the Nation.

HARDING AND TAFT.

N. Y. Age 7/2/21

The Harding administration has been in office nearly four months. A number of Presidential appointments have been made during this period, both to offices without the country, as well as to many at Washington and in the various States. But it is to be noted that no appointment has so far been made of any Negro to an office requiring confirmation by the Senate.

This peculiar political situation recalls the state of affairs that existed during the first part of President Taft's administration. The utterance was then attributed to the President that he "would not appoint Negroes to office in any community where it was likely to increase race friction." This unfortunate expression moved the editor of THE AGE to write to Mr. Taft as follows:

> This utterance of yours was taken up by the enemies of the Negro, and by Negroes who were opposed to your nomination and election, and flaunted in the face of those who were your strong friends and supporters, with the remark, "what do you think of him now?" And from all parts of the South and the West we have received letters indicating a most discouraging situation among the masses of Negroes. The average Negro voter, if the election were held tomorrow, would vote for a Democrat rather than for a Republican, and if the Presidential election were held, it would be hard for your friends of the Negro race who have the utmost confidence in you, and yet cannot understand the pursuit of such a policy, to stand up and urge the election of a Republican administration. The writer would urge a change of policy in this direction and the sooner it is done the better.

In a reply to the above letter, bearing the President's signature, dated at the White House, May 23, 1910, Mr. Taft said:

> I regret exceedingly that you should take the view you do. I announced in the beginning of my administration what my view was with reference to the appointment of Negroes in communities where the service would be rendered inefficient by reason race prejudice, and I still adhere that view. If you will examine the appointment of Negroes made during my administration I think that you will find that I have made as many appointments as were made during any previous administration. Furthermore, I am anxious to make more appointments of Negroes to positions where they can discharge their duties efficiently for the public and without obstruction on account of local conditions that I cannot be blind to.

While Mr. Taft's deference to local sentiment in the South may have won him a half-hearted tolerance among a certain class of Southern whites, it certainly did not gain him any votes when he ran for a second term as President. He was so thoroughly discredited that he won the distinction of being the worst beaten candidate that ever ran in the Presidential race.

While President Harding has not given vent to any open expression, showing that he has awakened in his pre-election pronouncements as to the recognition of the rights and duties of Negro citizenship, it is not without reason that we have recalled Mr. Taft's mistake in dealing with this question. It is not too late for Mr. Harding to consider the question in the light of his previous utterances and avoid the errors made by some of his predecessors and make such appointments of men of the race, as their fitness and character may warrant, regardless of such objections as may be fomented by jealous partisans or a perverted racial antagonism. The rights and privileges of American citizenship, which the President admitted that the race had earned by faithful and devoted service, include the right to vote and to be voted for, as well as the qualification to hold any office, that the applicant is competent to fill. The acquisition of character and standing in the community would be in vain if these rights were denied, because of factional opposition. The situation demands the exercise of tact and firmness in dealing squarely with the question of recognizing the broad rights of citizenship, without limitations of race or color.

President Taft meant well but failed because of his inability to grapple boldly with the situation. Let President Harding profit by his example.

BEFORE AND AFTER THE ELECTION.

Richmond Planet - 7/2/21

Editor Harry C. Smith of the Cleveland, O. Gazette, an enthusiastic supporter of President Warren G. Harding is carrying in the columns of his paper, the following pre-election statements relative to the citizen of color:

'I am for democracy in its fullness'

'I shall be glad to see as many Republicans as I am physically able to see; all Republicans look alike to me.'

I believe the federal government should stamp out lynching and remove that stain from the fair name of America.'

'I believe in equality before the law. You cannot give one right to the white man and deny the same right to the black man.'

'The American Negro has the good sense to know this truth. He has the clear head and the brave heart to live it. I proclaim to all the world the truth which America ought to know, that he has met the test and that he did not and will not fail America. I proclaim that America has not and will not fail the American Negro.'

'I believe the Negro citizens of America should be guaranteed the enjoyment of all their rights, that they have earned the full measure of citizenship bestowed, that their sacrifices in blood on the battlefields of the republic have entitled them to all of freedom and opportunity, all of sympathy and aid that the American spirit of fairness and justice demands.'

'If I have anything to do with it, there shall be good American obedience to the law. Brutal, unlawful violence whether it proceeds from those that break the law or from those that take the law into their own hands, can only be dealt with in one way by true Americans. Fear not. Here, upon this beloved soil you shall have justice that every man and woman of us knows would have been prayed for by Abraham Lincoln. Your people, by their restraint, their patience, their wisdom, integrity, labor and belief in God, have earned it, and America will bestow it.'

One of these guaranteed rights is to hold office of the same class and kind held by white men of similar and equal ability. We shall note with interest to see whether or not the Hon. Warren G. Harding before he was elected is the same as President Warren G. Harding after he was elected and whether or not he will be able to overcome the powerful influence at the National capital which seeks to deny to the citizen of color the same rights and privileges as are accorded the white citizen.

HARDING WILL APPOINT A WHITE MAN AS REGISTRAR OF TREASURY

Montgomery Advertiser 6/24/21

President Will Not Follow Precedent Set Previous Republicans in Selection of Man For Important Place; Department Now Employs Several Hundred Women

Advertiser Bureau
Washington, D. C.,
By Jesse S. Cottrell.

President Harding does not contemplate the appointment of a negro as registrar of the treasury, a position filled by members of that race during several Republican administrations of the past and a plum now sought by negro leaders of several states.

While there has been no formal announcement of this fact issued from the White House, the President has revealed his position on the question in discussing patronage matters with party leaders. He has pointed out that, whereas, this office formerly had only some eight or ten employees, the vast increase of business incident to the Federal Reserve System and huge bonded debt of the country has compelled the expansion of the registrar's office until the employees now number more than eight hundred, most of whom are women. Those employees have appealed to the President not to name a negro as registrar, respectfully pointing out that it would tend to engender racial friction, and the President has indicated that he will heed the appeal.

In arriving at this decision it is known that President Harding has been actuated by friendly interest for the negroes and their aspirations for a fuller share in the responsibilities of government, probably as much as to appease fears of the women employees in the treasury. He has indicated that such appointment, under the circumstances, might arouse prejudices rather than allay them. To leading Republicans who have urged the qualifications of negro candidates for this position, President Harding has said he would prefer to consider such men as applicants for appointment to some office equally renumerative but less likely to make the appointee the target for abuse.

This is not indicative of any intention on the part of the administration to ignore the negro voter and, in fact, several leaders of that race have been chosen for responsible executive positions and it is known others are slated for like consideration. In addition, President Harding, as pointed out in his inaugural address, plans the creation of a special commission, of which at least three will be negroes, to investigate causes for friction between the races and recommend such measures as they deem expedient for bringing about a better understanding between negroes and whites, both North and South. In selecting the men to compose this commission President Harding intends to pick only men of judgment and vision as to the future for he is convinced that a satisfactory adjustment of the race problem, if it can be reached, would be an achievement worthy of the best efforts of any administration.

May Abolish Register of Treasury Job

7/23/21
Chicago Defender

Washington, D. C., July 22.—There are two main questions troubling "plum" pickers at the capital now—whether the President intends to nominate a man of the Race to be register of the treasury, and what is to be the final outcome of the "Linc" Johnson "gooseberry."

Just the other day a white Ohioan was appointed assistant register. Nothing has been said of the real job. Conjecture is rife as to whether a Race man from Ohio is to be given the position. Too much Ohio, many astute observers claim, would be the result. Meanwhile Charles Cottrell of Ohio is serenely walking up and down and all around the city streets in his customary smiling and nonchalant mood.

An interesting rumor, however, which is persisting in connection with the discussion of the above named office, is the statement that in the wholesale reorganization to come to pass in the government bureaus the office of register of the treasury will be abolished in its present form. The rumor seems to gain credence from day to day.

The confirmation of Lincoln Johnson's nomination is yet before the district committee. There is much discussion as to the reason for the long delay. The majority sentiment seems to favor the "Georgia peach." The opinion has been widely circulated that Johnson is being shunted onto this position in an effort to deprive him of the leadership of the Republican party in Georgia and thus aid in making the organization in that state lily-white. It seems to be a safe bet that he will cross the tape a winner on the recorder of deeds job, but the great point of anxiety, it appears, is about his chance of holding the national committeeman's position. Concern over this will not down.

c. National.

Political – 1921.

Office Holding.

HOW NEGROES VIEW LINNEY HEARING

RALEIGH N C OBSERVER
JULY 19, 1921

President Suggs, of Livingstone College, Enlightens Senator Borah

Many versions have been given as to what Frank Linney, State Republican chairman, promised he would do if he became district attorney when he was before the Senate sub-committee in Washington. None of them have been official, however, as it was supposed to have been an executive session. Here is a version by President D. C. Suggs, of Livingstone College, a negro educational institution at Salisbury, which he has sent to the News and Observer.

To the Editor:

In view of the statement that recently appeared in some of the daily papers relative to the outcome of the Linney hearing, I am herewith inclosing a copy of the telegram from Senator Borah, and my letter of response to him. In order that the facts may be known as they really exist, you are at liberty to publish these if you so desire.

Yourse very truly,
D. C. SUGGS.

Washington, D. C., July 9, 1921.
President D. C. Suggs,
Livingstone College,
Salisbury, N. C.

Do I understand that Mr. Linney's confirmation would be satisfactory to the colored people of North Carolina, and have they as you understand withdrawn their objections in view of his statement before the committee?

WILLIAM E. BORAH.

Senator William E. Borah,
U. S. Senate,
Washington, D. C.

The protest was never withdrawn. Our case rested on Mr. Linney's statements, as follows:

First, That he disclaimed the authorship or any knowledge of the so-called Linney letter.

Second, "I believe most thoroughly in the negro's acquiring political and personal status."

Third, "If my nomination is confirmed, it will be my purpose to honestly and impartially enforce the law, without regard to race or color."

Fourth, "If information were brought to me that any registrar had refused a colored man the right to register or vote on account of his race or color, I would prosecute him as vigorously as I would a man charged with running an illicit distillery."

Fifth, That I am in favor of a qualified electorate based upon educational tests applied to both races alike.

Based upon these statements the colored people feel that so far as Mr. Linney is individually and officially concerned every contention made in their protest is conceded.

They will, therefore, not interpose further objections to his confirmation.

Yours very truly,
D. C. SUGGS.

ASST. SECRETARY IS QUEER DUCK

Afro-American

Few People Know How Henry O. Flipper Entered Harding's Official Family

Washington, D. C., Aug. 4.—Not only is Henry O. Flipper, assistant secretary of Interior in charge of Alaskan railways, regarded as a queer duck because he keeps to himself and makes very few friends, but few people know how it happended that the first appointment Secretary Fall made was that of former Lieutenant Flipper.

The story runs that young Flipper, shortly after his graduation from West Point, met Fall, running a ranch down in New Mexico. The colored lad, just out of school, made friends rapidly with the white rancher, urged him to study and go to school and supervised his reading. Largely thru Flipper's advice and help, Fall was sent to Congress and latter to the Senate. When a member of the Senatorial committee, investigating the oil situation in Mexico, the then Senator Fall made Lieut. Flipper Spanish interpreter and while Mr. Fall headed the committee, Lieut. Flipper did most of the work.

When President Harding elevated the New Mexico senator to the post of secretary of the Interior, one of the Senator's first steps was to look up Henry Flipper and give him a $5,000 job. Not only did the secretary of Intetrior appoint Mr. Flipper, but he said his desk was large enough to hold all resignations of white people who can't work with him.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S DELIVERANCES.

The Richmond Planet
7/30/21

That is indeed startling and surprising information which comes from Washington and which quotes the President of the U. S. in the face of his pre-election pledges to have made the following statement:

Gentlemen, I am very thoroughly convinced in my mind as to the policy that I am going to inaugurate with reference to appointments and that is I am not going to appoint any colored men to public office in the southern states, but there will be some appointments in the northern states. This thing called "race prejudice" you can not down by battling it, and the only salvation as I see it, for the colored man in the South is to fall into the ranks behind white leadership until he can, acting through southern legislatures work out his destiny. This is my policy and I am going to follow it live or die, sink or swim.

This is an absolute surrender to the anti-Negro oligarchy, which has bombarded the White House ever since the distinguished Ohioan entered it. These people fought to achieve this result and the people, who are thus humiliated must be equally persistent in their struggle to reverse this condition of affairs. You cannot bar representation to the Negro in one section of the United States of America without eventually doing the same thing to the other section of the country. It was the immortal Lincoln, who proclaimed that this country could not exist half slave and half free and so it is that this political combination cannot continue with one half of it discriminated against on account of race and color and the other half not discriminated against for the same reason.

To our mind this is a bold and barefaced attempt to divide the Negroes of the country, by giving a sop of political, official recognition to the colored people of the North and at the opportune time to exclude all of them from any participation in the official affairs of this government. Hon. Warren G. Harding's sojourn in the southern states has had its effect. He is a reconstructed statesman along the most rampant anti-Negro political lines. He evidently fears the Negroes of the North, whose votes are a potent power in the affairs of the doubtful States. To endeavor to get him to address assemblages of colored people now in the face of his present day utterances would to our mind be an insult to their intelligence. So far as the colored folks are concerned, farewell, Hon. Warren G. Harding. Good night and good-bye!

UPSETTING PARTY AUTHORITY.

Richmond Va. Planet
8/6/21

The action of President Warren G. Harding, the recognized head of the National Republican Party in this country and the Republican National Committee in reorganizing or attempting to reorganize the Republican Party of Georgia and the virtual cancellation of the power and authority of the regular Republican State Convention and its recognized spokesman, Hon. Henry Lincoln Johnson is without a precedent, so far as we are informed in this country. It is based wholly and solely upon color and is the recognition of the color-line in politics in its most obnoxious form. The National organization seated and recognized Hon. Henry Lincoln Johnson as National Committeeman. Just how a creature of the great national organization can proceed to undo, what had been done by the body itself will always be a question. That President Harding should lend his great influence to the consummation of such an outrage is one of the mysteries of the century.

From his pre-election utterances, he talks one way and acts another. We would like to know the underlying cause of this. We would like to know just how a statesman, who took the Bible for his guide and pledged himself to be guided by its precepts should violate obligations so solemnly made and proceed to cast down and humiliate one of the most loyal class of people upon the face of the globe. With regular Republican party in Georgia, the report reads as follows:

Atlanta, Ga.,—It was ordained by a convention of some two hundred Republicans held in this city Tuesday that the colored Americans of the State are no longer to be a controlling factor in the State organization of the party. The convention was called under the auspices of the Republican National Committee and its action was sanctioned by the same. A new State Central committee was appointed, with J. L. Phillips of Thomasville Ga., wealthy white manufacturer, its chairman. The committee is composed of forty whites and ten colored men. While the colored Republicans were not completely eliminated they are so much in the minority that their votes for anything will not count. The reorganization of the party in the State is seen by the colored element to be the first step towards the complete elimination of the colored brother from the councils of the party just as has been done in other Southern States.

The convention adopted resolutions endorsing President Harding and the work of his administration. The resolutions adopted pledged to "dedicate our best efforts to the maintenance of the Republican party in the State of Georgia on such a high plane as to command the confidence of the entire party and to demand the respect of all."

This then is the first if not the last Chapter in the history of the Republican party in Georgia. The next question is, what are you going to do about it?

WASHINGTON D C TIMES
AUGUST 11, 1921

CHARGES ARE FILED AGAINST JOHNSON

When the Senate, in executive session yesterday considered several Presidential appointments with a view to their confirmation, it was made known that charges against the integrity of Henry Lincoln Johnson, colored appointee for recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia, had been filed, and lacking the time to investigate them, the Senate referred Johnson's name back to the District Committee. Senator Ball, of Delaware, chairman of the committee, promised that a subcommittee would be appointed to investigate the charges.

Johnson stated on the phone last night that he did not know the nature of the charges, nor who preferred them, having received no notice in regard to the matter.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
AUGUST 11, 1921

Senate Confirms Linney.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The nomination of Frank A. Linney, Republican State Chairman of North Carolina, to be Federal Attorney for the Western North Carolina District, was confirmed late today by the Senate after opposition had been voiced over his attitude toward negro voting.

The vote was said to have been 31 to 17.

WATSON PRAISED FOR FIGHT WAGED AGAINST JOHNSON

Atlanta Constitution 8/11/21

The senate Wednesday night by unanimous vote adopted a resolution commending United States Senator Thomas E. Watson for his fight waged in the United States senate against the confirmation of Henry Lincoln Johnson, Atlanta negro, as recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia. The resolution was signed by Senators Walker, Boykin and Golucke.

Following is the resolution:

Whereas, we notice in the afternoon papers of the manly fight being waged by our junior senator, Hon. Thomas E. Watson, to prevent the confirmation of Henry Lincoln Johnson as recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia: therefore, be it

Resolved, That we indorse and approve the cause of Senator Watson; be it

Resolved, further, That a copy of this resolution be mailed to Senator Watson.

LINNEY CONFIRMED AT STORMY SESSION

Atlanta Constitution 8/11/21

Washington, August 10.—The nomination of Frank A. Linney, republican state chairman of North Carolina, to be federal attorney for the western North Carolina district, was confirmed late today by the senate after opposition had been voiced over his position on the question of negro voting. The vote was said to have been 31 to 17.

Mr. Linney was charged with having prevented voting of North Carolina negroes. He also was criticised for his alleged statement that he favored applying the literacy test to illiterate white persons as well as negroes.

It took almost thirty hours of stormy debate behind closed doors to confirm Mr. Linney, and a veteran senator said the discussion over the race question was like former "bloody shirt" debates. Party lines were divided and a large number of the opponents were said to be republicans but the roll call was ordered kept secret.

Senators Borah, republican, Idaho, and Simmons, democrat, North Carolina, were reported to have led the fight against confirmation, while Chairman Nelson, of the judiciary committee, and Senators Ernst, republican, Kentucky, and Sterling, republican, South Dakota, were said to be the leading champions of the nominee.

BROTHER ATWATER BRINGS EDITOR JOHNSON INTO COURT.

Atlanta Independent

The Savannah Tribune that spoke out so boldly against the hand-picked crowd prior to the meeting of the one hundred, had but little to say concerning the attempt to steal after the meeting of the two hundred and forty. We should like to know the opinion of the Independent relative to Brother Johnson's editorial on the new committee.

Brother Johnson was one of those who was placed on the new committee, but since he cannot agree on its legality, we are left to presume that he does not intend to serve. But at any rate time alone will tell.

Woodrow Wilson while president was charged with many things, but nothing perhaps that would surpass the encroachment upon the prerogatives of Georgia organization republicans, than was evidenced by Clarence Miller and his associates in the meeting recently held in Atlanta.

Well Brother Atwater, we quite agree with you that Brother Johnson, who had so much to say of the harding outrage before he perpetrated the wrong against the republican organization in Georgia, is significantly silent since our rights have been raped and he apparently is benefited by the crime—our only explanation is, he possibly has been seen by men higher up and lives in the hope of personal gain. It is characteristic of the average Negro leader to sacrifice every right of the race for personal aggrandizement, if the gain does not amount to any more than to have a white say "he is a good nigger," or "I's the only nigger in it." Brother Sol was bitter in denouncing the outrage before he was taken into the plot but is deathly hedged about since he has been singled out as one of the "blacks" whom the white man can trust to deliver the race into political bondage.

Sol said it was all wrong before it was done, but since it has been done and he invited to become one of the "political pirates," he must now wait and see what is what—a belated afterthought that dreams of the hope of personal gain at the expense of the many.

SWEET BILL CREATES NEW "PLUMS" FOR POLITICIANS

Chicago Defender 8/13/21

Washington, D. C., Aug. 12.—There is reliable information to the effect that two prominent positions in the War Risk Insurance Bureau, positions called into existence by the recent Sweet consolidation bill, are to direct the work for Race soldiers. It is reported that Dr. Crossland and Hon. Charles Cottrill are to be the incumbents of the offices in question.

In this connection gossip here is raising the interesting question as to whom is to be the senior in grade. This, many say, is a fit question for prognostication by a Philadelphia lawyer.

Another point being raised, too, is: How will the appointment of two prominent politicians to two prominent positions of such a peculiarly military nature be looked upon by service men—boys who went "over there" instead of staying here and singing it.

Efforts Being Made To Elect A Democratic Congress In 1922

Afro-American 8/19/21

Major John R. Lynch, author, former member of Congress from Mississippi, former paymaster of the U. S. Army, and during the Republican National Convention of 1884, temporary chairman, in an exclusive interview for the Associated Negro Press declared:

"The time has arrived when we must place patriotism above party. We have had a claim upon the Republican party, because it was founded on human rights. When human rights are ignored or sidetracked, as they seem to be now, we must open our eyes, find our real friends, and support them.

"In 1874 U. S. Grant was elected by an unprecedented sweeping victory, as was President Harding. The party failed to keep its promises to the people, and in 1876, there was a notable Republican defeat. I give it as a warning, unless the Republican Party of today reasserts itself on genuine principles of human justice, and lives up to them, history may repeat itself in 1922."

Washington, D. C., Aug. 18.—Nobody worked harder to put Harding in the White House and nobody has gotten less out of his presence there than the colored people.

This is the feeling that is rapidly spreading over the country and everywhere there is disgust and disappointment felt with the Harding administration. It is just becoming known that Robert R Church, Tennessee leader has broken with President Harding and returned to his home.

After campaigning thruout the country last fall, Mr. Church spent more than four months in Washington. When the President was settled, he and Mr. Church had a conference in which Mr. Harding expressed his views on the matter of appointing colored men to office in the South. Mr. Church respectfully told the President that he could not be sponsor for such a policy and until the course changed, his address would be Memphis, Tenn. Henry Lincoln Johnson is being urged not to accept the position as recorder of deeds. Leaders are urging Charles Cottrell to returnn to his business in Toledo, Ohio and Dr. A. R. Croswell to go back to St. Louis, Mo. Such a course, it is said, woud show the Republicans that colored Americans are not to be trifled with and that in 1922 every effort will be made to send a Democratic Congress to Washington.

EARLY HISTORY

Cleveland has a most interesting early history, so far as our group is concerned. There have never been separate schools here and one of the early teachers was the wife of the late Senator B. K. Bruce, who now resides in Washington. Cleveland has sent many men to the legislature: Jere A. Brown, William H. Clifford, Harry C. Smith, Henry T. Eubanks, John P. Green, to both legislature and senate, and the present incumbent, Harry E. Davis.

SENATE LEERY OF "LINC"; REFUSES CONFIRMATION

Atlanta Independent 8/20/21

Basis for Action Said to Be Appointee's Entanglement in Linney Case

Washington, D. C., Aug. 19.—A rather unpleasant surprise for the politicians of the old regular group was sprung when the Senate, in executive session, failed to confirm Henry Lincoln Johnson and referred his name back to the district committee for investigation of certain charges filed.

Some are claiming that "Linc" is the victim of a little clever inside byplay. It is said that Johnson was lined up to take a certain position in connection with the Linney case, and then the "bomb was thrown." At any rate, the impression prevails that Johnson is in an unenviable position.

Silence reigns as to the nature of the charges. Officials in the office of Senator Ball, chairman of the district, when interviewed, would give no information. Mr. Johnson also refuses to make any statement.

Senator Ball appointed the following subcommittee "to investigate further the qualifications of Henry Lincoln Johnson to be recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia": Senator Jones, Washington, chairman; Capper, Kansas, and Sheppard, Texas.

JOHNSON-SCOTT POLITICAL CLASH

Washington Eagle 8/27/21

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

One sensation after another runs off the political spindle here. Once in a while the Follies, Bert Williams was asked what he would do for $5,000. He replied, "I would be ashamed to tell you." This story epitomizes the present situation. Politicians that pass away the time in Washington can generally figure out every move that is made on the political checkerboard, but the sudden turn in Col. Henry Lincoln Johnson's case has got them all guessing.

Several weeks ago Senator Ball of Delaware, Chairman of the District of Columbia Committee, made a favorable report on the nomination of Henry Lincoln Johnson for Recorder of Deeds. It was believed that the Senate would take action without much delay, and by a strict party vote he would be confirmed. A different and unexpected move has taken place, creating the biggest sensation that has been witnessed in years.

Just as confirmation was expected, the nomination was recommitted to the District Committee to investigate charges that were filed while the case was on the Senate calendar. The lead that Democrats were behind these new charges was unfounded. It is alleged that a cabal of colored men, under the leadership of Emmett J. Scott, Secretary-Treasurer of Howard University, are fighting Link Johnson's confirmation. This opposition is characterized as mere jealousy. It is said that Johnson and Scott have never been bed-fellows. In the Presidential pre-convention campaign they supported different candidates. When Johnson made his memorable fight at the Chicago Convention Scott's influence was against him. The entire affair is regrettable, and puts an additional handicap upon all colored aspirants for federal positions.

South Plays New Game; Seeks Job for Race Man

Chicago Defender 8/27/21

Washington, D. C., Aug. 26.—A persistent rumor is going the rounds that the Southern contingent in Washington is anxious to see a Race man made Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. It is held that Southerners realize the peculiar significance of agriculture to their special section, and that in addition they recognize the particular pertinency of the Race citizens with reference to successful Southern crops.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

-:- IT MAY BE DONE, BUT IT WILL NOT BE REGULAR

Atlanta Independent 5/19/21

President Harding is quoted in the Associated Press dispatches as having authorized Postmaster-General Hays to say for him, "That he seriously desires to put the Republican Party in Georgia on a high, efficient basis, and to organize a strong, active Republican Party in the state, and that he does not believe that the present Georgia situation presents an active, efficient party organization that will produce results at the polls—making the party a factor in Georgia politics. That this means no reflection on Mr. Johnson, but it was the organization in the state of some fifty years' standing that the President does not believe is such a party organization as will invite accretion and growth."

Mr. Hays, speaking further for the President, says: "The President has come to this conclusion and the matter is settled in finality. And as a consequence, the President has concluded not to make any appointments in Georgia for the present, and suggests that there be a meeting of fifty or one hundred outstanding Republicans in Georgia to formulate ways and means to effectuate the purposes in the President's mind, and until such a meeting is held and its deliberations reported to the President and concurred in by him, there will be no appointments of a major character in the state."

Mr. Hays closed the conference by saying: "This matter is not one open to debate. The President is settled in this view."

This announcement was made by National Chairman Will H. Hays, May 11, 1921, as he came fresh from a conference with the President and Secretary Weeks to the following persons: H. L. Johnson, Jack Spence, D. K. Roberts, Clark Grier, Tom Scott, Griffin, Mr. Phillips of Georgia and Bascom Slemp of Virginia—all of which, in our opinion, is a flat repudiation of the party organization in the state and an attempt to displace the regular party machinery in the state without warrant or authority—uprooting home rule and ignoring every principle of party regularity. This revolutionary and unprecedented proceeding may prevail, but it will not be right or legal; and the fact that the idea originated in his Excellency's mind will not make it any less wrong in principle or policy.

We do not understand that it is any part of the President's constitutional duties to organize or disorganize political parties, or to dispense federal patronage with a view of repudiating bona fide party organizations of fifty years' standing, or to erect on their ruins an organization of his liking.

It is true the President can withhold patronage from the regular organizations that contributed to his election and dispense it through other machinery suitable to the purposes in his mind, or he may set up an organization of his own liking and repudiate the regular organization, the authenticity of which was established by the same convention that nominated him, but because the President precipitates a revolution will not make it right. All the things the President has in his mind may be accomplished, but the mere accomplishing of an act does not make it right or legal. Party usages and practices have established for the government of the Republican Party rules and regulations as plainly fixed as the constitution was made to control the federal government and the President can no more destroy the customs, rules and traditions of the Republican Party than he can disregard the mandates of the constitution in the discharge of his public duties. The party has a scheme of government, and by this scheme Mr. Harding was nominated and elected; and the President, in dealing with the states, must recognize the same principles of regularity that controlled his nomination and election, or his conduct will be irregular, undemocratic and destructive of the just ends of self-governing bodies.

The party, like all just governments, derives its authority from the consent of the people who constitute its sponsorship; and the party organization that derives its power and authority from any other source than the people who constitute it, it matters not whether this authority is conferred by the President or his agents, will be illegal and the people will not submit to its dictum. Party organizations are elected by the people through their chosen representatives in the way prescribed by the people, and a party organization selected for the control of the Republican Party's affairs in any other way is irregular, illegal and dictatorial.

The Georgia organization is regular—selected as an expression of the popular will and stamped as bona fide and regular by the same convention that nominated our distinguished President; and if his nomination was legal, the Georgia organization is legal, and if he respects and appreciates his nomination, it is his duty to respect and do business through the Georgia organization. The people met in the regular Republican way, under regular Republican call, held regular Republican conventions and primaries in Georgia, selected delegates to county, district and state conventions, who, in turn, in accordance with the rules, customs and party precedents, selected an organization. The National Convention, in June, 1920, said it was legal, and the only bona fide Republican organization in the state of Georgia, and the National Committee would recognize it as such.

The county, district, state and national conventions all adjourned without day, leaving the Georgia organization intact and supreme, and there is no power on earth or elsewhere to displace this organization with another, though the present organization may not be pleasing to the President. We are regular, and whether we are active and efficient, there is no power to dislodge us. and the President will have to put up with us and abide his time in common with all others interested in the welfare of the party in our state.

Our position does not preclude the President from ignoring the regular organization and setting up a patronage factory of his own to dish the patronage through, but it does preclude his idea of displacing the regular organization with any other wind of organization that he may have in his mind, unless he is able to induce the orgnization to resign. The organization does not have to have the patronage—it has lived without it for the last ten years or more and can still exist without federal emoluments; and if the President elects to hold the patronage as an inducement to encourage the organization he has in mind, the regular organization prefers the preservation of the principles of the party to federal jobs. If the President believes that federal patronage is the private property of the executive, to be handed out without regard to meritorious party reward, we concede him the right of personal opinion and will continue to preserve the party, its traditions and customs as best we can.

If the organization has done wrong and the President knows of its inefficiency and unfitness, he should allege it and give the organization an opportunity to be heard in its own behalf, and this trial must take place in a court created by the people of Georgia in representative convention assembled. The organization cannot control the patronage, but it can preserve its manhood and the principles of the party as enunciated by Lincoln and perpetuated by Theodore Roosevelt. It stands for the fundamental principle "Up with all men rather than down with some."

So the President's committee of fifty or one hundred outstanding Republicans may make a report to him and he concur in their deliberations and plans, but no free people with the sentiment of liberty and freedom in their breasts will submit one moment to such tyranny and violation of the principles of a Republican form of government for all the patronage in the President's gift. The President may repudiate us, but the people will license us again. He may take the patronage that is justly due the organization and give it to those who have never functioned, and the people may ask for a strict accountability. The peopl regard the President as a servant and not as a dictator. The Republica Party does not believe that any one man is bigger than the party an never will believe such.

There is only one way to settle any question, and that is the righ way; and unless you settle a question right, it is not settled at all an will come up to plague you again. If the Republican organization ir Georgia is not such as the President has in his mind and cares to dispense patronage through, there is only one way to dispense with this organization, and that is the legal and right way—permit the organization to serve its time, then ask the people to elect an organization according to his liking. To undertake to arbitrarily dismiss an organization fifty years old without warrant, charge or authority, will do more to disorganize than it will contribute in any other direction.

How is the President going to select his fifty or one hundred outstanding Republicans for conference? Who is to choose them and what is to be their qualifications, and how does his Excellency know that they will constitute an active and efficient party organization? The power to convene the committee or to call a convention is lodged in the organization; and if it refuses to function, what agency can the President bring into play to effectuate the purpose he has in his mind?

Patronage may be used as a big stick to control organization, but free men sometimes place principle above patronage, and manhood above a federal job. Political parties are the mere expression of the popular will, and when they become anything less, they are merely the arbitrary dictum of one man or a group of men, and free men will not submit long to any kind of slavery.

Now let us see if we can reconcile Mr. Harding's conception of party regularity—with his view as President to dispense patronage as indicated by his announced policy to Georgia. Mr. Harding, the candidate, said July 22, 1920: "Let me be understood clearly from the beginning. I believe in party sponsorship in government. I believe in

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party government as distinguished from personal government, individual, dictatorial, autocratic or what not. Parties are formed by those who reach a consensus of opinion. Party government has guaranteed the rule of intelligent, deliberate public opinion expressed through parties."

So, domination was never intended. May 11, 1921—two months after his inauguration, Mr. Harding, speaking of party affairs in Georgia, says: "That the party organization in this state of fifty years' standing is not such an organization as will invite accretion and growth to the party and that he seriously desired that fifty or one hundred citizens or leading men get together for a conference, devise ways and means to set up an active and efficient party organization in the state and report their deliberations to him for approval; and until such an organization is accepted and approved by him, he will make no appointments of a major character in Georgia—which is to say, that the organization whose regularity was established by the National Convention that nominated him and gave him forty-six thousand votes, he'll not recognize, but will recognize a new organizaton and dispense patronage through them, and on this question will permit no debate—it is closed. I have settled it and what can you do about it? Will such an organization be an expression of the popular will? Is it the kind of party sponsorship the President had in mind July, 1920? He stated that "No one man is big enough to run the government and that he believed in party sponsorship in government."

Now, if no one man is big enough to run the government, which is the creature of party sponsorship, is any one man large enough to run the Republican Party? By what rule or standard has the President measured the activity or efficiency of the present Republican organization in the state? The organization cast sixty-six thousand votes in 1896 for McKinley and Hobart, and has cast less than thirty thousand very election since, until 1920, when it cast forty-six thousand for Mr. Harding. Where did the President get his information that we were inactive, inefficient and such an organization that it would not invite accretion and growth to the party in the state? Is he judging our conduct because we differ among ourselves about the distribution of federal patronage? If so, will he have to apply his rule of disorganization to every state in the South and many of them in other sections of the country. The one remedy that lies in the President's hands is the recognition of the regular organization and leave all of the remaining factions on the outside of the organization which do not agree among themselves, as defeated candidates at the late convention and chronic pie-hunters who are without standing, character or respectability in the community where they live. Most of them have unsavory records.

Is this special medicine for Georgia because Georgia's leader is a Negro, or is it a set rule to be applied to all the Southern states as a means of reorganizing the party in the South under the leadership of Congressman Bascom Slemp, the leading exponent of lilywhiteism in the South and who has excluded every Negro from the councils of the party in his home state?

The Republican Party, in the language of the President, "Belongs to those who reach a consensus of opinion," and not to those who disagree with its policies and principles. The organization wants a party and those to whom Mr. Harding is listening want patronage. Between the two emoluments, the organization will take the party and let the President give the patronage to the pie-hunters. The organization will abide its time—go back to the people, not only in Georgia, but throughout the country and arouse public opinion against a policy that it regards as a high-handed proceeding, inconsistent with the principles of a democratic government.

Similar conditions existing in all Southern states with many of them casting less votes than Georgia, thereby demonstrating less activity and efficiency, raises the question in the organization's mind, is it because our National Committeeman is a Negro—the other states being situated similar as to activity and efficiency, and this rule not applying to them, the organization wants to know why the discrimination? And if the question is rased. then black and whte men who constitute our organization will make the issue a national one, and let the President and those who have sought to disorganize us and repudiate our regularity, explain why the administration injected the race issue into Republican politics so closely upon the heels of the party's unprecedented victory, largely because of the Negro votes throughout the country?

The Georgia organization accepts the issue, though the President says the question is not open to debate. The patronage may go, but we will maintain the Honor and integrity of the party of Lincoln, Grant, Douglass and Roosevelt.

PRES. HARDING NOT TO FAIL NEGROES

Has Given Assurance To Visitors

ACTIONS HEARD IN ALL DIRECTIONS

Unrest and Uncertainty Being Felt In All Voting States.

6/2/21
Savannah Tribune

Washington, D. C., June 29th (Associated Negro Press)—President Harding has given assurance to visitors who have discussed the matter of his attitude on racial matters, that he will not "fail" the colored people of America.

The reaction from recent developments and tends of policy, has created a stir among voters and citizens generally that is almost equal to an election.

The dying embers of Tulsa' massacre, together with the labor situation and the gloomy news of justice, have placed the people in a sorry frame of mind.

It is well then that the Executive head of the government, comes forward with a note of encouragement. The question, however, is on the definition of the term "fail."

President Harding may seriously be of the opinion that he has not failed, provided he makes a certain line of appointments, and pursues the policy of experimenting with the traditions of the South, on the Negro question.

The colored Americans of all sections are inclined in two directions: First, there is a growing minority that feels that the Republican party has once more, to use the expression of one, "used colored people for a good thing." Second, there is a group that desires to let the people who think they are right, show their hand, until they succeed or fail, and they add, "So far as the South is concerned, we know in advance they will fail."

Rumblings of Action

Rumblings of action are being heard in all directions. It is being declared that Charles W. Anderson is to be given the position of Collector of Internal Revenue, as the outstanding slice of Afro citizenship recognition. The President is formulating his policy, it is declared, and even he has not fully decided just what his course will be, except in one particular, and that is that he will be just.

It is, however, being maintained that the enumeration of policy recently given, was the latest thing up to that date, and if there has been a change, it has been due to the pressue brought to bear because of the white publicity given to the facts, and the pressure of Senators, Congressmen, and political voters in northern states who have a keen eye on developments in matters leading up to November 1922.

The big question with the colored citizens is this: On whom may we depend to be our advocates in matters of principal and justice? Back of that very serious and vital question is the right to live at peace with neighbors, to have homes protected, to educate children, to advance in agriculture, business and political lines according to merit. That say the people everywhere, is the crux.

What is Really Happening?

How is this unrest and uncertainty crystalizing? In all of the socalled "voting states," there are insurgent movements on. In Pennsylvania, it is headed by R. L. Vann, editor of The Pittsburgh Courier, and they had a statewide meeting in Harrisburg recently, where they resolved and declared they would henceforth stand only for such persons as were known to be loyal. They did considerable denouncing, including Senator Penrose, all because of the failure to pass the Civil Rights bill.

In New Jersey, Isaac H. Nutter, in his statement of the Republican National Committee action, has received hundreds of endorsements on his expression of independence. In New York, Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois, particular Chicago, there are feelings of unrest, and expressions of dissatisfaction.

It is too early to predict to what extent this discontent will go. In Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, in Missouri and in Tennessee, there are murmurings, to say nothing of Kentucky, where the Louisville News, William Warley, editor, proposes to the people that an independent party be established.

Practical politicians among the white Republicans, as well as the smaller growing number of patriots, do not like the turn of events, but they are "hoping against hope."

PERRY HOWARD GETS APPOINTMENT

Chicago Whip 5/21/21

Washington, May 21.—Perry W. Howard, of Mississippi, who figured conspicuously in the "speakers" bureau" scandal in Chicago during the recent national campaign, has been appointed special attorney in the claims division of the Department of Justice. Howard will have charge of fraudulent claims against the government in matters connected with members of our Race. The salary is $5,000 a year. Of late Howard has been prominent among a group of politicians seeking to raise funds to secure the passage of "remedial legislation."

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Committee Of Thirty-Five Not To Meet

Poll Of Many Members Shows That They Resent Wild Goose Chase After Invisible Jobs.

Afro-American 3/4/21

"An insult," "a joke," "a scheme to unload their failure to look after the colored people," and other expressions are the way men in all walks of life regard the **Joke Committee of 35,** named at a conference in white leaders in Washington last Wednesday. After the whites had parceled out what jobs they wanted for themselves in Maryland and one or two big plums outside, the colored committee was named to settle on some colored man for a job that had hitherto been held by a colored Republican from some other State.

"It shows the wisdom of those who backed W. Ashbie Hawkins for the United States Senate last fall, and certainly proves that those who so vociferously fought for Mr. Weller and asserted that he was a political friend of the colored people, went about the State misleading the voters," asserted J. H. Murphy.

Rev. Dr. George F. Bragg, Jr., who was named as one of the committee, told a representative of the AFRO-AMERICAN that he did not intend going to any conference, and said that the naming of such a committee shows that Senator Weller has as much political love for the colored people as Mayor Broening has shown.

"It is an insult to the intelligence of the colored people," said Dr. Ernest Lyon, who is regarded as an aspirant for his old position as American Minister to Liberia.

"I am not going to any such conference, knowing that its efforts will come to naught. The colored people can not appoint anybody, and the leaders who named that committee know that. I believe the time has come for us to go out in a new direction. The race should have representation in the State and other departments, just as we had Emmett Scott in the War Department during the world conflict. The interests of the race demand this and there also should be out an end to the understanding that colored men are only to have certain jobs."

"We've informed the white party leaders that we are not going to call the suggested conference," says City Councilman William L. Fitzgerald, who has shied his castor in the ring to be the next Recorder of Deeds at Washington. Our elected men in Congress and the Senate should be the ones to do the picking and not a committee named by them. The latter will only lead to discord.

RACE NOT CONSULTED

"In the days when my brother Hiram was living," George A. Watty told a representative of the AFRO-AMERICAN, such men as he, the late Isaac Myers and the late Dr. H. J. Brown were living they would have been called in and asked to state what the race wanted. The white leaders want to shirk responsibility, and if any such conference is called I will not attend."

"I will not attend the suggested conference, believing that it will only lead to discord and give the party leaders a chance to say they are not responsible for the race getting anything at the pie counter," says Attorney William McCard. "I agree with what the AFRO-AMERICAN said last when it called it "a joke conference."

"I am opposed to such a conference because the men who would have the say about naming who should represent Maryland are not natives of the State," John H. Toadvin told a reporter for the AFRO-AMERICAN.

City Councilman Warner T. McGuinn was another who announced his intentions not to meet on the proposed conference.

HAWKINS' CANDIDACY RIGHT

"Nothing could more clearly vindicate the position of W. Ashbie Hawkins and his followers in the recent campaign," says J. Steward Davis, "than this subterfuge of the Maryland 'lily-whites.' I am not surprised at anything but the method pursued. To tell 35 men to decide on the names of two men for an office or so, without any assurance whatever that President Harding will appoint the men so recommended is ridiculous. The buck has been passed, so to speak, to Mr. Harding. We must remember that there are forty-seven other States in the Union whose colored voters believe that they are entitled to the offices named in the circulars sent out by the white leaders. That makes me stronger in my conviction why the Independent Republican League should be continued."

MEETING CALLED OFF

Harry O. Wilson, the banker, who is regarded as being closer to Mr. Weller than any colored man in Maryland, says he understands that unauthorized persons sent the party leaders word that they opposed the plan, and that his name was appended to the protest without his authorization.

"I think that a committee of five would have been enough," he went on to say, "and so did the party leaders, but some persons, not known to me, insisted on a committee of thirty-five. As I see things now, we stand less chance of getting a big federal berth.

"The thing was cut and dried and done in advance at the behest of some colored men," says Louis H. Davenport. "The party leaders know that nothing will come from it. They have parceled out all jobs in the State for the whites, and I think we should demand that the United States Marshal or some other big place be given to some colored leader. The plan of placing colored men in Maryland in competition with colored men from the rest of the States is an insult to our intelligence."

"The plan is a snare," Daniel W. Richardson told a representative of the AFRO-AMERICAN, "and I would not take the leaders at their word unless Harding himself promises to name a colored Marylander. It is just what the whites want—to get us divided and then disclaim responsibilities."

Rumors are afloat of a self-constituted patronage committee, with Rev. C. H. Stepteau as secretary. This committee is said to be behind Joseph P. Evans for United States Marshal, Dr. Ernest Lyon for United States Minister to Liberia and William L. Fitzgerald for the post of Recorder of Deeds at Washington. It must be said in all fairness, however, that Mr. Fitzgerald has backing from other sources, including the Colored Business Men's Exchange.

HAYS WILL LOOK INTO NEGRO G. O. P. HOLDUP

Constitution 3/17/21

Washington, March 16.—Postmaster General Hays has advised Senator W. J. Harris that he is immediately investigating the allegations submitted in a telegram from a Georgia city that negro representatives of the republican national committee are assessing postmasters and rural mail carriers certain amounts of money if they are to retain their positions. Mr. Hays expressed his appreciation to Senator Harris for bringing the matter to his attention, and stated that he had also communicated with Secretary Miller, of the republican committee.

It was stated that since the first telegram was received charging political extortion by republican negro agents in Georgia, Senator Harris had received numerous communications by telegraph and a letter making other allegations in the same section of the state as the first complaint.

FLIPPER HAS POSITION IN INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

New York Age 3/19/21

Washington, D. C.—Henry O. Flipper formerly of Georgia, and first colored graduate of West Point Military Academy, has been appointed a special assistant to the Secretary of the Interior, and has assumed his new duties.

Charles W. Anderson to be Internal Revenue Collector

7/2/21
Wilmington Advocate

New York, June 28.—President Harding has reached an agreement with State and local Republican leaders on the appointment of Charles W. Anderson, the colored Republican leader, for the post of Collector of Internal Revenue. A new internal revenue district is to be created, covering substantially the area of the old Third District, of which Ferdinand Eidmann was collector for many years prior to 1913.

The local Republican leaders say that President Harding, in choosing Mr. Anderson is acceding to the request of Colored Republicans all over the country that he name some one of their race to an office of the first rank. The appointment of Mr. Anderson, as proposed is supposed to be the President's answer to this suggestion from the Negroes.

Charles W. Anderson for years has been a member of the Republican State Committee, and during the Taft administration was internal revenue collector of the lower Manhattan district, the wealthiest in the entire country. His administration of this office won him commendation from Republicans generally. He is a finished orator, and for the last twenty years has maintained a leadership with the men and women of his race

TEXT OF RESOLUTION

Together With Letter Of Galen Tate, White, Authorizing A Joke Committee Of 35 To Agree Upon Three Candidates For Some Federal Office In Washington

Afro-American 3/4/21

Baltimore, Md. Feb. 23.,

To the Colored Committee of 35:

Dear Sir,

I am instructed as Secretary of a Conference consisting of National Committeeman Wm. P. Jackson, State Chairman Galen L. Tait, United States Senators Jos. I. France and O. E. Weller, and Congressmen Blakeney, Hill, Mudd and Zihlman, being the official representatives of the Republican party of Maryland in national affairs, which Conference met today, Febraury 23rd, 1921, to transmit to you a copy of the enclosed resolution, to which we respectfully refer you, containing a request that the leading colored Republicans of Maryland make recommendations to the Conference for appointments of colored Republican to Federal office by President Harding.

Messrs. Jos. P. Evans, Wm. L. Fitzgerald, Ernest Lyon, George A. Watty and Harry O. Wilson are requested to take the initiative in calling together the proposed committee, naming a time and place for meeting, with the suggestion that the committee, upon meeting and associating such other members as it may deem wise, shall then transmit to this Conference the recommendations proposed in the resolution.

I am writing a similar letter to each member of the proposed committee.

Requesting your early action, I am,

Sincerely Yours,
GALEN L. TAIT
Secretary of the Conference

RESOLUTION

Whereas, the colored citizens of Maryland have a share in the legal rights and privileges of all Americans— a right founded in justice, extended by the Constitution and guaranteed by public law and, whereas, the colored citizens of Maryland and their leaders have for many years and in the last campaign supported with loyalty and intelligence the policies of the Republican party, they are, with other elements of citizenship, regardless of race and creed, entitled to proper political recognition by the incoming national administration. We shall strongly urge President Harding to extend such recognition to the colored Republicans of Maryland. Therefore, Resolved, that a committee of leading colored Republicans, including the attached list, and such other men and women from Baltimore City and the counties as they may associate with them recommend to this conference for appointment to Federal office—such as the Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, the 4th Auditor of the Treasury or other presidential appointments which in the past have been held by colored Republicans —three colored Republicans of Maryland in the order of their preference and with positions preferred for consideration and presentation by this Conference to the President.

The Secretary of this Conference is instructed to send a copy of this Resolution to each member of the proposed committee requesting early action thereon.

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DRAWING THE COLOR LINE

Christian Recorder 2/17/21

About the worst proposition we have seen for drawing the color line is made in the New York Tribune by Carter Field, who says he is a Northern man. He says: "One thing I think imperative is that not a single Negro should be appointed to any office in the South, where the fact that he is a Negro would be irritating to any considerable element of the people there. I am a Northerner myself, and am not for the moment thinking of any other consideration than building our party up to something real and vital in that section of the country. No President would think of appointing a man of his party in a Northern or Western state who he knew in advance would be distasteful to a large majority of the voters in that state or city."

According to this theory, the fact that the man appointed should be a Negro is the unpardonable sin. He might be as wise, as honest and efficient as the very best white man in the South; if there be a prejudice against him because he is a colored man, his manhood goes for nothing. We would not expect the most prejudiced Southerner to make an utterly unpatriotic statement. The Southern man's judgment may be influenced by prejudice against the Negro, but he would not say, "Not a single Negro should be appointed to any office where there is a prejudice against his color." This is the New York Tribune! What next? If any one thinks he can give Mr. Harding worse advice he should speak now, or ever after hold his peace. It is the wish of every true patriot that Mr. Harding will make all his appointments without either partisan or race prejudice, and that he will select the best available men and women to fill offices without regard to party, race or previous condition. He will be President of the whole country and it would be a great calamity if he would mistake policy for principle and bow down to any idol of prejudice or demon of hatred.—The Presbyterian Banner.

ENOUGH OF HENRY LINCOLN JOHNSON.

Atlanta Independent 2/17/21

The News and Sun has always been an uncompromising advocate of law and order. Democratic in politics, it believes in white supremacy and would under no circumstances urge illegal violence until after the law had been afforded an opportunity of "taking its course." But there are times and occasions that justify any community in asserting its colors.

Whether or not the Atlanta daily papers are "subsidized" we do not know, but we do know that they appear to be morally afraid to condemn lying in high places. The state looked in vain for editorial protest from these great publications against the criticism heaped upon the south by Henry Lincoln Johnson, Negro lawyer, who is the present national committeeman of the republican party in this state.

In an address before an "investigating" committee delivered in Chicago last summer Johnson made the unqualified statement that "Negroes are lynched in Georgia merely for voting the republican ticket." That statement was a bald-faced lie, and nobody knew it better than Liar Johnson himself, who wisely refrained from returning to Georgia for several months.

But, as the Atlanta Independent, a Negro paper, declared in an editorial right after the meeting of the republican central committee in Atlanta several weeks ago, "Henry Came Back." Johnson had boasted that he would repeat the statement in Georgia that he made in Chicago, but he merely stated that he told the truth in Chicago before the investigating committee.

Representatives of the daily press were present to see that Johnson received censored publicity, but there was no editorial condemnation of his lying utterances. The address of the incendiary Negro was applauded by the Negro and white republicans present, a mongrel crowd in which any respectable dog should have been ashamed to appear.

This Negro Johnson also indulged in a most violent attack on one of Atlanta's most prominent merchants, declaring him to be unfit to associate with the members of the republican party. Not within half a century has a southern white man been the target of such cutting abuse.

Georgia has had just about enough of Henry Lincoln Johnson, Negro lawyer and liar, and Benjamin Jefferson Davis, Negro editor and liar. Unchallenged by the white press of the state and unmolested by white men, Davis is weekly publishing abusive editorials against the south and southern people, particularly Georgia and Georgians.

We believe in free speech and a free press, but are of the opinion that there is a vast difference between the published truth and sky-high lying. If Davis believes that he can continue to libel Georgia and Georgians he will realize some night that he is sadly mistaken.

Johnson boasted that he would visit Georgia and repeat the statement that he made in Chicago.

Do it in Griffin, Linc, and bring Ben Davis with you.—Griffin Daily News and Sun.

CHAMP CLARK

Afro-American 3/11/21

It is told here that Champ Clark, of Missouri, when Speaker of the House strolled into the chamber once when a hot tirade on the Negro was taking place. He stopped, listened and then walked to the Speaker's chair, relieving Representative Charles J. Linthicum, of Maryland, who was presiding.

"What's before the House," demanded Speaker Clark as he took the gavel.

Someone attempted to tell him, and he drawled out: "I rule that out of order; take up the next question on the calendar.

During the Taft administration many colored men went over to the Democratic party, and Champ Clark was their choice as the Democratic nominee for President.

The National Negro Democratic League sprung into existence, with the late Bishop Alexander Walters as head. Headquarters were maintained here and Mr. Clark's praises sung around the country. Indeed there were no more disappointed men in the Union when Mr. Clark lost the nomination in 1912. Eight years of Wilsonism drove the great majority of these colored Democrats back into the Reublican party. Had Champ Clark been elected President, instead of Mr. Wilson, how different might have been the story.

OPEN BEGGAR'S GIFT BUREAU AT WASHINGTON

Whip 3/19/21

Henry Linc Johnson Appoints Self President of The United Beggar's Of America.

By Lupin

Washington, March 16.—Jobs have given out here in Washington. President Harding has picked his "Kitchen Cabinet." His pantry boys and scullions have been named. His porters and window washers have received their appointments. But there are many of the "faithful" who are yet unrewarded. And the "faithful" MUST be rewarded. Else on next election day they would vote the bolshevik or any other ticket where they could scrape the pans of the victor. That is the extent of their "faith."

In the absence of jobs for the Republican camp-followers, jobs must be created, and that is just what the mendicant politicians have set about to do. But President Harding and Secretary Mellon have sworn that they will guard the nation's treasury from plunderers "both at home and abroad," and have hung out the "No Help Wanted" sign on the Capitol.

Another Bureau Created

Forced by this exigency to cast about for other means to take care of their disappointed friends, and mindful of the fat days in Chicago last summer during and following the Republican National Convention, when they established and maintained the "Jim Crow Bureau for Colored Republican Speakers," they have decided to create another "bureau." According to statements issued by the "bureaucrats" themselves, their object will be "to line up forces for a great drive on the administration, to the end that remedial and effective legislation will be passed as promptly as possible." To this end they are asking "a small contribution from each lodge, church, school, organization, or individual."

In other words, "President" Henry Lincoln Johnson, of the United Beggars of America has located his capital in Washington, and has named Perry W. Howard, of Mississippi, his Secretary of State. Other members of his cabinet will be named as fast as contributions come in to pay their salaries.

There is one new feature about this latest plan of rehabilitating indigent politicians. In former days, our high-binding politicians followed the precedent set by Robin Hood, and preyed only upon the rich—that is, upon the wealthy Republican Party. Not so with these gentlemen they have turned upon their own blood, and like starving wolves in the frozen Arctic ice-fields, they are preparing to slay and devour the weakest of their own pack.

Henry Lincoln Johnson has been refered to as "President," but that would imply that he is duly authorized to represent the "beggar race" at the nation's capital, and that he has the sanction of the mass of beggars themselves. Such is by no means the case. He has voluntarily assumed the beggar role, and it fits him excellently. But suppose among the twelve million people he claims to represent there are those would prefer in a movement like this to be represented by a different type of man! There is no relief for them. They have been so long swayed by mere oratory, that "he among them who has the loudest mouth is leader of them all."

So in a few days yours and my contributions will begin to find their way into the coffers of this new "bureau," ostensibly for the purpose of enacting legislation against lynching, etc., but actually for the purpose of providing an easy job for "Linc" and his faithful followers.

No doubt the drug store saloonist will be able to buy a new automobile in a few months.

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THE WAYS THAT WIND.

Savannah Journal 8/27

In these turbulent times of the existence of the Negro in the American Republic, we cannot conceive of a cause that carries not with it a tinge of the criminal that could impel a Negro of standing—a Negro of character and respectibility—to rise against one of his own class and kind, kith and kin, for the purpose to thwart any move that would bring eminence or success to him. And yet there are such men—little comely creatures who batten and fatten upon ill-gotten popularity that so completely enshrouds them that they are ever hidden from the real sight and ken of the people.

It would not be half so hard to fathom if some unknown celebrity should spring up over night and loom into the spotlight of public recognition, and, drunken by the ascent, should prey upon the popularity of the moral and material and intellectual worth of one among us who has won and worn his spurs with honor and integrity. We might charge it to dizziness of the brain caused by too rapid growth . But when such is done by men who have, themselves, toiled upward in the midst of the fiercest opposition from without and within, we vainly search for a cause, shorn of criminality, that is sufficiently grave to justify such actions and for that reason we conclude that in spite of glittering past records, there must be something wrong in the upper stories or that jealousy or prejudice exists in their breasts. We do have to conjecture about some of these individuals for we happen to know the depth of their reason, the baseness of their desires and designs and the causes which gave rise to them. But about the others we are forced to proclaim, "Di immortales"—What mysterious creatures the political seas turn up.

The fight against the confirmation of Henry Lincoln Johnson in the Senate of the nation, a few days ago was utterly causeless. The cause rests upon the poiltical success of Johnson as against contending forces in his own state. There are certain politicians (?) in the state who are far more blatant than brainy, whose puerile political efforts to defeat Johnson failed. They cleaved to the lily white faction like barnacles to the hulk of a discarded sea craft with the hope that their strength thus combined, would defeat the forces against which they were contending. But the strength of Johnson, Martin, Davis and the splendid galaxy of stalwart Republicans of the regular organization swept over them like a western cyclone and the Johnson cause triumphed.

From precinct to National Convention the line of success lengthened until the "Committee of One Hundred" came and by its conduct, gave evidence of hope—at least, temporary hope to the disgruntled set. Emboldened by this "Slempish" move, certain of the foes to real Republican success, loaded their guns with billingsgate and belched the spurious matter upon the confirmation of Henry Lincoln Johnson, a Negro and a worthy citizen—a scholar and a gentleman.

Some of the opposition was natural and about it we have nothing to say. But about the other we have much to say and, by the grace of God, we shall continue to say basing our cause upon the ignominy of the assault and the lack of racial patriotism of the assailants.

But we verily believe that these blind Bartemiuses of this stage of political upheavals will regain their sight and come creeping back to the fold. "Slemped" by the new order of things, they will come to both senses and sight at the next National Convention when there will be more than one candidate who will need votes.

It matters not what course things take at the Capital, we are in a position to state that the people of Goergia and in every state in the Union are with us. The successful wing of the party may not distribute the patronage. It may not have influence in directing it. It, never-the-less, will stand upon the legality of its organization and continue to contend for the established rights of a soverign state and for the political rights guaranteed by the organic law of the land. And in doing this, we want to reiterate that—

"We ask not for favors because we are Negroes,
But only for justice because we are men."

Too Late Now

The Chicago Whip 9/17/21

The black people in America are all in an uproar because of the recent actions of the Republican party. President Harding is catering to southern sentiment and seems unwilling to give the black constituency the slightest consideration. He has failed to make a substantial appointment of a single black to political office and has favored the most rabid race-haters with soft jobs. The newspapers published in the interest of the black people are now sending out the distress signal and it appears that they have just rubbed their sleepy eyes, yawned and awakened to the true situation. It is too late now.

Before Harding was nominated and even before he was in the race the Chicago Whip sounded a note of alarm and, delving into the problem, correctly analyzed and predicted what his course of procedure would be. In issue of March 12, 1920, just after Harding had taken his seat, the Whip produced its famous editorial entitled "Beware of the Ides of March." If the advice given in that attempt had been heeded the black people would not now be at the end of their political wits, but it is too late now.

Brascher Puts It Square Up To G. O. P. Chairman

The East Tennessee News 9/29/21

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 26.—The following is a copy of a letter sent by the Associated Negro Press to Honorable John T. Adams, chairman of the Republican National Committee.

The letter has created wide comment and was read before a gathering of newspaper men in Atlanta, Ga., and unanimously endorsed with the declaration that Mr. Adams be requested to give a catagorical answer. Mr. Adams replied to the letter by **requesting a conference** with Mr. Brascher in Chicago, but at the time he was in Atlanta. Concerning this letter Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secrteary-Treasurer of Howard University, Washington, D. C., said: "It is the greatest presentation of the case of the Colored people I have read in a long time."

The letter to Chairman Adams is as follows:

Hon John T. Adams, Chairman,
Republican Natl. Committee,
Munsey Building,
Washington, D. C.,
Dear Sir:

The Associated Negro Press represents 112 newspapers published in interest of colored Americans Inquiries are coming from every section of the country concerning the policies of the organization pro- There is very deep concern about this beecause of the trend of events since the inauguration o fPresident Harding.

There is no question in your mind we are sure, concerning the fidelity of our group to the Republican party. The party that was established on the principles of human rights has, from the beginning, shared the full measure of our support and uncompromising good will and faith. We would be derelict of our duty as Americans, Republicans and editors, should we fail to state that there is at present much discouragement an dkeen disappointment among the people of our group.

With very few things happening to arouse the old fashioned enthusiasm and spirit of party cheer, and with few words or deeds, in recent months, to arouse the feeling of party pride, on the other hand, there have been a number of things to arouse painful curiosity.

Among the first of these was the cutting down of representation, by the national committee i nthe national convention. Honorable C.B. Miller, secretary of the committee, on our request issued a statement on this subject, which, though detailed, does not relieve the impression among our people, that there are motives behind the change, des-

tined to eliminate Negro citizens from party influence.

This was followed by a meeting of Republicans from Virginia, attended by yourself, at which time duly qualified Republicans of our group were barred from the gathering by police power.

Later, the meeting of Republicans in Atlanta, Ga., attended and presided over by Honorable C. B. Miller; i nwhich the newspaper reports state that Mr. Miller announced that henceforth the Republican party of Georgia, and presumably all other states, must be absolutely under white control.

This is followed by a report from a group of distinguished colored citizens who called upon President Harding, that the president declared to them that his mind is made up on policies to be pursued by the party, that he does not intend to appoint any colored citizens to office in the south, and that colored Amerianсs, if they wish to remain in the party, must be content with following white leadership. Inquiry by us brought an immediate personal communication from Mr. Christian thatthere is no foundation for the statement, but the gentlemen present insist that the president was correctly quoted

The matter of appointment to public office is merely an indication of the spirit of good will and co-operation; in the present state of the high cost of living, office holding can hardly be regarded as "remunerative," even by leading colored citizens, hundreds of them having incomes many times larger than the majority pai dby the government. But it is quite natural that there are many who would accept thee honor of appointmeent in the same patroitic spirit with which we served in the great world war, and all other wars of our nation. If the Republican party remains true to the faith of the fathers, it will recognize colored citizens along with the others, on the principle of merit. The people at large cannot understand why, up to date, ther has been so little recognition of colored citizens and in th esingle instance of a presidential appointment, the Honorable United States Senate, at this writing has failed to confirm.

However, it is a matter of general knowledge, that millions of colored Americans, while not denying the right to vote, hold office and receive equitable and fair political recognition, would feel less keenly disappointed, were there passed by the Congress, legislation protecting the life and property of citizens and particularly against the terrible crime of lynching. While we are aware that there are a number of bills of a helpful nature pending, we are quite aware that none of them will be effective until passed by the House and by the Senate and signed by the President. To date none of these bills is on the calendar.

In the spirit of party loyalty and dee psincere concern, we are asking a clarification of the doubts on these various matters referred to above. We feel that we are entitledto know the facts in the case; we feel that you will agree we certainly should know the facts, that we should be informed in detail about the policies of the administration and the republican party as they effect the colored citizens. We cannot imagine that there is any intention of keeping us in the dark; in fact, if the events as mentioned, it would indicate that we are not getting very much in the light. Do we misjudge all of these happenings or do we see aright? Do you ask us to urge the millions of our citizens to remain quiet and loyal, under these circumstances, accepting the program outlined or are we expected to tell them, that henceforth they must have no party expression or racial leadership in matters of statecraft?

Your opinion will be awaited with the greatest of respect and the deepest concern.

Very respectfully,

THE ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS

Per Nahum Daniel Brascher,
Editor-in-chief.

G.O.P. Bows to South in Job Debate

The Chicago Defender

Washington, D. C., Sept. 30.—A delegation of Georgians, composed of members of both races, headed by Capt. Doyle (white) and Dr. Penn of Atlanta, Ga., held a conference last Friday with Chairman Adams of the Republican National Committee regarding the continued recognition of the regular Republican organization in the state, of which Henry Lincoln Johnson was leader.

Chairman Adams, after listening to the spokesmen of the committee, gave them to understand that he would not recognize Mr. Johnson and his organization, but that he would distribute federal patronage through the new "lily white" organization of which Mr. Phillips (white) was chairman.

Politicians consider this action on the part of Chairman Adams as the final word and policy of the Harding administration in matters governing the South, as Adams is the "eyes and ears" of the Harding regime. To some it came as a surprise; to others it was less shocking, especially those who had occasion to test the administration on the Race issue.

Recently President Harding refused to recognize the Republican party of Georgia under leadership of Henry Lincoln Johnson. A "lily white" party was established in opposition to Johnson's organization, and Phillips, a white man, placed at its head. Johnson, relying on the pre-election promises of the administration, refused to bow to the leadership of Phillips and demanded that the patronage of the state be given him.

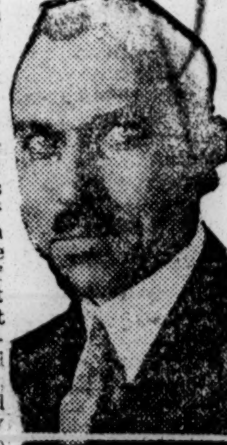
Members of the regular organization under Johnson became alarmed at the conflicting management of Georgia affairs and the distribution of federal patronage, formed a party and sought a conference with Chairman Adams, with the result that they were given "instructions from headquarters" that Phillips was the recognized leader.

The underlying cause as well as motive of the administration in refusing to confirm Johnson's appointment was that he refused to resign as national committeeman. Many here declared that if Johnson had surrendered he could have gotten almost any political appointment at the disposal of the administration. However, "Linc," as he is familiarly known, says he is going to "fight it out."

PERRY HOWARD ASSISTANT ATTY GENERAL, IN CITY

The Chicago Defender 10/1/21

Perry W. Howard, special assistant attorney general of the United States, is in the city on official legal business, representing the United States government in the cases of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company vs. the United States. He and the chief counsel for this company are taking testimony in these cases at the general offices of the company at the La Salle street station. Mr. Howard is very well known in this city, where he attended literary and law schools, and where he was one of the directors for the Western Division of Colored Voters in the recent campaign.



Perry Howard

When seen by a Defender reporter and questioned with reference to the statement that he was doing "Jim Crow" work, he said: "I have been more amused than pained at the puerile efforts of those who do not know and do not seek to know to discredit my appointment. It is true that the public press announced that I would represent the government in Colored claims, but this is erroneous to begin with. There are no Colored claims against the government except one, and that one is not handled by me. My work is purely and solely that of representing the government as counsel in the suits brought by railroad companies against the government, from the Pennsylvania system to the 'Yellow Dog' and 'Mud Lines' in the Mississippi delta.

"The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company is suing the government in one case alone in the sum of $1,000,000, and I do not think that I am 'Jim Crowed' when I have the responsibility of representing the government in such an important case.

"I hold no brief of a political nature for any one, but in justice to myself and self-respect I say here and now—and defy successful contradiction—that the position which I hold carries with it more responsibility and demands more peculiar fitness than any position which any Colored man has ever held in the United States government, and I have yet to meet with any indignity or personal experience which smacks of 'Jim Crowism' in the discharge of my official duties. If there are those who know of anything to the contrary, let them speak out with definite information."

Mr. Howard will return to Washington at the end of the week, ready for the convening of the United States Court of Claims, in which he has more than 100 cases.

While in the city Mr. Howard is the guest of his brother, Dr. E. E. Howard, at 432 East 42d place.

LINK JOHNSON SAYS HE WILL BE CONFIRMED

The Western Indep 9/22/21

EMMETT J. SCOTT DENIES HAVING OPPOSED GEORGIA COMMITTEEMAN

Washington, D. C., Sept. ,5 —The nomination of Henry Lincoln Johnson by President Harding for Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, has been held up because of charges filed against Johnson. Mr. Johnson had an attack of high blood pressure on August the 20th and has been confined to his bed since then. According to his physican, he is improving, but may not be able to be out for several days.

Last week a local paper printed an article naming Emmett J. Scott as having filed charges against Johnson. Dr. Scott denies the charge, but a letter from Mr. Johnson says: "Yes, Tom Watson used Graves and that bunch to defeat me. Emmett Scott also joined the pack because I opposed Teddy in 1912 and cursed the young Teddy in 1920; but thanks be to God. as you know it, my life is an open book and I have wronged not one man. I will get a unanimous report from the sub-committee of the Senate.' This committtee will report when Congress re-convenes September 21.

Dr. Scott gave out the following statement:

"This story offers me the opportunity to brand it as a brazen falsehood, the figment of a tortured imagination, a malicious fabrication without shadow or substance of fact in so far as reference to me is made Neither directly or indirectly have I sought to delay Mr. Johnson's confirmationn. On the contrary, at the direct request and behest of Mr. Johnson himself through a mutual friend, the Hon. William L. Houston, of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia, I have sought to aid his cause. Curiously enough (and yet perversely enough) the only time I have discussed with any United States Senator, the matter of Mr. Johnson's confirmation was at his own request, and in his interest, and that effort is now charged against me instead of being credited in my favor. Mr. John son has feared that certain interests (not counting the expected opposition of Southern Senators) would be exerted against his confirmation, and it was to lessen such hostility that led to my being requested to aid his cause."

HARDING NAMES HAYNES ON UNEMPLOYMENT CONF

The New York Age 10/8/21

(Special to The New York Age.)

Washington, D. C.—Dr. George Edmund Haynes, former director of Economics, Department of Labor, has been named by President Harding as a member of the Conference on Unemployment which opened its sessions here on September 26th. Dr. Haynes is the only representative of the Negro race named by the President to take part in this conference.

In his telegram of notification to Dr. Haynes, the President said that "the object of the conference is to inquire into the volume and distribution of unemployment, to advise upon emergency measures that can be properly taken by employers and local authorities and civic bodies and to consider such measures as would tend to give impulse to the recovery of business and commerce to normal."

Upon accepting the designation and taking his seat, Dr. Haynes was assigned special work with the committee on community civic emergency measures in dealing with unemployment, of which Col. Arthur Woods of New York City is chairman. There is no compensation attached to this service.

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Henry Lincoln Johnson—The Man

2/16/21

Lincoln Johnson, as he is popularly known throughout the country among men in every walk of life, is plainly a commoner without ostentation or any effort to be important. He is a plain every day fellow, well met and a friend to everybody. He is not selfish or given to vanity or self-laudation. We know him better possibly than any other living being, and our estimate of the man is that he never thinks of self—his interest is in his people and country. He is a pacifier, a compromiser in the spirit of Henry Clay; he is not combatative; he is not spiteful or revengeful, but statesmanlike; he is bending every effort of his life in loving the races and sections into a lasting peace.

In the heat of political debate or the fire of a political campaign, he may say some things that may be severe or radical, but without regard to the character of his utterances, he speaks most largely the truth. He is a dipped and dyed-in-the-wool Republican, believing in the old Jacksonian doctrine that "To the victors belong the spoils," and that the party in power, charged with the responsibility of government, ought to be permitted to function without molestation from the minority. Atlanta Independent.

He believes in a square deal, a fair ballot and a honest count. He believes in the constitution and that every citizen, under the constitution, should be permitted to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and that no citizen, without regard to race or color, should be divested of his property or life without due process of law. He is opposed to lynch law and mob violence and is equally in favor of the enforcement of every law—local or national—without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude. But incensed by the growth of mob violence in the Southland, he may have said some things that those who are in favor of lynch law disliked, but his utterances were made without any disposition whatever to slander the section of his birth or the people who live in it.

Lincoln Johnson is a patriot. The fact that he is National Committeeman has not in any sense turned his head. He wears that honor with the same becoming behavior that he serves a poor unfortunate in the police court or a culprit at the bar. His position as National Committeeman will be used to carry out the principles and policies of the Republican party, and the honest execution of these principles and policies ought not to be offensive to any honest man and will not be, except to those who are not willing to abide by the law.

There is much being said in the white press of the state about Lincoln Johnson and patronage. The white men who criticise him in advance of any action with threats of exile and bodily harm, would accept a favor from him just as quickly as those who support him and agree with his political policies. Lincoln Johnson has made many speeches in every section of the country in defense of the South. In our opinion, he has been too much of an apologist for the sins of omission and commission for our section. There is no man in Georgia—white or black—who loves Georgia's clay hills, its traditions and ideals any more than he does; and that is why he feels it necessary sometimes to speak of its faults that he may be instrumental in correcting them and lifting our state above those things that disgrace and humiliate us in the eyes of Christian civilization. The only criticism we could make against him is that he leans too much towards the white people of his section in order to promote the most cordial relations between the races.

All of this talk about Lincoln Johnson filling the post offices and other offices with Negro men is rot manufactured for political and prejudicial purposes. There is not a Negro in all Georgia who aspires to be a postmaster anywhere, though they have the same right to aspire that white men have. The trouble with much of the Democratic party is that they are not satisfied with Democratic rule while they are in the saddle at Washington, but want to run the country when the Republican party is in power.

Judging Mr. Johnson by his friendly relations with the white people in every community in which he has lived in our grand old state, we take the liberty to say in advance of any of his actions that he will not insist upon the appointment of any colored man to any position that he is not competent to hold or in which he will be offensive to any class of white people who believe in law and order. Of course, Mr. Johnson, like President-elect Harding or any other statesman, cannot cater to mob violence; and the man or set of men who threaten to take the life of a citizen because of his color when he is called upon to serve his country is nothing less than a mobist that ought to be suppressed by the strong and orderly hand of the law.

Thousands of white men in Georgia are asking Lincoln Johnson for his endorsement, and they are going to get it. White men are going to fill ninety per cent of the offices in this state by reason of the endorsement of our Negro National Committeeman. The Negroes are not crazy about offices, but we are crazy about protecting our lives, property and the pursuit of happiness. We are tired of being lynched, burned at the stake, driven from home and having our property confiscated for no other reason than a lawless band of white men want what we have earned without exchanging value received.

To day the white people of Georgia stand a better chance of filling all federal offices under the administration of Lincoln Johnson as National Committeeman than they did under Henry S. Jackson and Henry Blun, the two white immediate predecessors of Henry Lincoln Johnson. Give him a chance to act, believing that as a man and a Republican, it is his duty to serve first his party and race. Just as white men stand up and demand things for their race because they are white, Lincoln Johnson has the same right to stand up and demand things for his race because they are black—capable and competent of filling any office with honor to their country and credit to themselves. Stop cursing Lincoln, and if he has anything you want, go to him and ask him for it and if it can be consistently done, you may rest assured he will do it with the same willingness he has always served every man, white or black, in the Southland.

He is no stranger among us. He is one of us and has contributed much to promote peace and harmony between the races in his state. He has been in the limelight politically for thirty years and has never been an applicant for any political job and and has never filled but one place during his entire services to his party, race and country, and is not an applicant now. In fact, The Independent is not in possession of any information that would show that there are three Negroes in Georgia who want office. The fuss inside of the organization is among the whites over "pie." The press ought to be fair and concede that there are two factions of whites outside of the Republican organization fighting one another for "pie"—one the Harding Club organized after the election, the other the lily-white movement, promoted by an aggregation of "pie hunters."

The Negro is seeking to maintain party harmony and promote the growth of party principles and policies inside of the organization. Let Lincoln Johnson alone, and all will be well and the distribution of patronage so far as he has influence to direct it, will be satisfactory to every fair-minded man in the state without regard to race or color. Nobody expects to please Negro haters, lynchers and the Ku-Klux Klan. Nobody can please a coward who sneaks around in the dark of night, shoots you from behind, terrorizes innocent women and helpless children and rob men and women of their constitutional rights. But give Mr. Johnson a chance and he will prove himself equal to every emergency. He is the National Committeeman, elected by the people, nominated in the last convention by C. P. Goree, a white man; selected in the state convention by a unanimous vote, one hundred white delegates participating, clapping their hands and singing the praises of Henry Lincoln Johnson, Goree and Karnes leading the chorus.

PUNGENT REPLY TO CURRENT ERROR

Savannah Journal 2/19/21

1461 S Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. Feb. 15.

Mr. B. J. Davis,
200 Auburn Avenue,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Ben:

You advise me that the newspapers in Georgia carry a story that I am to be made Minister to Hayti at ten thousand dollars a year and to resgn as National Committeeman.

Tell to every friends of ours, and to the whole world, that such is not the fact. I was elected National Committeeman by the electorate of the state of Georgia and those electing me did so purposely,—that I might function as such. I shall never resign as a member of the Republican National Committee, so help me God. I shall never accept an appointment that shall take me out of the United States. I shall never accept any position, however loaded with flattering emoluments, that will interfere, in the remotest, with my functioning as National Committeeman. I expect to so conduct myself, with faith in God and loyalty to the Republicans of the state of Georgia and to my race, that at the next electing time I shall again be made National Committeeman of Georgia.

God has brought me from the shadows of the grave to do the work of an evangel in fighting against the terrorism that has tormented the souls of my poor, downtrodden people, and if necessary, I can live without public office, for, when I am hungry, I can go back, even to the peasants whom I am trying to serve for my daily bread.

God bless us all, and pray that through this crisis we all may fight like valiant sodiers against any new-fangled

(over)

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(From Other side)

change from the ancient history and tradition of the Republican Party as laid down by Lovejoy, by Greeley, by Sumner, and glorified by Frederick Douglas.

You can make use of this letter in such way as to you may seem best.

Humbly,
Henry Lincoln Johnson,
(Georgia Member of Republican National Committee).

HENRY O. FLIPPER SAID TO HAVE BEEN APPOINTED

People Rejoice Over the Appointments for District

Journal & Guide 3/19/21

MRS. TALBERT APPEARS

Efforts Made to Continue Bureau of Negro Economics

Washington, D. C., Special Mar 16.—Considerable anxiety is expressed as to the probable appointments to be made among the colored seekers after the best in positions. Nothing definite can be learned as to the offers as announced made to certain leaders among us. One appointment, however, of more than passing moment has been made, and that is that of Henry O. Flipper, hailing from New Mexico, who came to Washington with the new Secretary of the Interior, Honorable Albert B. Fall. It has been generally stated that Mr. Flipper has been made an inspector of buildings for the Department of the Interior. He will be in the field, and will therefore draw traveling expenses and maintenance when on tour. The salary attached to the position is said to be $4,500 per year.

JOHNSON STILL "PIEMAN HERE"

Savannah Journal 3/19/21

White Republicans in Georgia Making Protest

MANY NOW IN WASHINGTON

Will Hays Realizes Negro Is Jewel In G. O. P. Crown.

(Macon Telegraph Bureau)

921 15th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C., March 6.—For the purpose of securing a seat at the "pie counter" and incidently disturbing the reign of Henry Lincoln Johnson, the colored "boss" of the Republican party in Georgia, a number of white adherents of the G. O. P. in that state have come to Washington. Among the number are Charles Adamson of Cedartown, who is favored by a speaking acquaintanceship with Senator Penrose, the master of the national organization and who would deprive Johnson of the position of Georgia referee; W. J. Tilson of Atlanta, a brother of Representative Tilson of Conn. Republican; D. C. Cole of Marietta; Clark Grier of Augusta, A. J. Spence of Camilla, C. W. McClure of Atlanta, Harry Stillwell Edwards of Macon and Don Clarke of Savannah, friend of Senator Thomas E. Watson, Democrat. Mr. Clark it is understood, covet the post of collector of the port of Savannah.

It is indicated that these white competitors of the unbleached, but the astyte Johnson will have considrebale difficulty in displacing him as the unrival master of the Georgia Republicans. It can be stated as a fact that Secretary Hays, still the controlling genius of of the Republican National Committee and Pres. Harding are under great obligation to Johnson which they appreciate and admit. It is indisputably true that Johnson contributed more in concrete results toward the election of Harding than all other Georgians together, white and black combined. For while others futilely cast votes in the Democratic state Johnson used his intelligence in winning Negroes throughout the Union by predicting that their fate will be under a Democratic Administration. It is said that no black man with whom he talked voted for James M. Cox.

It is understood that the white Republicans have informed Hays that Georgia will never be Republican as long as the Republicon Party cohabitates with the Negro. Hays appreciates this, but is understood to appreciate also that Georgia will never be Republican under any condition and that whereas the white Republicans are excellent gentlemen, in comparison with Johnson, they are no value to the party as a whole.

The opinion holds that this Administration will recognize the regular "standpat" organizations in the South rather than those who kick against the organizations. While it is possibly true that Johnson will be permitted to name Negroes to important posts in Georgia, it is also undoubtedly true that any white man appointed will be under obligation to Johnson as his source of authority. This might be a bitter pill but must be swallowed. For the Georgia Negro is appreciated as one of the jewels in the Republican crown.

ONLY COLORED REVENUE AGENT IS RELEASED

afro-american 3/25/21

W. J. Green Confiscated Nearly Million Dollars Worth Of "Bootleg" Likker

PRAISED BY KRAMER

Prohibition Commissioner Sorry to Release "Efficient And Loyal Worker"

W. J. Green, 8 Lafayette avenue, only colored prohibition agent in this district, has been released. His resignation was asked for and given to John F. Kramer, white, Prohibition Commissioner, who in a letter to Mr. Green praises his efficiency and loyalty and declares he is "sorry he must be released."

Shortage of appropriation to continue prohibition enforcement in this section is given as the reason for the cut in forces. Mr. Green's release leaves only Captain Perkins, and Officers Smith and Rose, all white, to take care of the violators of the Volstead act.

CONFISCATED MILLION IN LIKKER

During the year that W. J. Green has been a part of the prohibition enforcement force, he has been a terror to bootleggers, taking part in more than 300 raids. He secured 220 convictions, an unusual percentage, and has still 80 cases on file to be tried. In thistime Mr. Green estimates, he has helped Uncle Sam to confiscate $700,000 worth of liquors. This is a conservative estimate, and a complete report will undoubtedly show a total of over [illegible] dollars worth.

Best known of Green's raids in the city was his single handed entrance into McLaughlin's saloon, corner of Harrison and Lexington streets last year, when he captured eight persons at the point of the revolver, and uncovered $50,000 worth of likker which was being sold. He caught up later with the alleged white bootlegger O'Connor on the Washington Boulevard, but had his own auto shot up and wrecked in making the arrests.

TRANSFERRED TO D. C.

Green's making good in this city caused his transfer to other sections of the district where he was equally a terror to lawbreakers. He uncovered 25 or 30 saloons and resorts in Atlantic City, a saloon at 10th and Race streets in Philadelphia, and John Neslein's old brewery in Washington, D. C. where he got 450 cases of whiskey. His Washington case that attracted widest attention was his arrest of Emil S. Shariff, white, wealthy white physician and dentist, and former professor George Washington University in Washington who had a "still" in his exclusive Mozart Place home.

Mr. Green is said to have no immediate plans, but is getting a well earned rest on a trip to New York state and Canada.

Ex-Lieutenant Henry O. Flipper Is Special Assistant In Department of Interior

afro American 3/25/21

JOB SEEKERS BUSY

New Administration Being Urged To Give Plums To Many Of The Faithful

Staff Correspondence

Washington, D. C., March 20.—The honor of appointing the first colored man to a significant federal position in the Harding administration, goes to Henry B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior Department. The appointee is former Lieutenant Henry O. Flipper, and he took oath of office March 12 as special assistant to the secretary in the Alaska Engineering Commission at a salary of $4,000 per year. Mr. Flipper's private secretary receives $2,700 per year.

Secretary Flipper, who is a brother of Bishop Joseph S. Flipper of the A. M. E. Church is a native of Georgia. He graduated from the West Point Naval Academy in 1877, and served for a short while in the army. Later he entered the engineering and and mining field and was Spanish interpreter to the Senate sub-committee on Foreign Relations, which investigated conditions in Mexico. Secretary Fall then a Senator, was chairman of the Committee and got to know of Mr. Flipper's ability in engineering.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

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PHILADELPHIA PA RECORD
MARCH 19, 1921

The Negro in Politics.

Editor of The Record:

Now that a new Republican Administration has come into power, millions of negro citizens will watch with anxious hearts the fulfillment of Mr. Harding's pre-election promise of justice and the square deal to all citizens. Politically, this promise means that the electoral rights of colored Americans will be protected, and that they shall be given fair representation and participation in the Government. They are anxiously waiting to see if the new President is going to take this high ground, or if he will be in any way influenced by ex-President Taft's reactionary counsel to him as outlined in The Public Ledger of January 8. Mr. Taft's pronouncement on "The Negro in Politics" in that issue has been a keen disappointment to every thoughtful negro and to all true friends of true democracy, because Mr. Taft, in effect, holds a brief for that section of the country whose policy has always been to keep the negro in the place of the non-participating menial. Surely the South, with its present recrudescence of the old Ku Klux spirit, can profit by no such counsel.

Mr. Taft seems for the moment to forget that these critical times need strong hearts and courageous voices to speak with authority for representative government in all parts of the country, and particularly in the South. He counsels the new Administration to beware of appointing negroes to office in the South, and suggests that they be recognized officially only in Washington or the North. But it is in the South that the negro needs representation, and that ballot by which alone he can actually help to bring into power men and women who will do their utmost to make life and property safe. Taxation without representation is still tyranny, and the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution are neither regional nor racial. The negro world, more alert and vastly better informed than it was five years ago, knows that petty pandering to provincial race prejudice strengthens the enemy, and weakens every citizen who believes that America can yet be made a democracy. Mr. Taft knows, too, that appointments in Washington, desirable and important as they may be, are the least satisfactory to colored voters. Washington is far removed from the centre of those galling grievances from which the masses of colored citizens still suffer in the South. The negro citizen today wants a ballot that will get him real protection in those States where his rights are least respected.

Negroes of America, who voted almost en masse for Mr. Harding, wish him God-speed as he undertakes the enormous responsibilities of the Presidency. They feel that we will face no problem more important, or farther-reaching in its effects, than the problem destined to face him at every turn, of extending to the colored citizenry of the nation the plain principles of justice and law. They are praying and trusting that Mr. Harding will be in no way affected by Mr. Taft's reactionary counsel.

ANNE BIDDLE STIRLING,
Chairman Inter-racial Committee.
Philadelphia, March 12, 1921.

National

LEADING RACE MEN GIVE VIEWS ON PRES. ADDRESS

Chgo Reporter 4/23/21

(By Associated Negro Press)

Washington, D. C., April 20.—The following are comments on President Harding's message to Congress, gathered by The Associated Negro Press—R. R. Church, when seen at the Headquarters of the Committee on Legislative Relief, said:

"I regard the statement of President Harding, delivered before the Congress today, as the most significant statement made by and President, regarding the group, since Lincoln. No one who looked into Senator Harding's face at Marion, last July, and heard him deliver his speech of acceptance, could doubt the sincerity of the man.

"Aside from the high sense of justice which has always characterized the President, it shows the power of the Negro Press, which has, for the past decade, been advocating congressional relief from the barbaric practice of lynching.

"We must not expect everything to happen within a day, but this statement from the President marks the beginning of the end of this crime. His advocacy of a Race Commission will go far toward bringing about the desired result, and I feel that his reference to us is broad enough for all elements of our group to feel justly proud that we played our part in helping to elect him. The glory is great enough for us all to share. The fight has just begun."

Col. Henry Lincoln Johnson, the only Negro member of the Republican National Committee from the State of Georgia, and who is in Washington with Hon. Perry W. Howard, of Mississippi, Hon. Walter L. Cohen, of Louisiana; Hon. Chas. A. Cottrill, of Ohio, and others, pressing for the enactment of legislation by Congress that will put a stop to lynching, peonage, mob violence, Ku Kluxism, disfranchisement, and similar injustices visited upon American citzens of color, was ntervewed by a representatve of the Associated Negro Press with reference to the President's first message to Congress. Colonel Henry Lincoln Johnson made the following statement.

"The high-minded words of President Harding, in his address to the American Congress on the State of the Country, bring no surprise to those who know him best and love him most. It is just another exhibition of President Harding's true greatness and benevolent statesmanship that made us all feel happy over his Acceptance Address in Marion, Ohio, on July 22nd, last.

"The President knows the country, and our country's need, and every group who make up this country, and the President has the high, Christian courage to remedy the wrongs done helpless people as no other President has ever done before.

"We are confirmed in our beliefs; We are happy at the prospects of relief, and we know that the President remembers well the business needs of all the pople as well as the great sorrows and afflictions of some of the people."

Perry W. Howard, of Jackson, Miss., one of the most prominent and successful lawyers, made the following comment:

"It was a masterly and broad-minded presentation of a complicated question, in fact, it is the greatest pronunciament since the Sermon on the Mount.

"To the twelve million bleeding hearts in this country, it brings satisfaction as the morning dew to the parching grass, and will give heart and courage to those who have been wearing the galling yoke of prejudice for lo these many years."

Walter L. Cohen: "The refeence made by the President to our group in his address delivered at the opening of Congress, was the statement of a Christian gentleman. It brings to those who have been solely tried the hope of a future filled with peace and happiness—the beginning of a new era to free citizenship."

Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Secretary-Treasurer of Howard University expressed his opinion of the President's message in a letter to President Harding, in which he said:

"As a Colored American I write to express to you the thought and opinion which, I am sure, is shared by thoughtful members of my race throughout the country, viz:

"A profound sense of gratitude for the courageous statement upon the subject of lynching in your special message to Congress yesterday.

"What you had to say will, I am sure, excuse the conscience of the nation and will bring to the people of America a keener appreciation of the fact that until we have set our own house in order in America, it will becomes us to be concerning ourselves of the affairs of the world."

Washington Tom Bee 4/30/21

The following letter from Secretary Mellon, relative to the treasury petition, is self-explanatory. He says: "I know of no petition addressed to Mrs. Virginia White Speel in opposition to the appointment of a colored man as Register of the Treasury." The Bee, in its last issue, stated that the leading officials of the Treasury Department and the administration in general seem to know nothing of the existence of the petition, except such information as has been furnished them through their friends. The Bee feels that these officials neither favor nor sanction any such high-handed procedure.

Secretary Mellon's letter follows:

The Secretary of the Treasury.
Washington, D. C.
April 27, 1921.

E. A. Chase,
W. Calvin Chase,
Editors of The Bee:

I received your letters of April 9 and 20, 1921, with regard to the office of Register of the Treasury, and have noted the copy of The Washington Bee of that date, to which you called attention. I know of no petition addressed to Mrs. Virginia White Speel, in opposition to the appointment of a colored man as Register of the Treasury.

Very truly yours,
A. D. MELLON,
Secretary.

The Washington Bee.
W. Calvin Chase, Editor.
Washington, D. C.
April 20, 1921.

Hon. Andrew D. Melon, Secretary of Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Mellon: The Washington Bee, a weekly newspaper, over forty-one years old, and which has a very large circulation, is in receipt of many communications from its patrons relative to a petition which is alleged to have originated in the office of the Register of the Treasury, protesting against the appointment of a colored American to the position of Register of the Treasury.

Under separate cover we are mailing you a copy of The Washington Bee, in which we have answered in part the report of the petition contained in the Evening Star of April 3, 1921. Before completing this report in our next issue we seek to know of you if there is such a petition in existence, so that we may report the truth to our patrons.

The colored people of this country welcome the new order of things, the incoming of the Grand Old Party. They have high hopes that all these petty wrongs which are intended to humiliate and segregate a class of American citizens who are ever loyal and who are striving to reach and live up to the highest ideals of American citizenship, may be righted by the Grand Old Party which they have always supported.

The Bee is of the opinion that if such a petition is in existence, that it may be fathered by some hold-over heads of the departments of the former administration and its existence may be unknown to you.

I am certain that it is only necessary to call your attention to a matter of such vital concern to the race for a speedy remedy to be applied.

An immediate reply will be appreciated.

Very respectfully yours,
E. A. CHASE,
W. CALVIN CHASE,
Editors of The Bee.

Other Petitions.

Other petitions were in their formation in several of the other offices In one, a noble-minded man of the race handed the petition to his chief when it reached him. The chief strongly denounced the movement to the ones whose names appeared on it. The signers feel that they are no longer on easy street.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

HAYS REVOKES APPOINTMENT TO KEEP WORD

Ousts Quinn at Memphis as Postmaster When "Bob" Church Objects

Chicago Defender 5/7/21

Memphis, Tenn., May 6.—Believing he had 'slipped one over" Charles B. Quinn (white) left Washington last week with his face full of Southern smiles. He had received temporary appointment as postmaster at Memphis. Dr. Work, the first assistant postmaster general, gave Quinn his temporary appointment apparently without the knowledge of Postmaster General Hays, who had promised "Bob" Church nothing would be done on the postmastership at Memphis until he had been finally heard.

Camping at Washington

Church, who was in Washington at the time of the Quinn appointment, was also full of smiles. He knew what news would greet Quinn when he reached Memphis with the "appointment" carefully tucked away in his pocket. "Bob" has been camping in Washington of late to see that everything will go all right with the boys at home. He is reported to have the ear of the administration and anything that is done politically in Memphis must have his official signature.

Appointment Revoked

Quinn is said to have been "out of line" with the Church brigade and was marked for slaughter should he aspire for the postmastership. Church saw the postmaster general and other high officials, with the result that the postmaster general had the appointment revoked while Quinn was still on his train en route to Memphis and smiling happily.

A telegram was sent to Postmaster Metcalf here telling him not to turn the office over to Quinn, as the appointment had been revoked and a postmaster will be named within a few weeks. Quinn is yet confident that he will receive the appointment. Church is firm in the belief that he will not.

It is the opinion of white political leaders here that Quinn has been nearer to securing the appointment than he will be again and Church must be satisfied, according to official information from Washington. The opinion prevails here that he will be called into conference before a postmaster is named at Memphis and will be consulted in other Southern appointments.

NO DIXIE OFFICES TO GO TO NEGROES

Henry Lincoln Johnson Will Be Given Federal Post in Some Other State.

Constitution 5/12/21

BY JAMES A. HOLLOMAN.
Constitution Bureau,
Raleigh Hotel.

Washington, D. C., May 10.—(By Constitution Leased Wire.) — At a meeting of the Slemp sub-committee of the republican national committee today looking to a recognition of southern representation at the republican national conventions in the future, it was agreed that no negroes shall be appointed to federal offices in the south. It was also agreed that Henry Lincoln Johnson, national committeeman from Georgia, shall be given a federal position outside of Georgia, but not within that state; that southern representation in congress and in republican national conventions shall not be cut down, but that the party shall be built up to meet present representations, and that presidential postmasters now in office shall hold their positions until their commissions shall have expired and until their successors shall have been appointed under the rule of the president, issued yesterday.

At the conference there were representatives of every faction in Georgia, including Johnson, Goreé, Scott, Phillips, Greer and others, all contending for mastery in federal patronage control. National Chairman Will Hays presided, and his words to the conference were supposed to be, as indeed accepted, as the official word of the white house.

Two upstanding features of today's developments are:

Postal Developments.

First, that presidential postmasters will not be removed from office without cause until their terms of office have expired. That was made clear in the executive order, issued by President Harding last night in which he made it clear that republicans could and would be recognized for appointment under the modification of the Wilson order, but that encumbents would be recognized as such until their terms of office expired unless removed by cause.

That is a question of great moment in Georgia, and the order of the president should satisfy all speculation on the subject for the time being.

Another matter of grave importance to Georgia is whether or not there will be an appropriation bill for federal buildings. Indications are there will be no such bill at the present session.

Postoffice Funds.

Confirmatory of this statement is the following interesting colloquy between Judge Brand, of Georgia, and Republican Leader Mondell, today, which I quote as follows:

Mr. Brand—"Can the gentleman give us any information as to whether the public buildings committee is going to be allowed to consider bills for postoffices?"

Mr. Mondell—"I do not pretent to control the action of the public buildings committee, but I will say very frankly to the gentleman that while I had hoped that we might at this session take action whereby public building construction might at least be authorized for cases of emergency, I am rather inclined to think that in view of the situation of the treasury, the way matters stand generally throughout the country and the great demand for reduction of expenditures, I am rather inclined to the opinion that we should not report any public building bills."

Reports in Papers.

Mr. Brand: "I ask the question because I read in a rural carrier paper published in this city and a local paper in my district, 600 miles away, that it had already been decided by the majority not to report out of the committee any public building bill at this session.

Mr. Mondell: "I do not know whether the committee has acted upon the matter or not. I have expressed my personal views to members of the committee who made inquiries of me as to my opinion."

Mr. Brand: "In a great many instances in the last three years postoffice buildings have been condemned by the government, and we are anxious to know if there is not going to be some relief in those cases."

Trying Situation.

Mr. Mondell: "There are some very trying situations in the country. There are situations that I am inclined to think ought to be relieved, and yet the gentleman realizes that as a practical matter in legislation of this kind it is difficult to say where the line should be drawn. Once we start, I think we would not stop short of a general public building bill, probably a very big one.

"While the people of my state in common with the constituencies of all of us are quite earnest in this matter, and properly, so I think in many cases; while I sympathize with their view, and while I am not one of those who view proper public building programs as pork barrel legislation or appropriations, I am inclined to believe that until the state of our finances is improved and we know a little more definitely how we stand and what the outlook is for the future, we should not enter upon new construction or new authorization.

"This in its final analysis means there will be no bill for public buildings at this session, although there are more than one hundred bills for such buildings in Georgia alone."

HARDING NOT IN FAVOR OF NEGRO REGISTER

Afro Representative Informed That Job Will be Given To A White Man

SITUATION DOUBTFUL

afro american 5/13/21

Not One Appointment Made By President In 10 Weeks He Has Held Office

Washington, D. C., May 12.—(Special to the Afro-American)—Not one appointment made by president in 10 weeks he has held office. A colored man will not be named as the Register of the Treasury.

This is the semi-official information that comes to a representative of the AFRO-AMERICAN from authentic sources. Southern Senators, it is said, have openly opposed the nomination of a colored man in the Register's office where he would be in charge of a force of 500 white female clerks. Rather than buck their opposition, it is said, Republican senators have agreed to give the job to a white man. No changes will be made for a while, in order to avert suspicion. Every sign is evident, however, that Southern senators will have their way.

The whole question of official appointments is up in the air. In the 10 weeks President Harding has been in office, he has sent in many appointments, running from post masters to ministers abroad. So far, not a single one has been colored. Phil Brown, appointed in the Department of Labor and Henry Flipper in the Interior Department were both personal appointments of the secretaries of those departments.

While those who have their ears to the ground still believe that some few colored appointments will be made, they are not saying "when," and are not saying that they have any assurances what offices will be given out.

HARDING HEARS THE LORELEY

Afro-American 6/3/21

Mr. Harding's announcement not to recognize Henry Lincoln Johnson as the head of the Republican party of Georgia and Mr. Harding's acceptance of the policy not to appoint any colored men to positions that "will call forth bitter comment from Southerners" fall like a bombshell in the midst of the "faithful" in many parts of the country, who "did their durndest" to put him in the White House.

Old and conservative colored Republicans who went to sleep and dreamed that they were electing another Roosevelt to office, awake to find they have another Taft instead. In fact President Harding is so enamored of the "fat and foolish" Ex-President that he has declared his intention to make him chief justice of the Supreme Court before the daisies sprout over the grave of the late incumbent. Not only is the nation to be plagued by the adpotion of the Taft policies toward colored people, but Mr. Taft himself is to be raised to a position where he can declare all laws in the Southern states constitutional including peonage, lynch laws and disfranchisement measures.

Actually it does not matter much whether or no President Harding drops a few political plums to colored aspirants, but when he takes steps to kill the Republican party in Georgia because it has a colored leader, and erect a new one in its place, which will be exactly like the old, excpt that the leader will be a white man, the country is bound to sit up and take notice. This kind of thing does not square with the assurances of justice and fair play the President has made on several occasions since he was elected. Certainly he should be warned against listening to the Southern loreley, lest he stray from the course and wreck the party ship.

LINK JOHNSON NAMED RECORDER OF DEEDS

Member of National Republican Committee From Georgia Is Appointed by President Harding To District Office.

New York Age 7/2/21

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

Washington, June 28—Henry Lincoln Johnson, colored Republican National Committeeman from Georgia, was named Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia by the President. For eight years the place had been held by John F. Costello, Democratic National Committeeman from the District of Columbia, the first white man in several administrations to hold the post.

Mr. Johnson was Costello's immediate predecessor in the office, having been displaced by former President Woodrow Wilson. The position has been held by such distinguished Negroes as Frederick Douglass, former Congressman Henry P. Cheatham of North Carolina, and the late John C. Dancy, also of the Tar Heel State.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Political — Office Holding

NEGRO WILL FILL POSTAL POSITIONS

Constitution 4/23

BY JAMES A. HOLLOMON,
Constitution Bureau,
Raleigh Hotel.

Washington, April 22.—(By Constitution Leased Wire.)—By order of the Harding administration promulgated today by the postoffice department, all eligibles for appointment to postmasterships in Georgia and all eligibles for appointment to rural mail carrier positions in Georgia, these constituting the bulk of the federal patronage in that and all other states of the union, will in the future be referred directly and only to Henry Lincoln Johnson, the negro republican national committeeman from that state. While the order has not yet been issued as to gin inspectors, whose appointments are made through the department of commerce, it is understood that they will take the same course.

This action settles definitely the policy of the administration as to the minor appointments in Georgia, and whether or not it will hold as to the first, second and third-class postmasters, which are now also under the civil service and subject to appointments from "eligible lists," depends upon whether or not the postoffice department ignores the executive order of President Wilson placing presidential postoffice also under civil service.

Under Civil Service.

Fourth-class postmasters, rural mail carriers and gin inspectors are all under the civil service by statute. The law provides that after the examinations have been made for appointment to any one of these positions, that the three highest candidates shall constitute "eligible lists" and from such lists, the appointees are named.

Heretofore and until now, these lists have been furnished in their regular order to the congressman in whose district appointments are to be made.

This congressman has made the recommendations from the "eligible lists" and sent the same in to the postoffice department or to the department of commerce, and such recommendations have been invariably recognized by commissions. It has been the order to recommend the man making the highest examination average, but not mandatory. The new order is to the effect that all such eligible lists for appointments in congressional districts throughout the United States that are represented in congress by democrats shall be withheld from such democratic congressmen and sent direct to the national committeeman of the state for his recommendation.

Reply of Clerk.

When the point was made directly to the attention of the chief clerk of the first assistant postmaster general today by members of the Georgia delegation that the national committeeman in Georgia was a negro, and whether or not any exception had been made to this, in the general administration order, the reply was specific that these lists were now being sent to Johnson.

This situation having developed so acutely, therefore, puts to an end all speculation as to a board of referees to be named in Georgia for the distribution of all federal patronage, and verifies the prediction made in this column that there would be no referees in Georgia, and that the factions would not be recognized as such by the administration.

While Henry Lincoln Johnson, the negro national committeeman, has thus, by virtue of his office, been made practically the appointive power of federal patronage under the civil service act, as far as jurisdiction goes under the law, that is, selection only from "eligible lists," it is not regarded as probable that he will have the same sweeping hand in the distribution of the larger patronage, such as district attorneys, marshals, diplomatic and other appointments.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN ACTION

Wash. Dispatch 5/20/21.

The Republican machine runs smoothly. The Negro seems to be the least of is obstacles. Whether national, State or city, North, East, South or West, that old stand-pat machine is sweeping on over the black brother's prostrate body. While not gloating over this, the author has had occasion frequently to predict just what has happened.

Prior to the election the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and many well-hoping but stupidly credulous colored people constantly assured us that Harding would take better care of Haitians than the Democrats had done. At that time the author warned that nothing of the kind would be done, because nothing of the kind could be done. To quote my exact words:

> "Mr. Johnson (James Weldon Johnson) made a big survey of conditions in Haiti. He clearly showed the economic interpretation of American imperialism there. He very properly and scholarly assigned it to the National City Bank of New York. He showed that the voice of Mr Farnham, Vice-President of the Naional City Bank, was the most powerful in Washington on Haitian policy. Yet the National City Bank of New York is supporting Harding for President. It is a large contributor to his campaign fund. And if this bank is responsible for making Haiti a hell-hole through the Democratic Administration, does it not seem that it wants to exploit Haiti more through the Republican party?"

Let it suffice to present in support of my prophecy the reply of Secretary of the Navy Denby to the memorial or political, economic and financial conditions existing in the Republic of Haiti under the American Occupation. The report was made by the delegates to the U. S. of the Haitian Patriotic Union. The presentation is

National

dignified, quite specific and concrete—giving names, dates and places, together with a reproduction of certain letters. (The author has talked with the delegates and believes them to be honest, honorable and intelligent.) Yet what does the Republican Secretary of the Navy reply to the Haitian delegates? Secretary Denby says it is "rot," and dismisses it with characteristic American courtesy in dealing with Negroes.

President Harding has just appointed Mr. Tillet, Collector of Internal Revenue. Mr. Tillet is the North Carolina lily-white Republican who, during the campaign, pledged himself to clean out the black and tan Republican brothers in the event of Republican success.

On May 10th Mr. Harding sent best wishes and hearty greetings to the United Confederate Veterans of Georgia, assembled in their thirtieth annual reunion. The telegram read:

> "Please extend greetings and best wishes to the members of Georgia division, United Confederate Veterans met in annual reunion," the message said. "Not many more years will veterans of the Civil War thus meet. It is good to live to see the great wound of Civil War completely healed and complete accord and unbroken devotion, North and South, to our common country."

The wording of this message appears rather innocent. Harding knows, however, that the purpose of these old Confederate veterans is not to secure any unbroken devotion to our common country. On the contrary, they are constantly petitioning Congress to pay them for their slaves, reviving hopes of the lost cause, lauding the plantation Bourbons who attempted to tear the Union asunder, and disseminating race prejudice throughout this land.

State Republicanism is no better. Senator Boise Penrose asked the Pennsylvania Legislature to pass a Civil Rights Bill, and it did so—overwhelmingly. A group of Southern Democrats and Republicans immediately called a meeting in Washington, where they sharply rebuked Penrose's action. Forthwith Senator Penrose announced that he didn't know what was in the bill, whereupon the Legislature defeated it—overwhelmingly. This, the good old State of Pennsylvania, which has been Republican as long as Georgia has been Democratic, still denies Negroes so elementary a consideration as civil rights.

Yet these are national and State Republican issues. I am told the cities are better. I am frequently informed of Republican Chicago, where our fine old father Republican, Mayor William Hale Thompson resides. A current copy of the Chicago Whip reports:

> **"When a committee of ministers and representative black citizens attempted to interview the Mayor of Chicago relative to the bombing outrages, they were denied an audience and the secretary was by no means cordial and respectful."**

Get this clearly: It was not I who was denied an interview; it was a committee of ministers and epresenative black citizens of Chicago (whose votes the Mayor has in his vest pocket) trying to get a hearing before their Mayor in order that they might ask him to station a few good policemen, who would not just walk around in their sleep, but who would keep open their eyes to watch and catch the systematic bomb throwers who are constantly bombing Negroes' homes in the big city of Chicago.

Again the week passes with no jobs from Brother Harding. What the dickens does he mean! He's not playing fair. It's true the Negro Republican leaders said they were after justice for the race and not jobs for the race (themselves). But Harding said lots of things, too, during the campaign which he didn't mean. Our Negro Republican leaders didn't take him at his word, so 'tis not fair for Harding to take them at their word. Harding's just not playing fair. At least the place of the Eternal Revenue Collector for New York ought to be settled by now. (N. B.: Samuel Koenig has pre-empted this place for Frank Bowers.) Again have we Negroes not a vested interest in the job of Registrar of the Treasury? (Reference: See protest signed by 558 Southerners and sent to Harding, asking that no Negro be given this place.)

Finally, there are not so many jobs and job hunters are greater than the jobs. The demand for jobs here is far greater than the supply. The jobs, therefore, must be given to those who can deliver most. You Negro leaders have told Harding that all the Negroes are with him already. **So there is no need to give out any jobs to them.** Job patronage is dispensed for two reasons only: (1) in order to hold what would be lost without the patronage, and (2) in order to get what can not be gotten without patronage. The latter consideration does not apply to Negroes at all, because practically all are and always have been in the Republican fold. Besides, they are not threatening to go away. As Lauterbach, the Republican Boss of New York, used to say, **"You can't drive the Negro out of the Republican party with a sledge-hammer."**

Therefore, let the Republican machine roll on. Secretary of the Navy Denby can afford to dismiss the petition of Haiti with the reply that it is "rot"; Mayor Thompson of Chicago can refuse to see a representative committee of black citizens. Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania will go on playing fast and loose with the Negroes of that State. They have nothing to lose; it costs the Republican party nothing but a few assassinating glances which materialize into little more than hot-air exercises.

When the self-respecting Negroes retire the old "me-too" boss, bat-in-hand, job-hunting good "nigger" leaders to private life, and leave the Republican party, then, and not until then, will the just cause of the Negro masses be heard and headed with action.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Who's Next?

Chicago Whip 5/21/21

It has come to our attention that Perry Howard, of Mississippi, has been appointed special assistant United States Attorney General. His salary, according to the same report, is to be $5,000.00 per annum.

Howard's appointment should deeply concern every progressive and thoughtful Black Person. He belongs to the tail end of the old crowd, "me to boss" political leaders. Through crude and expedient machinations the clique to which he belongs has added greatly to the myriad of weighty problems that confront the mass of Black Folk. In fact, if the black man's plea for equality is not entirely ignored by the powers that be, it is certainly not the fault of the school of men whom Howard represents.

Perhaps the blackest mark that has been registered against the record of black folks in the last score of years was caused by Howard and his bosom friend, Henry Lincoln Johnson. Howard conducted, or rather misconducted, the "Jim Crow" speakers' bureau in the national headquarters during the late campaign. Not a single progressive young man was allowed to be connected in any way. The funds of the National Committee were misappropriated. White men higher up in the council of the party knew of this malpractice. Even now, when sincere steps are taken to show the black man's ability, and what he is entitled to, the unsavory record of these gentlemen looms up.

Only a fortnight ago appeals were sent out from Washington to maintain a racial Legislative Bureau. The name of Mr. Howard was attached to the petition. According to his own testimony, it was the object of this bureau to act as a sort of "watch dog" to guard the interest of the black race. Another of its important functions was to urge necessary remedial legislation to cure our economic and political ailments. Some individuals and organizations no doubt were fooled into parting with their hard-earned cash to support this scheme. Fortunately, The Whip was not anesthetized by this pathetic appeal. In the first place, it knew that such a bureau was unnecessary. It also knew that if it was that Perry Howard and his chief, Linc Johnson, were unfit to be at its head. In an editorial of April 9th, "Help, Help!" we accused these men of being insincere. We predicted their desertion of the Legislative Bureau when the first "political plum" was dangled before them. What we anticipated has been unquestionably proven. Perry Howard has deserted. Who's next?

FIFTH ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

In America 5-22-21

In sending in to the Senate the name of Perry Howard for Fifth Assistant Attorney General, President Harding has made his first appointment of a colored man as a member of his official family.

News bureaus had word of the impending appointment for some time, but were not at liberty to publish it until the list was sent in to the Senate Friday. Undoubtedly the Senate will confirm, and Mr. Howard will assume the position formerly held by Mr. Wm. H. Lewis of Boston eight years ago under ex-President Taft.

As a highly successful lawyer in his home state of Mississippi, Mr. Howard will undoubtedly prove an able assistant to Attorney General Dougherty besides occupying a position where his knowledge and ability will enable him to be of large service to his own people.

Southerners had just begun to congratulate the President because he had made no appointments of colored men, and colored men themselves were chafing at the President's delay when the announcement of the Howard appointment came. Now that the dead line has been crossed and the Wilson policy of appointing no colored officeholders thrown into the discard, it is to be hoped that the Taft policy will also be cast aside and President Harding proceed to appoint also colored Republicans to posts outside of the nation's capital.

Colored Asst. Supt. of Mails

Guardian Boston Mass. 5/14/21

WM. A. GOODELL PROMOTED

Mr. Wm. A. Goodell for 41 years a clerk in the Boston Post Office has been appointed assistant superintendent of mails at the main post-office. This set a precedent. Congratulations from the Guardian. Mr. Goodell credits the late James M. Trotter with having started him to try post-office work years ago.

PERRY W. HOWARD LANDS BIG JOB

The Washington Eagle 5-21-21

President of the National Negro Bar Association Appointed Special Assistant Attorney General of the United States.

Headquarters: Room 815, Department of Justice Building.

Prominent and successful Negro lawyer of the Southland; first attracted attention in the practice of law by exposing and prosecuting numerous peonage cases in the county of his birth, Holmes county, Miss.

Graduate of Rust College, Holly Springs, Miss.

Special student, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Special student, University of Chicago.

Professor of higher mathematics, State College, Jackson, Miss., for five years.

HON. PERRY W. HOWARD.

Graduated from Illinois College of Law, Chicago, 1904.

During past sixteen years engaged solely in practice of law in all the courts of Mississippi, being highly endorsed by both bench and bar of that State.

Campaign speaker and delegate to four Republican National Conventions.

Secretary of the Division of Colored Voters of New York (1916).

Secretary in charge of Western Division of Colored Voters, Chicago (1920).

Acknowledged leader of one million Negroes in the State of Mississippi, and actively interested in all matters of racial uplift.

Prominent layman of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

His appointment is a timely and fitting recognition of his demonstrated professional ability, of his race's right to hold public office, and a direct recognition of the leadership of Henry Lincoln Johnson (Georgia's National Committeeman), Robert R. Church, the "master mind" of Memphis, Tenn.

ROUGH GOING FOR LILYWHITE APPOINTEES

The Norfolk Guide 5-28-21

Mr. David H. Blair of North Carolina, who was appointed by the President to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue, had his appointment held up and his confirmation by the Senate put in jeopardy by Senator Hiram Johnson of California, who accused him of having "switched" at the Chicago Convention after he had been elected as a Johnson delegate, he slipped by, however, and is now on the payrolls, although he is rated as millionare and not in need of ready cash.

A stiffer fight came upon the appointment of Frank A. Linney to be District Attorney for the Western District of North Carolina. He is chairman of the Republican State Committee, and he also "switched" from Johnson at Chicago. The charge against him is that he had "tried to keep Negroes from voting at the late election," and even proposed as State chairman to enter into a working understanding with the Democrats to prevent them from voting.

After listening to this sort of evidence against Linney, Senator Borah declared that he "would vote for a yellow dog before he would vote for Linney." Senator Reed, a Democrat, of Missouri, "also said as much." The Judiciary Committee voted down the motion made by Senator Overman, Democrat of North Carolina, to make a favorable report on the nomination, but, upon an earnest appeal from Senator Overman that Linney be heard in his own defense, the nomination was held over. But why should Senator Overman, a Democrat, have been deferred to in this matter by the Republican majority of the Judiciary Committee? The thing stinks.

And we are shown by the Blair and Linney defection that black delegates were not the only ones who "switched" at Chicago.

Political — 1921.

Office Holding

CRITICISM OF HARDING REGIME HAS SET IN

Pro American 5-27-21

Georgia Colored Republicans Resent President's Refusal To Give Out Political Plums

NEW YORKERS UNEASY

Declare Revolt Among Old Guard In Harlem Unless There Is A Change

Staff Correspondence

Washington D. C., May 25.—General disapproval of the Harding policy of appointing so few colored men to political office is showing itself in various forms from New York as far South as Altanta, Ga.

It has gone so far that colored Republicans in Georgia have actually defied the President and party members in Harlem threaten a revolt.

Bitterness in the party was aroused first of all by the announcement that Northern Senators had practically agreed with the Southerners to prevent the appointment of a colored man for Register of the Treasury, a position usually held by a colored man in past Republican administrations.

Fuel was added to the flames when leaders of the Republican National Committee proposed a plan of cutting down representation of the Southern states in that body, whereby only those colored persons allowed by crackers to vote would be represented. Dr. William Pickens of the N. A. A. C. P. in a despatch to the Associated Negro press this week calls it the "most disgraceful boneheaded surrender made by the Republican party and the North since the Civil War." Dr. Pickens predicts that colored voters will be driven out of the party, if the proposal goes thru, and into the ranks of the Socialists and communists.

GEORGIA SASSES HARDING

The climax was capped last week when Georgia colored Republicans accused President Harding of Lilywhitism on account of his refusal to recognize Henry Lincoln Johnson, colored National Committeeman from that state. Hostility of the lily whites to Johnson and his recommendaions of candidates for political offices in the state, led the President to refuse to make any appointments there until a committee of one hundred persons, mostly white, should be called together to agree upon a slate. Inasmuch as this committee should exclude Mr. Johnson from membership colored Georgians are taking it as a vertible slap in the face.

Not only do they accuse the president of taking this action because their state leader is colored, but they also say in so many words that Mr. Harding can take his jobs and go to, but that the state organization will take the issue to the country.

NEW YORKERS UNEASY

Uneasiness among New York Republicans comes from the fact that they have asked for only one Federal office, collector of the port. Charles W. Anderson held this position under Taft and under Roosevelt, and is a candidate for it again. He is opposed by Senators Wadsworth and Calder, and so nothing has been done. The old guard in Harlem is mad as a wet hen, and threaten to revolt unless there is a change in the Hardin policy.

HARDING WILL DISTRIBUTE NO JOBS IN SOUTH

Tells Senators Broussard And Ransdell Of Louisiana He Will Appoint No Colored Men To Office

J. C. SIGNS UP

Clerks Still Segregated In Department Of Justice And Printing Office

By I. C. B.

Washington, D. C., June 2—President Harding has committed himself defienitely to the Taft policy of appointing no colored men to office South of the Mason and Dixon's line.

The President is said to have made this bald statement to R. R. Church of Tennessee who had an extended conference with him three weeks ago, and again this week to Senators Broussard and Ransdell of Louisiana, who went to the White House for the specific purpose of asking this question. Mr. Harding is declared to have said that he will appoint no colored men to positions where they will bring forth bitter comment from Southerners, because it would be "good" neither for the Republican party or the Negro.

NO CHANGE IN SEGREGATION

Despite the fact that Rresident Harding in his inaugural address said among other things: "Our fundamental law recognizes no class, no group, no section. There must be none in Legislation or administration." The Department of Justice on 15th street has all is colored clerks segregated in the Mailing and Files Division. This was the policy under former Democratic Attorney General Palmer and has been continued under Mr. Daugherty, a Republican and Harding's right hand man, because he transferred additional clerks there recently. C. A. Stewart, chief clerk of Alabama and M. Gibbs, Daugherty's private secretary, both Democrats are partly responsible for the segregtion and for the fact that in the basement are lavatories with signs FOR WHITE MEN, and FOR COLORED MEN painted on the doors.

These conditions are typical of what is going on in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, the Government Printing Office and other government Departments, perhaps without the President's official knowledge, but not without his tacit approval.

The Associated Negro Press in a despatch sent out this week urges a country-wide protest of these conditions sent to the President himself, and to Will Hayes, chairman of the Republican National Committee, Munsey Building, Washington D.C.

NEWSPAPER MAN TO WORK AT NEW POSTOFFICE JOB

Chicago Defender 6/4/21

Made Famous by Discovering Error in Press Release on Taft

New York, June 3.—Nathaniel B. Dodson, the veteran newspaper man, for many years editor of the Afro-American page issued by the American Press Association, has resigned his position with the association to accept a position in the office of Courtland Smith, Washington, D. C., recently appointed special assistant postmaster general.

Mr. Smith was formerly head of the American Press Association in this city, and for the past three years Mr. Dodson has been his confidential secretary, after serving Mr. Smith's father, Major Smith, now dead, many years before. The editor will take up his duties and his residence in Washington on June 1. For the time being his family will maintain their present home in Brooklyn.

For twenty-five years Dodson was superintendent of Concord Church Sunday school in Brooklyn, and was among the fourders and charter members of the National Negro Press Association. He had the distinction once of being the only one to detect an error in the proofs of a release by the American Press Association after it had gone through all the various channels of newspaper copy. The association, in releasing a story on Wm. H. Taft, at the time of his first candidacy for president, termed Taft as secretary of the navy throughout the article, when in reality Taft was secretary of war. The error cost the American Press $2,400, and Dodson was immediately promoted to an editorship.

BUNCOMBE

Chicago's Daily Newspapers Advocate Everything but What Would Be Beneficial to the Race.

Preceding every election some of the big daily papers proceed to publish articles, both singly and in serial form, in which they attempt not only to discredit the present administration but in which they try to advise, through smooth reading propaganda, our people, as well as the white voters, as to whom they should cast their ballots for on polling day. These articles are not to be considered by us. It is easy to see that schemes used through the columns of the papers in question are not ones that, if they are effective, will be of any benefit to us. On the contrary, every bit of the advice offered is to be scanned in a suspicious manner, for the publications referred to have never shown anything but the most virulent prejudice against us and our interests.

The Bombings

When have the daily papers protested, either in their news articles or editorials, against the murderous bombings of the properties of our group? Have any of them ever devoted a line along the idea of tracing these outrages to their different sources? You know they haven't. On the other hand, the action of the two aldermen of the Second ward demanding the $25,000 fund through the city council to be used in bringing the bombings to an end were sneeringly referred to by these papers, though they were not brazen enough to come out in open protest. While we do not claim that the Chicago daily papers advocate the bombing of our homes and properties, we have never noticed any actions on their part which would lead us to believe that they are not, to some extent, in sympathy with the dastardly idea. At the time of a recent bombing on the South Side the statement that the outrage took place at a Thompson meeting was headlined in one of these papers—a big morning sheet—and the report was proven to be as insidious a lie as ever appeared in the columns of any local publication, and these lies have been legion, as far as our Race and the present administration are concerned. The building bombed was the home of Mrs. E. Davis, 441 East 48th place. Mrs. Davis was interviewed immediately after the outrage by a Tribune reporter. No meeting had been held, and none had been mentioned. Yet the following morning the above lie was published. Mrs. Davis called the Tribune office and protested against the report. The Tribune promised a retraction, but it never made good. This fact alone would lead one to understand that the paper is either in sympathy with the bombers or is willing to use one of these murderous attacks to poison the people against Mayor Thompson.

Nat Satisfied

This article is not inspired by any perfect satisfaction that we feel toward Mayor Thompson and his administration. We have no perfect satisfaction. While we will admit that this administration has placed members of the Race in large and small positions to a greater extent than has any of the preceding administrations, we still realize that we haven't received a complete square deal. The appointments which have been made we are thankful for. That two men were carried into the council on the Thompson ticket is also worthy of our gratitude. But, like Oliver Twist, "we want more." We want, and are entitled to have, representation on the bench. Not alone on the municipal court but on all of them. In the list of candidates named for the coming election not one of our men is named, despite the fact that we have scores who are abundantly qualified to hold these positions. We do not forget our record along this line, however; we remember that on one occasion we elected one of our men to a municipal judgeship only to have him counted out later under conditions which, to say the least, were suspicious. The demand for this recount was insistent in the columns of the daily papers, and the tone used left little doubt that it was a matter of race prejudice, pure and simple.

Judges and Judges

We have had and have today members of many races on the bench Italians, Irish, Germans, Dutch, Jewish, and, in fact, practically everything but a Chinese, Eskimo or one of our own. It is a hard thing to account for in the face of the boasted friendship which the head of the city declares he has for us. Despite these things, however, we will trail along with the administration, for it is responsible for what we have, to say the least. For what they have done we will ride with them, for we can't help realize that we cannot afford to accept any of the propositions laid down by the daily papers. What they represent along the political line means nothing of benefit to us. Indeed, it would be a long step backward to be a part in their schemes, for a defeat by them of the present administration would mean not only the loss of what few benefits we now enjoy but the closing of the door in the future to all our hopes and aspirations.

As a final word, we warn you: Don't stand for the Daily Papers' Buncombe.

Proper Action

On Monday, June 6, an election will be held throughout Cook county. 20 judges of the circuit court and one judge of the superior court are to be elected for six-year terms. The names of 20 Republicans will appear in the first column on the ballot under

(over)

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(From over)

the name "Republican." In the second column, under the name "Democratic," there will be 20 names, but ten of these 20 in the Democratic column are Republicans, and nir of them are sitting judges, candidates for re-election; the other Republican whose name is in the Democratic column is Judge John A. Swanson of the municipal court. Of the 20 names in the Republican column five are sitting judges, candidates for re-election, and two are now municipal court judges.

This is a purely local election, no question of national politics enters; the whole question is the selection of the best men to be the judges of the courts of this county for the next six years; incidentally, it is up to the voters to re-elect judges whose records merit that reward for good and faithful service.

It is evident that party labels in this election can appeal to none except the professional political leader and those whose living depends upon politics. Our group has true, tried and dependable friends on both tickets, and we ought not to forget them while blindly following the party name. Let every voter look through these names, select those who are known to be fairminded, upright, square, and give them each a vote by a cross in the square in front of his name. Make 20 crosses in as many squares for circuit court judges and one cross for judge of the superior court. We believe that a division of our people at this time will add strength to us, because if we are needed to make success for any party or faction of a party much will be done and given to assure our response; nothing will be done or given if we remain a "vest pocket" asset. Courage, intelligence, independence—these alone are of real value.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE
(One to be elected)

Theodore Brentano.

FOR CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES
(Twenty to be elected)

From the "Republican" ticket:

Anton T. Zeman
Frederick R. DeYoung
Edgar A. Jonas
Bernard P. Barasa
Edward S. Day
James W. Breen
Henry T. Chase
John Richardson

From the "Democratic" ticket:

George Kersten
David F. Matchett
Kickham Scanlan
Hugo M. Friend
David M. Brothers
Charles M. Thompson
Thomas Taylor, Jr.
George Fred Rush.
Frank Johnston, Jr.
Francis S. Wilson
Thomas G. Windes
John A. Swanson

No Double Standard in the G. O. P.

Atlanta Independent 6/9/21

We yield to no one in our admiration and regard for what the republican party has accomplished for the people of this country and the world since its organization in 1856. It was conceived in liberty and dedicated to the principles of free, popular government. It subscribed to the doctrine that governments derived their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that all men are endowed with certain inalienable rights, among these—life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. And under the leadership of the immortal Lincoln, Grant, McKinley and Roosevelt, that doctrine was reduced to practice. There was no double standard—every republican voter stood on equal footing, whether in party council or the distribution of patronage. By that policy and practice, the party won great glory, such as no other party in this country has won; and it has blessed mankind from the highest to the lowest, without regard to race, color or creed.

That is our conception of the republican party, and when it strays from those moorings, it fails to be the party of human freedom and justice. That conception has been written indellibly upon the history of this country, and those who think of the republica nparty, think of it as the party of liberty and justice. It has never been known to have one standard for its white voters and another for its colcred, and the Independent cannot look with satisfaction and complacency upon the G. O. P. when it adopts one rule for one class of voters and a different one for another class.

The Independent looks with great alarm upon the movement which seems to have in mind the elimination of one class of the republican voters for the benefit of the other. It does not think that the process of elimination is the remedy, no matter by whom it is undertaken. It is repugnant to the traditions and principles of the party as practiced by its founders. It seems that there is an attempt to eliminate Negro voters who have borne the burden in the heat of the day, especially in the south.

It has only been within the last few years that white men have manifested any interest at all, and then only served the party afar-off. They seemed to have been ashamed to own that they were republicans. They dared not come out and say so. But now that there are offices to be filled, the woods are full of them. They were not heard of during the campaign nor before, but now since a republican President has been elected, they have sprung up like mushrooms over night. What is the object? Simply to fill offices. They are no more imbued with the principles of republicanism than a sinner of Christianity. They are wolves in sheep's clothing.

Who can accuse Slemp of being a republican when he stands for the elimination of Negro republicans? When he entered politics in Virginia there were Negroes in the party who entered republican conventions and councils, but now they are not only eliminated from the conventions, but cannot vote, and he has aided and abetted this. Frank A. Linney, the so-called chairman of the republican party of North Carolina, went so far as to enter into an agreement with the chairman of the democratic committee of his state to meet him more than half way in eliminating the Negro. And yet, this same Linney has been nominated for United States District Attorney for the Western District of North Carolina. Is this consistent with the doctrine and principles of the republican party? The republilan party was founded to uphold and to support human freedom and justice.

The Independent does not hesitate to state that any man or set of men who believe or advocate the elimination of one group of American citizens for the benefit of another on account of race or color, is no republican—not any more than a bourbon democrat. The truth of the matter is, he belongs to the democratic party. And any national leader, whether he be chairman or President, who would flirt with a character of that kind, who believes in the disfranchisement and the elimination of the Negro from the party council, his republicanism is questionable. Certainly he is not a republican after the order of Lincoln, Grant, McKinley and Roosevelt. And when the leaders of the party so far forget themselves as to adopt such suicidal policy, the party is doomed; for every time the party has received great reverses, it has been due to the fact that it forgot its fundamental doctrine of equal and exact justice to all irrespective of race.

In proportion as it has stood by this fundamental doctrine of the party, has it had the full confidence of the American people. When it forgets this great doctrine of equal and exact justice for all, what is the difference between it and the democratic party which denies men, on account of their race and color, the equal protection of the law? They make no bones of the fact that they do not hold out any inducements to colored citizens—that their party is a white man's party and does not allow Negroes to vote in their primaries. And when the republican party discriminates or eliminates the Negro voters, who have been the bone and sinew of the party in the south, there is absolutely no difference between them and the democratic party—it is tweedledum and tweedledee.

As stated in our last week's issue, the Negroes in this country are republicans, with the same rights and privileges and entitled to the same reward that any other republican, whether high or low. But the Negro as a group, is a race man first and republican second, and will affiliate with that party that recognizes his manhood rights.

Moreover, if within fifty years white leaders could not build up a republican party in the south among white people, it is ridiculously absurd for the President to take the position that he can do it now by giving white men the patronage and disorganizing the republican party throughout the south, accomplishing that which white leadership has demonstrated as absolutely impossible. It cannot be done, and if undertaken, the same result that has happened under white leadership for these fifty years will happen again.

And yet, the present administration attempts to outlaw a regular established political organization by recognizing men who are office seekers only, and whose love for the party and its principles are about the same as that of the devil for holy water.

The administration pays a dear price when it ignores all precedents and customs and undertakes to repudiate a regular organization in the middle of its term for a bunch of pie-hunters who have never been known to affiliate with the party or care anything about it. It will act like a boomerang. It will come back to haunt it. There is only one way by which the party can live and grow, and that is by following its old moorings—meting out justice and equity to all alike. But this can never be done by listening to half-baked politicians who are more democrats than republicans, for they ignore the basic principles upon which the republican party was founded—liberty and justice to all men without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude.

REPUBLICAN TREATMENT OF NEGROES

Atlanta Independent

Our esteemed contemporary and well-wisher, Every Evening, in an editorial under the above caption of the date of May 24, calls attention to the fact that the Republican party has thus far not kept its promises in the distribution to the colored people of the country. 6-4-21

"When the last national political race was in full swing, Republican leaders freely promised the Negroes that they would be cared for when the patronage was distributed. Those promises evidently were writ in sand, for so far neither the President nor any member of his cabinet has appointed a Negro to office. To make matters worse, the Republican National Committee is planning to change the basis of representation of the Southern States in the national conventions, thus cutting down the Negro's power in that party. These on the part of honest Negro leaders, who so far have not received facts should call for much study due reward for their labors."

All this is fair enough as far as it goes, but it does not go quite far enough. President Harding has been in office only a little over two months, and has been confronted in that short while with some very grave and pressing problems, making all of his appointments, white as well as colored, slow enough. Yet he and his cabinet have not been as remiss as we are told by Every Evening. Up to the present time the following national appointments of colored men have been made:

Jonas Brown, Chairman; Jos. Long, Vice Chairman; Jas. Gra...

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Political – 1921.

Office Holding

WILL HAYS DIRECTS POLITICAL STATEMENT CONCERNING LILY WHITES

8/21/21 Washington Eagle

For a number of weeks the Washington Eagle has been endeavoring to secure a direct statement from the managers of the Republican party concerning lily-white organizations in the South. Special reporters and interview men, including the editor, have called upon Mr. John T. Adams, chairman of the Republican National Committee, and others in authority. All sorts of questions have been put, but until this week no direct answer, save assurance of good will and ultimate good of the Negro was available.

A few days ago, however, Professor Kelly Miller of Howard University addressed a two-column article to the New York Tribune, which received prominent display. This article was headed: "Lily White Republicanism Worse Than Bourbon Democracy.'" It was called to the attention of Mr. Will Hays, former chairman of the Republican National Committee, who referred it to Mr. C. B. Miller, secretary of the national committee, for consideration and reply.

Said Dean Kelly Miller, among other charges:

"A lily-white Republican party in the South is more disastrous to political progress than the Bourbon democracy. Such an organization would not only reverse the traditions of the party of Lincoln, Grant and Roosevelt, but would proclaim to the world that the American experiment of democracy is a failure. If white supremacy is a desideratum, that is more easily secured by one lily-white party than by two.

"It is curious logic which encourages the Negro as an office holder in the North where he is not, but bars him from that privilege in the South where he is. To withhold office from the Negro because of local objection is merely to suggest and invite objection everywhere.

"If the Republican party will adhere to the faith of its founders and eschew the idolatry of lily-white propaganda, and will stand four-square for equal participation of all citizens in all public functions, it will yet prove the instrument of splitting the solid South, and securing political freedom of action for white and black alike. Whatever happens, the United States, after the great war for the liberation of the spirit of democracy, cannot afford to be less democratic than before."

In replying, at Mr. Hays' request, Mr. Clarence B. Miller says:

"The officials of the Republican National Committee are, as they always have been, firmly opposed to a lily-white party. They do not believe in the disfranchisement of anybody qualified to vote. Some of us are very strongly of the opinion that the best way for the Negro to receive his political rights is to build up a vigorous Republican party in the South, one that will be friendly to him and his interests. It is for that, as well as other reasons, that special effort during the past year has been given to Republican organizations in the South."

WHAT'S THE USE?

Richmond Planet 9/13/21

BRUCE-GRIT PROPOUNDS INTERESTING QUESTION.

260 W. 136th St.,
New York City, Aug. 9, 1921.

Hon. John Mitchell, Jr.,
Richmond, Va.

I noticed in the current Planet that you are quoting the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence and President Harding's decision not to appoint Negroes to public office in the South. You seem to have an idea that the publication of these documents will have some effect on the consciences of party leaders in the nation and cause a reversal of the decision of our illustrious president and the honest enforcement of the law as it respects the right of the Negro citizen to hold office elective or appointive in any part of this nation but in this, my dear Sir, you are woefully mistaken.

National.

MR. MEEKINS, OF NORTH CAROLINA, AND THE NEW REPUBLICAN DISPENSATION

Baltimore Herald 8/31/21

In last week's Herald we published the aims and purposes of Lily White Republicans as enunciated by Col. Isaac Meekins, head Lilly White of North Carolina and writer of the famous Linney letter that for a time blocked Mr. Linney's confirmation for District Attorney of the Western District of North Carolina.

Mr. Meekins' deliverance was supposed to be testimony before a Senate Committee in behalf of Mr. Linney, but was a speech in elucidation of the new principles now in process of engrafting into Republicanism.

Mr. Meekins was sure of his ground. Knew that he was backed by Republican leaders high up and was confident of general support of national leaders, was in no fear of being disciplined or losing his Washington job under the Administration, and therefore did not mince words, did not hesitate nor soft-pedal in expressing the attitude of the new Republicanism and the plans and purposes underwritten by Southern Lily Whites to which the new Republicanism is committed.

The burden of Mr. Meekins' song is that if the Negro votes he will "bunch" his vote for the Republican party and for helping it to win elections will receive recognition by appointment to office; that the holding of office by Negroes is "social equality" and a government with Negroes in office is not "a white man's government."

It follows, therefore, that the Negro should be disfranchised to prevent his holding office and remove the menace of "social equality."

The following are gems from Mr. Meekins' speech; some in reply to Col. H. L. Johnson:

"After the civil war you all had the right of the ballot and exercised it without any discrimination, voted blindly—most of you could not read and write—and voted the Republican ticket; and the soldiers who went home whipped said, 'We will never stand for it." And they stood their ground and had a white government in the state and they are always going to have it."

"Now I felt and I feel now that it is to the best interest of the Negro people in North Carolina that they should be eliminated from political strife. They have all the freight to pay, all the sentiment is stirred up against them and not against white people, and it results not only in the loss of their property but their rights. Why they cannot see it I do not know. I will take that back; the mere rank and file of the colored people are content. It is only now and then that the pernicious leader does this thing."

He comes with the white man's usual deceitful and false plea concerning what is "to the best interest of the Negro," always assuming that he knows what is for the Negro's best interest better than the latter does himself. He endeavors to rehash and give currency to that time-worn, threadbare and dishonored white man's original invention that "the rank and file of the colored people are content." It is not now true and there has never been a time since the suffrage was granted that the masses of the race were content with the loss of their highest privilege and greatest protection as American citizens, and if Mr. Mekins does not know it his ignorance of affairs in which Negroes are vitally and anxiously concerned is too

COTTRILL NAMED "DEPUTY COLLECTOR FOR BALTO."

The New York Dispatch 9/14

Man Whom Harding Slated as Register of Treasury—Asked to Compromise on $2,500 Job.

Here is a good demonstration of President Harding's policy and stand in respect to faithful colored supporters.

Charles A. Cottrill, an Ohioan and "dyed in the wool Harding man," one of the few colored men who came out for Harding, remained with him when things were dark for the success of the President, and, above all, the man who was officially slated for the Register of the treasury, has been given a MERE JOB.

As Harding is certain about where he wants the colored men and also certain where he does not want them, and since it is sure that the Register of the Treasury will not be a colored man's job, Harding has promised the erstwhile faithful Cottrill the JOB as 'Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue of Baltimore," with offices in Washington, and the salary appended is $2,500 per year.

Perhaps Harding thinks that Cottrill only did $2,500 worth back in Ohio in lining up colored votes. Who knows. Cottrill is expected not to accept the position.

Meantime it seems that fate is further playing in the hands of the Administration in its anti-colored propaganda. Henry Lincoln Johnson has recently suffered a stroke of paralysis. Although he is now much improved, it is expected in high official circles that because of his illness President Harding will withdraw his name. Others think the ex-committeeman's name will be withdrawn partly because of the opposition against him and partly because of his recent illness.

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gross and palpable for his opinions in those matters to be given serious consideration.

Some more gems:

"If there are 100,000 *in the state that want to vote, I hope half of them, at least, will vote the Democratic ticket. If they all vote for us, we are out.*

"The Democratic party discussed the situation from the standpoint that if we could register 100,000 *Negroes they would all vote the Republican ticket and the state would be Republican, and then the Negroes would insist on the appointment of Negroes to office, as demanding recognition for having upheld the power of the Republican party in the election.*

"Now if your race in North Carolina would organize and say 'one-half of us are going to vote the Democratic ticket and the other half the Republican tcket' or 'we are going to vote just as we please,' then there would be no reason for difficulty. But as long as you all vote the solid ticket one way the white people are going to view it that way.

"I have nothing in the world against the Negro. I do not think Mr. Linney has. I accord him his place. He tills our farms, clears away our woods, builds our railroad beds, generally is a necessary factor of industrial, agricultural life in our section, but in politics it is just impossible to do anything with him, as these Negro leaders know."

Mr. Meekins has tears in his voice in the presence of his Northern fellow Republicans because the Negro in the South, if allowed to vote would vote the Republican ticket. He doesn't want North Carolina to go Republican through the aid of Negro votes. He believes that unlike other races or groups Negroes should not ally themselves with a party because of its attitude towards them, but should divide their vote between the Democratic and Republican parties for the mere sake of dividing.

If Mr. Meekins' logic and views are correct and good for North Carolina they ought also hold good for New York, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio and Illinois.

Mr. Meekins has "nothing in the world against the Negro." He accords the Negro his "place;" that is, "to till our farms, clear our woods, build our railroad beds, and as a necessary factor" in industry and agriculture.

But as a free and sovereign citizen exercising the franchise and occupying a desk as a government official—never.

Mr. Meekins, his Lily White cohorts of the South, and the latter-day National Republican leaders thus point out to the Negro "his place." What are you going to do about it?

If Mr. Meekins' doctrine is the new doctrine for the National leaders with whom he stands in such close relations and who seem to be giving aid and comfort to him and those who share his views in all other disfranchising states, the Negro voters in the free states named would do well to look about them and learn what manner of Republicanism prevails in their states.

Remember that the Southern Lily Whites could never form a coalition with Southern Democrats to eliminate Negroes from politics in the South without the sanction, approval and active co-operation of Northern Republicans and that if Northern Republicans agree to rape the Negro of his liberty in the South it is only a question of time when a measure of the same treatment will be the portion of the Negro of the North.

COTTRILL TURNS DOWN JOB HERE

Washington, D. C., Sept. 1.—Charles A. Cottrill, formerly slated to office of register of the treasury, has turned down the position of Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue of Baltimore with offices in Washington, at a salary of $2,500 per year.

CROSSLAND IS WAR VETERAN CHIEF NAMED

New York News 9/3/21

Missouri Republican Given Lucrative Post in Recently Created United States Veterans' Bureau—To Look After Black Soldiers' Interests

[By William H. Davis.]

(Special to New York News.)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 28.—A recent enactment by the U. S. Congress has abolished the Bureau of War Risk Insurance and, in its stead, has created the U. S. Veterans' Bureau, which consolidates under one head all the powers hitherto vested in the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Federal Board of Vocational Training and U. S. Public Health Service. The creation of the U. S. Veterans' Bureau is the result of a bill (H. R. 6611) introduced by Hon. Burton E. Sweet, of Waverly, Iowa. Hon. Charles R. Forbes, of Seattle, Washington, was recently appointed and sworn in as Director of the U. S. Veterans' Bureau. One of his first official acts, evidencing his deep interest in colored ex-service men, was to appoint Dr. J. R. A. Crossland, a loyal and active colored Republican of St. Joseph, Missouri, as a "special expert" in said bureau. Dr. Crossland, whose only son, during the recent world war, made the "supreme sacrifice," will especially look after the interests of colored soldiers and sailors and see that they are given all the rights, opportunities and benefits to which they are entitled under existing laws. With a force of colored clerks, stenographers, etc., he will have headquarters in the main Veterans' Bureau Building, corner Vermont avenue and H street, Washington, D. C.

Dr. T. R. A. CROSSLAND

and all claims for compensation, war risk insurance, vocational training, rehabilitation, medical treatment, etc., on the part of ex-service men of our racial group will be carefully looked after if addressed to him. His selection for this important post was advocated and endorsed by the entire Missouri delegation in Congress including Hon. Charles L. Faust of the Fourth Congressional District, and Senator Selden P. Spencer, who were most active in his behalf. The position carries with it one of the best salaries yet given to any colored Federal appointee.

He was the only man, white or black, of the entire Missouri delegation, who was unanimously elected a delegate-at-large to the last Republican National convention. He served under President Roosevelt as United States Minister and Consul-General in the African Republic of Liberia.

CROSSLAND APPOINTMENT IS SEGREGATION SCHEME

Chicago Defender 9/3/21

The Harding administration is proving itself to be good, for there are such things as good jokes. Its most recent expression of a misguided policy was the appointment of Dr. J. R. A. Crossland and a force of Race clerks to work in the War Risk Insurance Bureau.

If the purpose of the appointment, which we doubt, was to provide more work for Race employes on such work as they perhaps understood better than others, the course adopted must be viewed as an unfortunate employment of a suspicious means to obtain an obscure end. If, on the other hand—and we believe this—the idea grew out of an unwillingness to have Race men and white men working together in the government service, the appointment is not only foul and sinister in its possibilities but a colossal insult to the Race.

A similar process of reasoning would call for Race men entirely throughout the army, navy and all other branches of the public service. It would also lead one to expect that the administration would observe the same care to see that nothing but Jews worked together, or Irishmen, or Germans, or any other one of the ingredient groups in the American melting pot.

Dr. Crossland is a fine citizen. We are aware that his choice for the position was a recognition of his eminent ability. If the government is not joking, and we are positive the appointee is not, immediate steps will be taken to break up this proposed segregation of American citizens.

NO BILL RETURNED AGAINST JOHNSON, IT IS UNDERSTOOD

Atlanta Constitution 9/1/21

A no bill in the case of Henry Lincoln Johnson, member of the republican national committee from Georgia, who was recently nominated by President Harding for recorder of deeds in Washington, was returned by the Fulton county grand jury Tuesday, it was understood Tuesday night.

A bill charging larceny after trust was drawn and placed before the jury following charges made at the solicitor-general's office by Benjamin M. Blackburn, in response to a telegram sent him Thursday by Senator Thomas E. Watson, to institute larceny-after-trust charges.

The charges are the outgrowth of a transaction in 1917, it was stated, when A. G. Taylor, a negro doctor, employed Johnson as his attorney pending settlement of his wife's estate. Taylor alleged that he gave Johnson a check for $195.66 to be deposited as security for the bond, and that Johnson cashed and refused to refund the money.

Political - 1921.

National.

Office Holding

LEWIS OUT FOR JUDGE

Hon. Wm. Henry Lewis wants one of the two U. S. Judgeships which Mass. is applying—Good man for the position.

Guardian 7/2/21

(Boston Post, June 24, 1921.)

William H. Lewis of this city, former Asst. United States attorney in Boston and later assistant Attorney-General under the Taft administration, and known lawyer of his race told the Post last night that he will probably be a candidate for appointment to one of the two federal judgeships provided in the Walsh bill reported by the committee on judiciary of the House of Representatives yesterday.

Mr. Lewis a graduate of Amherst College and of the Harvard Law School, and a football star of the first magnitude, has won a notable success at the bar since he left the government service. His connection with the famous Mohr murder trial in Providence in 1916, when he defended Brown and Spellman, who were tried for complicity in the crime, attracted nation-wide attention.

NEGRO BEGINS DUTIES AS HAYWARD'S AID

N. Y. C. SUN

JULY 6, 1921.

J. C. Thomas, Jr., First of Race to Be Assistant U. S. Attorney.

James C. Thomas, Jr., a negro lawyer and the first man of his race to hold the position in New York, began his duties to-day as [illegible] United States Attorney on the staff of Col. William Hayward.

The new assistant was sworn in last night by Carl Becher, Col. Hayward's secretary, with the usual formalities at the office in the Federal Building.

Mr. Thomas's father, James C. Thomas, was one of the organizers of the famous 15th Infantry which Col. Hayward commanded in France. The regiment was formed at the Thomas home at 89 West 134th street. The new District Attorney was born in 1889 and has practised law in New York city since 1913. During the war he served at Camp Dix and later in an officers' training corps at Camp Pike.

DISTASTEFUL APPOINTMENTS.

New York age 7/9/21

The New Orleans daily papers have been giving out statements from white delegations that have visited President Harding, that purport to represent the President's attitude on the question of appointments to be made in Louisiana and other Southern States. According to these reports, these delegates have received assurances from the President that he will not appoint to offices in Louisiana persons who may be "distasteful." This is taken to mean that the term "distasteful" is synonymous with colored persons, without regard to their standing in the community as business or professional men, property holders and exemplary citizens, or those who have spent time and money in the service of the Republican party.

This unwarranted characterization has aroused the indignation of the colored Republicans of Louisiana, as may be seen by the following expression made by one of them in a personal letter to the editor of THE AGE:

If this is the interpretation to be given in the matter, the idea is not short of a plain defamation of the character of the whole race of Negro people in this State, who naturally enough not only resent the characterization, but would cheerfully match two to one—two Negroes to show what they have accomplished in business, in industrial or professional life—to every white applicant seeking a position, who can show as much in accomplishment in the same lines. There are Negroes in New Orleans and in other parts of this State in considerable numbers who are not only not "distasteful" to bankers, but are invited to bankers to open accounts with their banks and the bankers are nearly all white men.

The Association of Commerce of New Orleans in its drive for membership has regularly invited colored people of business standing to become members, calling upon them in person through its membership committee, who not only saw the color of the prospect but persuaded him if it was possible to become a member, received and acknowledged in the formal way the membership fee; and duly published the new member's name and his business. This Association at first all white, evidently does not think the Negro "distasteful." It is what its name implies. A number of white insurance companies here are daily competing with colored ones for business among colored people. Is it because colored people are "distasteful?"

It is further alleged that the white applicants for Federal positions, where they are not downright failures in their chosen pursuits, are at best not as successful in business or professions as many of the darker race. The progress of the Negro in Louisiana is also indicated by the fact that the recent census figures show that the increase in farmers and farms and in value of farm crops during the past ten year was greater for Negroes than for whites. The largest holder of Liberty bonds in the State is a colored man, who possesses $100,000 in such government obligations while many others hold these bonds in smaller amounts.

The asumption that President Harding holds that the appointment to public office of members of a race like this would be "distasteful" is a sop to race prejudice that is unthinkable on the part of a candidate, who spoke as bravely and frankly as he did on the subject of Negro citizenship during the campaign.

POLITICAL DIFFICULTIES

New York Cor. 7/9/21

In considering the appointment of Henry Lincoln Johnson, the Negro National Committeeman from Georgia, to be Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, a Washington political correspondent of the New York *Evening Mail* said that it was understood that Johnson would resign from the National Committee and be succeeded by a white man. The appointment was regarded as a part of the proposed program for eliminating the Negro from the Republican party in the South and building up the party among whites.

It was also stated that President Harding has to ster his way between two difficulties in dealing with the Negro in politics, as follows: In the South, if the Republican party is left in the control of the non-voting Negro, it will have little prospect of growth, even though the Southern farmer is demanding a tariff upon cotton and upon peanut oil. On the other hand, it is pointed out that the Negro vote has become doubly important since the war took so many colored workers from the South to the industrial cities of the North. As this correspondent truly says:

> Negro voters have now the balance of power not only in border states, like Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and Oklahoma, but also in northern states, like Ohio, Indiana and New Jersey, while in close elections they would turn the scale in New York and Illinois. These are states with large electoral votes and indispensable to Republican success, not only in presidential but in congressional elections.

The result of this diversion of the Negro vote from one section to another is predicted by this keen political observer to work out in the following manner:

Side by side with the ignoring of the Negro where he is not a voter will probably go on increasing recognition of him where his vote has become important. Especially local Republicans of states like Ohio have to take care of the Negro in filling to offices. Already in Cleveland and Toledo many good jobs are going to Negroes under Republican administration.

The Negro's position in border states, like Ohio and Indiana, is still uncertain, for he has not been there long enough in large numbers for a complete political reaction to take place. Temporarily he is in politics and is increasingly rewarded by appointments. At the same time a certain increase in race feeling is noted, especially among workers displaced by Negroes and among property owners in sections where they are making their homes.

If race feeling increases then the Negroe's increasing prominence in the Republican party in states like Ohio and Indiana is going to react unfavorably to the Republicans in those states, which will become better fighting ground for the Democrats, compensating them for their gradual loss of parts of the South.

If, on the other hand, the Negro is accepted by his more northern neighbors, then a number of these debatable states will become firmly Republican and the Democrats will have to alter their attitude toward the Negro or see the Republican party gain not only in the South but also in the great debatable states of the middle West and East.

Both parties are likely sooner or later to be forced to take one attitude toward the Negro, whichever that attitude may be.

While there is sufficient plausibility in this view of the situation to give these conclusions an air of probability, there are other elements of the problem to be taken into consideration. The assumption that the control of the party in the South now rests with the "non-voting Negro" is, of course, entirely too sweeping to be true. For twenty years or more it is true tha tthe Negro constituted the backbone of the Republican party in the South, but the race never controlled it, as there were always a sufficient number of white leaders who had a prevailing voice in its policies. The Negro kept the party in power in the nation for two decades, until it was betrayed in the house of its friends. Those men of the race who cooperated with the whites in bearing the burden of leadership were as a rule fit and proper representatives of the voters. The Negroes sent to Congress during Reonstruction times sized up fairly above he calibre of the average representative.

The Southern antagonism to the Negro in politics is not based upon principle, but upon prejudice. The Republican party cannot afford to repudiate its past principles of equality of citizenship and pursue a policy based upon prejudice without losing prestige. And prestige means votes in this case.

We believe that the only safe and sound policy for the administration to pursue is one based on the principles of recognition of Negro citizens as enunciated by Mr. Harding in his pre-election pronouncements. Any other course is to invite disaster.

The pursuing of the policy indicated by the political correspondents will create a Democratic opportunity. Whether the Democratic party can evolve a leadership wise enough and broad enough to grasp that opportunity is another question.

Guardian 7/29/21

HARDING FAILS SOUTHERN MEN

Washington, D. C., July 28.—President Harding has announced positively that he will make no appointments of colored men in the South.

This word was given to Archibald Grimke, Charles Cottrell, Shelby Davidson and James A. Cobb, who visited the White House Monday of last week to urge the President to deliver an address to the National Association next September 6th.

The delegation had been warned before-hand that Politics was not to be discussed, nevertheless The President made the following voluntary announcement to the committee above named: Said he:

"Gentlemen, I am very thoroughly convinced in my mind as to the policy I am going to inaugurate with reference to appointments and that is, I am not going to appoint any colored men to public office in the southern states, but there will be some appointments in the northern states. This thing called 'Race Prejudice' you cannot down by battling it and the only salvation, as I see it, for the colored man in the South, is to Fall INTO THE RANKS BEHIND WHITE LEADERSHIP until he can, acting through southern legislatures, work out his destiny. THIS IS MY POLICY AND I AM GOING TO FOLLOW IT, LIVE OR DIE, SINK OR SWIM.

James C. Thomas, Jr., Named As Assistant U. S. Dist. Att'y

New York Age 7/9/21

Colonel William Hayward, U. S. District Attorney, Appoints Young Colored Lawyer As Member of Staff

Col. William Hayward, United States District Attorney for the southern district of the State of New York, announced on July 5th the appointment of J. C. Thomas, Jr., of 89 West 134th street, as an Assistant United States District Attorney. This is the third appointment announced by Col. Hayward.

Young Mr. Thomas has been a practicing lawyer since 1912, when he graduated from Cornell University with the degree of bachelor of law. He was a candidate for delegate at large to the Constitutional Convention in 1914, and in 1917 he ran for a place of the Board of Aldermen of New York City. During the recent World War he served for a time iin the United States Army.

The appointment received, the endorsement of Chairman Samuel S. Koenig, David B. Costuma and Alderman Charles H. Roberts, and Mr. Thomas was given splendid and sincere recommendations by the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, the Rev. Wm. H. Brooks, the Rev. J. W. Brown, and other leading citizens of the race Theoath of office was administered on Tuesday and Mr. Thom.s took immediate charge of the duties attaching to his new position.

Born April 26th, 1889, in the City o: Ne.. York, he is the only son of James C. Thomas, Sr., the well-knnown undertaker of 89 West 134th street, and Mrs Thomas. He attended P. S. 26 and the High School of Commerce before entering Cornell. His preliminary training in law was received in the law offices of Max Franklin and John William Smith, Manhattan, and Rufus L. Perry, Brooklyn, and shortly after graduating in law from Cornell, he was admitted to practice in the state courts of New York and in the United States Supreme Court.

In addition to his political and legal activities, Counsellor Thomas has been deeply interested in the civic development of his race. He is lso an active and ennergetic member of a number of fraternal and secret organizations

Denial That President Said He Would Make No Negro Appointments in the South

Wilmington Advocate 8/20/21

By the Associated Negro Press

Washington, D. C., Aug. 3.—"The President didn't say it," "The President did say it." Washington is just now turbulently discussing the yes and the no of a statement variously attributed to the President, which runs thusly: "I am very thoroughly convinced in my mind as to the policy that I am going to inaugurate with reference to appointments, and that is, I am not going to appoint any colored men to public office in the southern States. This thing called race prejudice' you cannot down by battling it and the only solution, as I see it, for the colored man in the South is to fall into the ranks behind white leadership until he can, acting through southern legislatures, work out his destiny. This is my policy," he continued, "and I am going to follow it, live or die, sink or swim."

These remarks are alleged to have been made by our Chief Executive in the presence of Archibald Grimke, Shelby P. Davidson, Charles A. Cottrill and James A. Cobb. The story runs that these men called on the President representing the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P., and Shelby P. Davidson is the member of the delegation who reports that Mr. Harding made the statement attributed to him in the foregoing paragraph. The other members have made no statements regarding the matter. As a matter of fact they could not be located when sought for an interview through which to verify the declaration of Mr. Davidson.

President Harding is enjoying his vacation as the guest of several of his more intimate friends in various sections of the country and, of course, could not be reached at this time. His secretary, George B. Christian, however, unreservedly asserts that the statement of Mr. Davidson is extravagantly misleading and he informed the representative of the Associated Negro Press that "There is no foundation for the statement." He further stated he had forwarded a letter to Nahum Daniel Brascher, editor of the A. N. P., denying that the President has ever made the announcement attributed to the Chief Executive by the aforesaid Davidson.

Washington is unevenly divided on the question. Such of the colored local celebrities as have been forced to stay in town and sweiter in the well nigh intolerable heat of a Washington summer appear to be one in the opinion that the President is "too smart" to have made the statement ascribed to him by the redoubtable Davidson. And while Davidson vehemently iterates and reiterates he is certain Mr. Harding spoke to the delegation in the terms he reports, most people are shaking their heads doubtfully.

The question cannot be wholly settled until the President returns from his vacation trips. Unless some stress of public matters comes to the fore this will not be until September, in all probability. In the meantime the faithful will patiently "sit in the saddle" and await the time of his coming back. It thus remains for all of us to abide, swelter and place our faith in the Lord.

SINGING THE "BLUES"

Afro American 7/23/21

Mr. Harding has been in office not quite five months but already people who did a good bit to elect him have started to "sing the blues."

This "blues" singing comes fro mvarious sources. It comes from the regular politicians who took off their coats and helped to elect him last November and who have been in Washington ever since waiting in vain for the plums to fall. Excuse might be made that the plums are not ripe yet and it also can be asserted truthfully that Mr. Harding has made as Recorder of Deeds in Washington is the onl no effort to shake the tree.

The naming of Henry Lincoln Johnson of Georgia official appointment yet made and it has been pointed out that Mr. Harding only named him in order to secure his resignation from the National Republican Committee and thereby give free range for the reorganization of the Republican party in that State for lily-white control.

In North Carolina, too, the President stabbed colored Republicans in the back by naming Frank Linney district attorney for the Western part of the State, the same Linney who last November made a covenant with the Democrats to keep colored people from voting.

Mr. Harding has talked about stopping lynching and using his efforts to secure federal legislation but so far this is talk only. Lynching has gone on unabated in the South dring his administration and the Tulsa race riot, the worst in the history of the country raged, for two days without any official word of rebuke from him on the subject.

The AFRO-AMERICAN learns from its Washington correspondent that Mr. Harding has had his head turned because Republicans carried Oklahoma and Kentucky in the last election. "Nothing to arouse the crackers," is his motto now according to report, and he has even fallen out with Postmaster General Will Hayes who had the temerity of reminding him of promises made to colored people.

To every colored delegation Mr. Harding tells the same story of how he made a speech down in West Virginia after his election and a drunken colored man annoyed him considerably by asking what he was going to do for colored people. Just what the point of this story is, is hard to see, but he tells it nevertheless.

To cap the climax of the Harding mistakes during his short time in office, he appointed ex-president Taft Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Not only is the "fat and foolish" Mr. Taft within three years of the retiring age and not only has he not tried a law suit for 30 years, but he is notoriously opposed to progressive ideas and lacking in finer sympathies with the masses of people.

This much is clear. If President Harding continues to make the same mistakes, he will find that, as the Atlanta Independent predicts, the people will elect a Democratic Congress to plague him in 1922.

HARD ON COTTRILL

The Afro American 9/17/21

(Harry C. Smith in Cleveland Advocate)

Charles A. Cottrill stood as a candidate for alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention that nominated President Warren G. Harding and was elected. He was paid $50 a week for his work in the Negro Bureau at the Chicago Republican Headquarters. Including a few political speeches, during the progress of the campaign, THAT is about all he did to assist in the nomination and election of President Harding.

A COTTRILL DID NOT LEAD THE FIGHT FOR THE PRESIDENT (as far as our people are concerned) IN THE OHIO PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENTIAL PRIMARY, NOR AFTER IT. Our contemporaries will do well to recall the foregoing facts, just at this time. If Cottrill has been offered a $2,500 job by the President, he ought to feel grateful whether he accepts it or not. We say this in all kindness and because it is the TRUTH!

Georgia Solon Loves Liquor, Hates Johnson

The Chicago Defender 9/17/21

Washington, D. C., Sept. 16.—The sub-committee investigating the nomination of Henry Lincoln Johnson to be recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia has reached a decision to recommend to the full committee that the nomination be rejected.

A few weeks ago Mr. Johnson's nomination was favorably reported to the Senate from the District committee. Later protests were filed and the nomination was sent back to the committee for investigation of the charges. At this time it was said that the Georgian was in an unenviable position.

It is reported that Senator Watson of Georgia, from which state "Linc" hails, presented affidavits of such a nature as to demand careful inquiry by the committee. A statement has been issued that a thorough investigation into the charges set forth in the affidavits persuaded the committee to be unanimous in its determination to report unfavorably on the nomination.

Meantime Mr. Johnson is confined to his home critically ill and is therefore in no position to adequately defend himself.

If the nomination is not withdrawn or rejected the incumbent ill continue in office indefinitely.

DR. W. S. SCARBOROUGH, OF WILBERFORCE, OHIO, APPOINTED TO A BERTH IN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AT WASHINGTON.

Wilmington Advocate 9/17/21

At the request of President Warren G. Harding, the secretary of agriculture has appointed, as one of his assistants, Dr. W. S. Scarborough, formerly president of Wilberforce University. He will have headquarters in the department of agriculture at Washington, D. C., and also special headquarters at Hampton Institute, Va. He is now engaged in mapping out a plan designed to benefit the thousands of Negro farmers throughout the country and to encourage land ownership among members of this racial group. In view of the numerical strength of Negro farmers throughout America, and the vital relationship they sustain to our nation's economic advancement, it is hoped that Dr. Scarborough's appointment may open the establishment of a special bureau in the department of agriculture designed to encourage, benefit and increase the number of Negro farmers in the United States.

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HENRY LINCOLN JOHNSON AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

Birmingham Ala. Reporter 12/3/21

Throughout the country is smouldering discontent over the attitude of the Republican Party and its program of federal appointments. Wise, or otherwise, the administration is coming in for much unfavorable comment from political leaders of the far east and northwest. The failure of the Senate to confirm Henry Lincoln Johnson as Recorder of Deeds has proved a feeder to the flames. Mr. Johnson is held in very high esteem by the Republican Party and the colored race throughout the nation. He is a member of the National Republican Committee and won in a very heated contest with white aspirants. He has been highly honored on many occasions by the Party and greatly encouraged by members of the race. Our opinion is that such aspiration on the part of Mr. Johnson, or his friends to push him, is untimely and will in the future disarm him of the now strategic point he holds in party politics. This is not to argue that race members should not aspire for federal honors and considerations from the Republican party, or any party for that matter, but it is our opinion that just such strides as are being made to forward Mr. Johnson will but handcuff and shackle him for future service. The race has generously taken care of Mr. Johnson; his law practice and his ability on the platform can keep him and it should be his to press the claims of other worthy colored men that more than one man of the race may have distinction and elevation in these fields.

Press reports make the showing that charges were filed against Mr. Johnson and that Senator Watson opposed his confirmation and made it plain to the committee that Johnson had been very extravagant and unthoughtful in his charges against him. However much we may smart under the defeat, there are considerations and respect due officers that we are bound to give and adhere to if we would be worthy and acceptable in the higher councils of the world's affairs.

The race would gain nothing by the placing of Mr. Johnson in this position, nor does it lose anything in his defeat. We would make a step forward if the National Committeeman would simply have the President withdraw his name for any consideration and go into the field and put forward some worthy colored gentleman acecptable by the race, by the party and who will be favorably considered by the Senators from his State.

There is a question of serious note regarding our ambitions for office and place, and that question is, are we not satisfied to undergo all other things if a few of us are elevated to office. This has been the plan of the party for a number of years, and is sapping the manhood and the altruistic spirit out of many good and worthy men, and has pitched race members to a point of seeking office rather than one of building characters, building a race that can by its own effort push forward any individual member worthy of consideration. A party that limits a group of its citizens to office holding is disrupting or destroying that group and unfits it for citizenship. A race that chooses to be handled in such manner is but a childish and thoughtless set. There are far more important things for our consideration than positions at the White House or positions throughout the country given by Federal authority. Our task is now, and will be for the next fifty years, one of making men, developing characters, and moulding sentiment, making our appeals on merit and the basis of fundamental citizenship. We need schools; we need money to advance these schools; we need military and industrial training; we need more scientific and college men. The Government can aid wonderfully in these fields if our interest is turned in that direction. Having done this we can then feel fully prepared for the minor things of life such as office seeking.

If there was not so much trading in New York, Virginia and Pennsylvania, where the colored man exercises the right of franchise, we could open some other doors. It is hard to lead the people and undergo such sacrifices as are inculcated in a position of this kind and at the same time become wealthy out of this leadership. If we are going to be considered a part of the fundamental workings of the Government we must decide to be that by taking our chances along the regular plans, being fully backed by our own constituency and thoroughly guided by a life of truth and honesty among our neighbors and in our section.

HENRY LINCOLN JOHNSON'S EXAMPLE

Washington D. C. Tribune 11/26/21

Many will be the regrets expressed for the failure of "Link" Johnson to be confirmed by the Senate at its executive session Tuesday afternoon. "Link" has no one to blame but himself.

Henry Lincoln Johnson had an opportunity that few colored men have ever had. He successfully worked himself into a position hitherto unheld by a colored man—National Committeeman of a state. In this position he had the opportunity no other colored man has had; for when Mr. Johnson established his office on Pennsylvania Avenue, following the election last fall, he announced that he was not seeking a political position but only wanted to serve his race; that he was going to labor to secure legislation that would cure some of the ills his race suffered. This was a laudable purpose and won the sympathy and loyal support of his countrymen, who were ready to proclaim him their leader.

Therefore, in the face of this announcement, when President Harding sent in his name for Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, he should have promptly asked the President to withdraw his name—if, as he announced at the time the nomination "came as clap of thunder from a clear sky."

Had Johnson withdrawn his name when it was first presented he would have demonstrated worthiness for leadership. Instead of doing the big thing, by being so anxious for the job, he has brought shame upon his name, humiliation upon his wife and children, and disgrace upon the race.

For a Colored politicial leader to be turned down by the United States Senate because of being charged with embezzlement is a heavy blow to the race. For Johnson to have permitted that matter to be aired in the Senate of the United States, was the height of folly on his part.

Johnson has proven to be simply a "political stevedore," and stands out as a concrete example of the character of political leadership the race should frown upon.

It is hoped that our future aspirants for political leadership will profit by "Link's" errors and failures.

"NO BILL."

Twenty-three honest and upright fellow citizens of Fulton County sitting as a grand jury to investigate causes and to inquire into violations of the law, returned a "no bill" in the case of A. G. Taylor versus H. L. Johnson, Tuesday afternoon.

This matter was laid before the grand jury by Ben Blackburn, a man known in our community for his hatred of the Negro and narrowness of soul, in obedience to instructions from Senator Watson. Mr. Blackburn is known in our community as the personal representative of Senator Watson. Senator Watson, in his desperation to defeat Mr. Johnson's confirmation before the United States Senate, and having failed in every effort to block his confirmation, made an effort, through Mr. Blackburn, to indict Mr. Johnson—not for the purpose of prosecution, but for the purpose of exhibiting a true bill before the Senate, as he did the picture of the gallows upon which American soldiers are alleged to have been hung in France without a trial, with the hope of proving Mr. Johnson's unfitness for favorable consideration by the United States Senate. It is purely political persecution; it was purely the cheapest and the meanest piece of petty politics and demagogy ever heard of in Georgia, and twenty-three honest men of Fulton County, by their vote, served notice on Mr. Watson and his agents that honest Georgians did not intend to perjure themselves even to do a Negro wrong—not even at the instance of Dictator Watson, who is no better than the man whose confirmation he seeks to defeat.

The transaction upon which Senator Watson sought to indict Mr. Johnson happened in the early part of 1917, and Mr. Watson, as a lawyer, knows that if any criminal element entered into the transaction it was barred by the statute of limitation, and if the grand jury returned a bill for political purposes it would go out in court upon counsel for the defendant making the point that the crime was barred by the statute of limitation.

But Mr. Watson was desperate and he wanted to prove to his constituents in Georgia that he could do the impossible and the illegal and make both deeds posible and legal.

It apears from the records that Mr. Johnson, acting as attorney for Dr. A. G. Taylor, who refused to have anything to do with the move to indict him, handled $195.00 in money in 1917, the money to be used to settle some outstanding debts on account of the estate of Dr. Taylor's wife, and attorney's fees. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Taylor differed as to the amount of fees Mr. Johnson was to charge, and in order to settle the matter, Dr. Taylor sued Col. Johnson; Col Johnson being out of the city, judgment was rendered by default, which judgment has been settled by Col. Johnson paying Dr. Taylor $150.00 and retaining $45.00 as attorney's fees in the matter.

This was a civil action filed in 1917, and both Col. Johnson and Dr. Taylor were satisfied.

The agents of Senator Watson called on Dr. Taylor and sought to have him issue a warrant at this

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late day, since the committe made a favorable report on his nomination. Dr. Taylor declined and refused to do so, informing Mr. Blackburn that the matter had been settled, and he did not believe that Col. Johnson intended to wrong him and that it was purely a matter of misunderstanding. Dr. Taylor, refusing to join Senator Watson in his tirade of persecution, was subpoenaed to appear before the grand jury on a John Doe subpoena, and the "no bill" returned by the grand jury tells the story.

It is the hope that some day Georgia will send some man to the United States Senate big enough to stand for some constructive propositions—some policy of statesmanship; broad enough to serve the interests of all the people, and that our state will stop dishonoring itself by sending demagogues and peanut politicians, who stand for no other propaganda than stirring up racial strife and arraying class against class. Senator Watson seems to be in the destructive class. His entire public service has been one of destruction rather than construction. Every time you hear from him, he is denouncing and vituperating against somebody. When he is not denouncing Woodrow Wilson, he is denouncing the Negro and bringing charges against the army and the government that he cannot sustain.

In a court of equity, when a man comes into court demanding equity, the law requires that he come with clean hands, and if the United States Senate would take Senator Watson's public record under consideration, they will find it tainted with equally as much criminality as he charges against Col. Johnson. It has not been long since he was indicted for drunkenness and using profane language in the presence of females and thrown into prison for conduct unbecoming a citizen and gentleman; and before that time, he was indicted by a federal grand jury for violating a federal statute, and if the Senate will take his record into consideration, it will find that he is estopped from coming into court crying criminal, by reason of his own conduct. The Senator ought to find something to do more statesmanlike, more Godly and more American than tirading against and abusing a part of the people whom he represents without their consent.

But the Independent suggests that the Senator be given full rope be given all the leeway he wants and he will soon hang himself, end his usefulness and make himself a chronic kicker and a destructive character in our Senate. The Vardemans, Smiths, Bleases and all Negro haters lived but a day. They soon passed and in the senate they have no influence; they soon ended their usefulness because the country understands them to be objectors for the sake of objection, destroyers instead of constructors. Any public servant not big enough to serve the interests of all the people he represents, is too little to serve the interests of any part of the people he represents.

Mr. Watson can no more successfully and helpfully represent half the people in Georgia and misrepresent the other half than the nation could remain half slave and half free. Man cannot serve God and Mammon, and unless Mr. Watson learns to addres his great ability to the services of all the people it will not be long before he will not be in the service of any part of the people. Mr. Watson has been on every side of every public question. He has championed the Negro's cause. He has done more to put false ideas of government in the Negro's head than any other ten white men in Georgia. He took the stump, laid out at night, associated with, spoke to and defended Negroes in the enjoyment of their political rights. In Populist days, the Negro was his Gibraltar. He told him he was entitled to every right and every privilege, whether economic or political, that any white man enjoyed, and that the question of social equality was a bugbear and one that every man could settle for himself. It was not a political question.

Mr. Johnson will be confirmed. The Republican Senate is bound to do it. It has no other alternative. It is right that they should, and no demagogue, strife breeder, class hater, peace disturber should be permitted to delay the confirmation of Henry Lincoln Johnson any longer; and it is made doubly so by the verdict of twenty-three honest white men of Fulton County who said, there is nothing to Senator Watson's charges and we give this man a clean bill of health by returning a "no bill."

Watson Is Joined by Harris, and Johnson's Alleged Legal Record in Atlanta Submitted.

Atlanta Constitution 11/23/21

BY JAMES A. HOLLOMON,
Constitution Bureau,
Raleigh Hotel.

Washington, November 22.—(By Constitution Leased Wire.)—Henry Lincoln Johnson, the negro republican national committeeman from Georgia, who was appointed last June to be register of deeds for the District of Columbia, was tonight rejected by the senate in executive session with only one dissenting vote.

The fight against Johnson's confirmation had been led by Senator Watson both in committee room and lastly on the floor of the senate tonight. When the confirmation first came up before the district committee of the senate, the junior senator from Georgia made the point of Johnson being personally obnoxious to him but the committee on a strictly party line, voted in favor of the confirmation and so reported.

Tells of Interview.

Carrying the fight to the floor tonight Senator Watson, it is said, explained in detail why Johnson was personally obnoxious, alleging that the negro committeeman had printed an interview in a Baltimore negro paper to the effect that he would "rather be in hell without Tom Watson than to be in heaven with him."

Senator Watson, it is said, also placed before the senate the record of Johnson in alleged legal transactions in Atlanta which he claimed unfitted him for a position of trust under the government.

Harris Joins.

It is understood that Senator Harris, of Georgia, joined Senator Watson in claiming Johnson to be personally obnoxious. When put to a vote it is said, there was only one affirmative.

Johnson has been a factor in republican politics for many years and held the position of register of deeds in the district during the Taft administration. His election at the last national convention of the republicans as national committeeman from Georgia brought about the movement for a reorganized party in Georgia under white control.

The rejection of Johnson tonight is final and eliminates him from national politics. It is reliably understood that President Harding will not make a vacation appointment of Johnson to any office since it has been made known to the president that Johnson is personally obnoxious to both Georgia senators.

NEW PRECEDENT SET IN TURNING DOWN JOHNSON

Baltimore Afro-American 12/3/21

First Time Ether Party Has Refused To Confirm Presidential Nominee Because of Other's Objections

LINK IS RETICENT

Says He Has Done His Work And Rest Is Up To Republican Party

(By telephone)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 1.—The United States Senate established a precedent last week by rejecting President Harding's nomination of Henry Lincoln Johnson for Recorder of Deeds.

Never before has either party in power refused to confirm a presidential nominee because of objection of the party out of power. The so-called "Senatorial Courtesy under which a senator may say that a nominee is personally objectionable to him and have the Senate throw out the nomination, according to "Frye's Precedents" applies only in the case of postmasters in a Senator's home city. Objecting to Mr. Johnson, Tom Watson, Georgia Senator, speaking afterward of the executive session said, "I laid before the Senate certified copies of the court record of Fulton County, Georgia, showing that he had been convicted there of the charge of embezzling funds of a client, which he did not repay until last July."

"In the AFRO-AMERICAN," the Senator continued, "a colored publication of Baltimore, Johnson made a personal attack upon me saying that he hated me so badly that he would rather go to hell than to heaven if I should go to the latter place when I die."

When asked about Watson's statement, Mr. Johnson told a representative of the AFRO-AMERICAN, "It is an unmitigated libel." I have not only never been convicted of a crime, but I have never been indicted. Watson got Dr. Blackburn to trump up a little charge against me down in Atlanta, last week, and the Grand Jury threw it out and assessed upon them the damages."

Mr. Johnson says he is feeling better than he has felt in the past two years, that he is not troubled, not worried, and unafraid. For twenty years he has worked for his party without receiving expenses, and he feels that it is up to the Republican party now to find a way to reward him.

Georgia Democrats are said to be sore at Mr. Johnson because he exposed a number of lynchings and intimidations of colored voters before a Senatorial Committee. No matter what happens, Mr. Johnson will not resign his position as National Committeeman of Georgia.

DR. W. S. SCARBOROUGH, OF WILBERFORCE, OHIO, APPOINTED TO A BERTH IN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AT WASHINGTON.

Atlanta Ga. Independent 3/12/21

At the request of President Warren G. Harding, the secretary of agriculture has appointed, as one of his assistants, Dr. W. S. Scarborough, formerly president of Wilberforce University. He will have headquarters in the department of agriculture at Washington, D. C., and also special headquarters at Hampton Institute, Va. He is now engaged in mapping out a plan designed to benefit the thousands of Negro farmers throughout the country and to encourage land ownership among members of this racial group. In view of the numerical strength of Negro farmers throughout America, and the vital relationship they sustain to our nation's economic advancement, it is hoped that Dr. Scarborough's appointment may omen the establishment of a special bureau in the department of agriculture designed to encourage, benefit and increase the number of Negro farmers in the United States.

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National Committeeman Johnson's Rejection

Ga. Atlanta Independent 11/24/21

Six months ago the President nominated Col. Henry Lincoln Johnson for Recorder of Deeds, District of Columbia, the position he filled under the Taft administration with credit to himself and honor to the country.

The committee of the District of Columbia made two favorable reports on Mr. Johnson's nomination, recommending to the Senate that he be confirmed. But, if the Associated Press dispatches sent out from Washington Tuesday, November 22nd, are worthy of belief, the senate has finally rejected his nomination.

Now, whether it is up to the President to re-nominate Mr. Johnson as did President Cleveland in the Trotter matter for Recorder of Deeds, when rejected five time in one day, or as President Roosevelt did in the Crum matter, is a question for public opinion to determine.

In the first instance, we must brush aside the race issue. We must not decide that Colonel Johnson was rejected because he was a Negro until we find out the cause. If the Negro would successfully avoid the raising of the race issue, he must abstain from raising the question himself.

The republican party was in honor bound to confirm Colonel Johnson's nomination. It was up to the President who nominated him, to see that his nomination was not rejected and his own official acts repudiated. The President must have been satisfied of Mr. Johnson's fitness before he nominated him. He certainly would not nominate a man who he knew not fit for the position. If the senate rejected Mr. Johnson because of his unfitness and that unfitness was proven, there is no race issue, and the party should not be condemned because of the rejection. The Independent submits this observation, fully conscious of its own belief in both his capability and his fitness for Recorder of Deeds.

But, if the senate rejected Mr. Johnson on the ground that he was personally objectionable to Senator Watson or any other senator, then it was a race issue and the race ought to hold the republican party responsible for the rejection. It ought to be ascertained by Mr. Johnson the grounds upon which he was rejected, and if it was a question of his unfitness, the public is entitled to know, for the reason Mr. Johnson is the outstanding character of his race politically in this country. He has rendered the party nationally a service that no living Negro is capable of rendering, and the party is indebted to him most largely, and the personal sensibilities of Senator Watson, a confirmed Negro hater, should not operate to reject a republican from reward who has served his party efficiently and faithfully. Our government is not a personal government. Offices are public trusts, and should be filled by competent and capable men, and not by the personal selection of the President, any senator or any other official of the government.

The functions of the Recorder of Deeds at Washington are public, and the Independent is loathe to believe that Mr. Johnson was rejected by the republican senate because he was personally objectionable to Senators Harris and Watson. Mr. Johnson has been personally objectionable to Mr. Watson for thirty years. When Mr. Watson was running for Congress thirty years ago on the Populist ticket and was elected, Colonel Johnson used his influence to defeat Mr. Watson and the populist ticket. He did this when ninety per cent of the Negroes in Georgia supported Mr. Watson because he affiliated with them, defended them, helped to elect them delegates to his convention, and preached and contended for equality of political, economical, and civil rights for the black man. We do not know whether or not Mr. Johnson said he would rather be in hell without Mr. Watson than be in heaven with him. If he did say this, it was not sufficient grounds for the senate to reject him to paliate the sensibilities of a senator without real permanent, constructive convictions on any questions.

But the question in which the Negroes of this country are interested is, the ground upon which Mr. Johnson was rejected. If the senate rejected him because of his unfitness, we are entitled to the record. The party owes it to itself, to the race and public opinion to give the grounds. If it does not, the Negroes of this country will believe that he was rejected because of his race and color. A Negro has as much right to be rejected when unfit and so proven, as a white man has when he is proven unfit. Fitness is the fundamental essential required of all government offices, and the color of the skin should not operate against an applicant, it matters not whether he is a white man or a black man.

The Independent believes Mr. Johnson is fit. It knows he is capable, but in the absence of the record, we are not in a position to condemn the party for the rejection. The Associated Press dispatches report that only one affirmative vote was cast for his confirmation. If this is true, it must be equally true that the senators, honorable men as they are, must have been convinced that it was not for the best interests of the service to confirm his nomination, and if this is not true, it is up to Mr. Harding to renominate Mr. Johnson for the same place; not for some other place, but with the backbone of a Grover Cleveland or Theodore Roosevelt to stand by his nomination until it is confirmed, Watson, Harris and their personal sensibilities to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Watson stated a truth once more in his life, when, in opposing Henry Ford for his prosecution or persecution of the Jews, he said that no race of people ought to be condemned for the conduct of one or a part of that race. We hope this principle governed his conduct in the United States Senate in his opposition to National Committeeman Johnson. He stated a truth and principle that ought to govern the conduct of men in dealing with one another and with races.

Personal Government vs. Representative Government

Atlanta Independent 12/1/21

Our government is republic in form and not a government of personalism. Our government is a government thru which the people express their views thru chosen representatives, and is not a government in which the personal whims and sensibilities of individuals take precedence over the expressed will of the people. The United States senate is not an exception to the rule. It is generally understood in this country that the senate is a law unto itself—just a little above the constitution, and that the whims and personalities of the individual senators take precedence over the constitutional rights of citizens.

"Senatorial courtesy" is the subterfuge behind which senators hide to defeat the mandates of the constitution. The constitution ought to be supreme—it is the fundamental law of our country and the whims or prejudices of a senator, or senators ought not to contravene the meaning of the constitution. We believe in the senate and its august rule. We know that it is the sole judge of the election and qualifications of its members; but we do not believe or concede that "senatorial courtesy" is a higher law than the constitution.

The action of the senators in common with all laws, must be subordinate to, and in harmony with the constitution. The makers of the constitution never dreamed that there would ever come a time in the life of our republic that one senator could rise in his place and without explanation to anybody, say that "a nominee of the President of the United States is personally objectionable to me," and defeat the rights of that citizen and the expressed will of the President.

While this editorial grows out of the rejection of the nomination of Colonel Henry Lincoln Johnson by the senate for Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia, it is not written in his defense. We lose sight of the man and address ourselves to a principle of human rights, growing out of the federal constitution. We take the position that the senate has no right to defeat the will of the people—that the will of the people as expressed at the ballot box, is higher than any law, except the constitution.

The Negroes of this country will not accept the explanation of Senators Watson of Indiana, and Jones of Oregon, that Mr. Johnson was rejected on the grounds of "senatorial courtesy." We are going to believe that he was rejected because he was a Negro—that the race issue was at the bottom of it, and that his rejection is in harmony with the policy of the Harding administration—to defeat our group of their rights with the hope of building up a white Republican party in the South.

Charges had been preferred against Mr. Johnson with the connivance of white Republicans, all of which fell thru. The sub-committee from the committee of the District of Columbia reported Mr. Johnson a clean bill of health—the charges failed for the want of proof; and for the senate in the light of this report, to say that Mr. Johnson was rejected because of "senatorial courtesy," is too far-fetched for honest men to believe. 'Senatorial courtesy" does not go that far. We concede that the senate owes each of its members a certain amount of courtesy—a certain amount of personal privilege, but neither courtesy nor personal privilege of an individual senator has the right to infringe upon, or rob any other citizen of his or her rights under the constitution; and the senate in all of its royal highness ought not to forget that personal rights end where public injury begins.

If the precedent laid down by the senate in the rejection of Mr. Johnson's nomination is to prevail and become the unwritten law of the United States senate, the President will not be able to select members of his cabinet, foreign ministers or other officials that may appeal to him as eminently fitted to fill positions in his gift, if some senator rises in his place in the United States senate and says "that Mr. So and So is personally objectionable to me. If the rule laid down by the sen-

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ate in the recognition of Senator Thos. E. Watson's objection prevails, even so great a statesman and learned jurist as Secretary Hughes would be defeated, if some moss-back senator would rise in his place and say, "Mr. Hughes is objectionable to me."

Mr. Watson had preferred every charge against Mr. Johnson that his ingenuity could conjure. He tried to indict him for a crime barred by the statute of limitation years ago, and failed in each of his attempts to convict Mr. Johnson. He rises on the floor of the senate and says, "my charges failed—I sought to convict him as a criminal, but the senate, thru its committee, found him not guilty and reported him here as guiltless, but I now tell you that he is objectionable to me, though the charges I brought against him fell thru." And Republican senators, many of whom, owe their election to Mr. Johnson's political acumen, voted to sustain Mr. Watson's personal objection after the man had been vindicated of every charge preferred against him by Mr. Watson.

The Negroes of this country will not submit to any such outrage. They will take the advice of President Harding in his Birmingham speech, and from Maine to California and the Lakes to the Gulf, vote the Democratic ticket as a means of driving from public life such cowards as constitute the Republican majority in the United States senate.

Had Mr. Johnson been rejected on the grounds of unfitness, we would not have one word to say. We would acquiesce in the justness of the senate's decision; but when the senators say themselves that it was not on the ground of charges, but because he was objectionable to Senators Watson and Harris of Georgia, that is where we balk and do not accept the explanation in good faith, and know that the rejection was the result of race prejudice in carrying out the policy of the Harding administration.

Senators Platt and Conklin under the Garfield administration, personally objected to the nomination of Mr. Robertson as collector of the Port of New York, but the senate confirmed Mr. Robertson in spite of the objections of Senators Platt and Conklin, and as a resentment to the insult flung at them, they resigned their positions. These men were Republicans. Harris and Watson are Democratic senators, and a Republican senate does not owe it to a Democratic senator to turn a Republican President's nominee down merely because the Democratic senator rises in his place and says, "he is personally objectionable to me."

The Democratic press of our state dissents with the decision of the Republican senate and calls on it for an explanation. While rejoicing at the defeat of Mr. Johnson, they cannot agree with the hypocrisy of the Republican senate when it places its rejection on the hypothesis of "senatorial courtesy."

If the Johnson rejection is the rule that will govern the Republican majority in the senate, then President Harding cannot appoint a Negro to any position in the United States or elsewhere, if Tom Watson of Georgia says he objects to him. There is no need of preferring charges or investigation, if a senator can, by the mere statement of his prejudice defeat a Republican nominee by a Republican President. The explanation is too thin. Nobody believes it—the country will not accept it; and it is the duty of the electors next November to vote the Democratic ticket or any other ticket to defeat such treachery in the United States senate. Don't quit the party as Mr. Harding advises—stand by the party organized by Lincoln and made immortal by Roosevelt—stay in the ship and seek to throw everybody overboard who do not live up to the principles of the party as enunciated by its founders.

SENATORS ASKED ABOUT PROBLEMS AFFECTING RACE

The Baltimore Afro American
10/14/21

Ku Klux, Lynchings, And Federal Appointments Discussed By Associated Press Reporter

MOSES AGAINST JOHNSON

New Hampshire Senator Thinks Georgian Not Worth Federal Plum

By Associated Negro Press.

Washington, D. C., October 12—Expression of attitude on four direct questions concerning the policy of administratiion toward colored people were obtained by the Associated Negro Press this week.

The United State senators interviewed were told that colored Americans were interested in tariff, taxes, disarmament and other subjects but desired direct information on problems immediately effecting them.

Expressions of opinions were invited upon:

First. Lynching.
Second. Ku Klux Klan.
Third. Henry Lincoln Johnson.
Fourth. The Administration Policy.

Differences of Opinion

On the subject of Lynching, there seems to be a unanimous agreement that something should, must and will be done. Senator Knute Nelson, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee promises to give the legislation consideration and attention. Senator Frank B. Willis, of Ohio, declares that he is absolutely opposed to lynching and declared: "I shall favor its prevention."

Concerning the confirmation of Henry Lincoln Johnson, Senator Willis said: "If there is any objection as to his capability or integrity, of course, that should be be considered without reference to color. If the only objection is that he is a Colored man, I of course, would not consider any such objection for a moment." Senator McKinley, of Illinois, declares that "I think it an outrage that Henry Lincoln Johnson has not been confirmed." Senator McKinley says he is in favor of as strong an anti lynching law as can be made, and is against any such organizations as Ku Klux.

Senator George H. Moses, of New Hampshire said he is against the confirmation of Henry Lincoln Johnson. He states: "I do not think Mr. Johnson is sufficently representative of the best character of the Colored citizens of the United States to warrant his appointment to so important an office.".

Senator Capper of Kansas.

Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, on the subject of lynching said: "Sentiment on that subject is stronger in Congress than ever before."

"I am anxious to see this administration make a good record in the matter of constructive legislation affecting the rights of the Colored people and favorable consideration in the way of recognition for the Colored Race in the public service."

POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS

Usually following the advent of every Republican administration there have been a horde of colored office seekers from every section of the country. This was especially true of the McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft administrations. At present there is quite a change. While there are some campers on the trail of the administration, conditions cannot be compared with that of the administrations mentioned. Some seem to think that the cause of it is the early announcement of President Harding that he will not make appointments in this section of the country. This may have a deterrent effect on some of the faithful, but there is quite a different reason for the lack of seekers for political jobs. Years ago our men of education and prominent standing looked forward to a political job in order to obtain a livelihood in keeping with their ideas. During that period those who were able to land a position as a letter carrier, in the railway mail service, or as clerk in any part of the government service, was looked upon as being very fortunate and were out standing in their several communities. The pay received by them was the largest that any of our group was able to get, especially so if some of them had sufficient pull to get a position represented by appointments from the president. Employment in places of business at good salaries were extremely few, equally so those who were engaged in any kind of business with the exception of those who were in the contracting business. Conditions have changed considerably. Our people are largely engaged in business of their own that are paying handsomely. Prosperous corporations are dotted in nearly every section of the country where lucrative employment is given to our men and women. Even in white commercial houses their worth is being recognized and they are employed at salaries that are really attractive. Many of the professional men have practices that cause them to look disdainfully upon a political position which lasts only for a season at the best. These are the main reasons why Mr. Harding and his cabinet haven't a horde of office-seekers camping on their trail. Our men are more independent. They are getting in a position where they can eschew political jobs, thereby being able to demand better treatment and secure fairer consideration in the way of helpful legislation, etc.

Georgia Senators To Oppose Negro As Office-Holder

Atlanta Ga. Constitution
11/10/21

BY JAMES A. HOLLOMON.
Constitution Bureau,
Raleigh Hotel.

Washington, November 9—(By Constitution Leased Wire.)—Both Senators Harris and Watson, of Georgia, will fight to the last ditch on the floor of the senate, the confirmation of Henry Lincoln Johnson, colored, of Atlanta, whose nomination for register of deeds, for the District of Columbia, was today approved by the senate district committee. The committee's vote on approving the nomination was six to two, Glass of Virginia and Shepherd of Texas, opposing it.

The fight of the Georgia senators on the floor will be augmented by the participation of seevral other democrats, all of whom will take the position that not only is Johnson personally objectionable to the senators from his state, which should, under the long established precedent in the senate, preclude even the possibility of confirmation, but that he should be regarded as unfit for the position by reason of his record as a lawyer at the bar of Atlanta, as alleged in complaints and affidavits that will be offered by Senator Watson.

On Party Lines.

It is known Georgia's junior senator recently wrote President Harding and urged him to withdraw the nomination of the Georgia negro, citing some of the charges against him that would in the senator's judgment render him unfit for the position, regardless of any objections that might be raised against him on racial grounds. The nomination was not withdrawn, however, and today's report of the committee was based on purely party lines, the republicans sustaining him to a man.

It is almost assured that Johnson will be confirmed by the senate on strictly party lines, the republicans appearing to be afraid to shelve him by reason of the strength of the negro balance of power in the border states of Kentucky, Indiana, Maryland and even in Illinois.

Yesterday's sweeping democratic victories in Kentucky, Maryland and Virginia have depressed the republicans to no small extent, particularly as the recent "lily white" reorganizations in Virginia and Kentucky have apparently swung against party strength at the polls, the negroes generally either lining up solidly behind "lily black" candidates or refusing to vote.

Other Nominations.

The consequence is that Johnson will very probably be confirmed in deference to political expediency and in violaation of the time honored rules of the senate to respect the purely personal feelings of the senators from the states in which nominations are made.

The judiciary committee today also reported favorably the nomination of Clinton W. Hager, of Atlanta, for district attorney, northern district of Georgia, to succeed Claude Bond, democrat, resigned, and the same will be confirmed without opposition.

The president sent to the senate today the nomination of Walter Akerman, of Cartersville, as marshal for

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Office Holding

LINK JOHNSON'S DEFEAT FOR CONFIRMATION AS RECORDED OF DEEDS

Baltimore Herald 11/30/21

Whatever the real reason for the defeat for confirmation of Henry Lincoln Johnson for Recorder of Deeds it is believed by practically the entire group of the men and women of his race that it was because of his color.

Mr. Johnson, after several months of waiting, was the first person of the 12,000,000 men and women of color to be selected for a Presidential appointment. He has been prominently in the public eye for at least twelve years, having held the office of Recorder of Deeds under the administration of President Taft. His record during the incumbency of that office was good or President Harding would not have appointed him to that or any other executive position. His handling and distribution of the Lowden campaign fund was well known and many white Republicans now holding higher and more honorable positions than that to which Link Johnson was appointed handled and distributed campaign funds for the man of their choice without loss of character or criticism. And if Link Johnson's handling of the Lowden's funds was corruptly done or if he broke faith with the men with whom he worked the facts would have come to light long before his appointment was made and the President would not have appointed him.

From the day of President Harding's election to the present, Southern Democratic papers and politicians have maintained a propaganda against the appointment of Negroes to office, especially to Presidential positions, and paritcularly directed their asault against Link Johnson because of his paramount leadership. Their effort is to destroy the leaders of the race believing that in the destruction of the leaders discouragement will destroy the race's aspirations and ambitions for political justice.

In catering to Southern Democrats the Republican party follows the course it has pursued for twenty years and the trend that set in with McKinley's administration.

If the rejection of Link Johnson is to be fllowed by a complete surrender by the party to Southern prejudice and the Negro is to be barred from political preferment and his just and rightful influence in the Government, and share in its benefits, he is ready to meet it.

The new Negro is ready to meet the new Republican party on its own terms; he will not cringe nor bend the knee as a mendicant. If necessary, he will, as he has already begun to do in many states, make friends with his enemy.

MARVELOUS POWER OF ONE DEMOCRAT IN CONGRESS

Over the combined efforts of President Harding and a Republican Senate, one Senator Watson from "Down in Georgia," has prevented the confirmation of Henry Lincoln Johnson of Georgia, as Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia.

It wll be remembered that Mr. Harding appointed Johnson about six months ago, but this appointment must be confirmed by the Senate, unless made as a "recess" appointment. Of course, it was not expected from the beginning that Tom Watson, from Georgia, would ever give his consent to the appointment of "Link" Johnson, or any other Negro to any responsible position. Its against Tom Watson's very nature to do so. But the marvelous thing about this case is, how in the name of peace and plenty can one lone democrat brow-beat or bluff a gang of republicans as Senator Watson did?

No one dare say that the Republicans didn't have the power to confirm the President's appointment; no one can plead the lack of a Republican majority as the reason for Johnson's confirmation failure. The only logical reason is that the Republicans are playing into the hands of the South at the expense of the Negroes, or the majority of them are lacking in moral courage.

After using first one reason and then another, as to why the Republican National Committeeman from Georgia should not hold public office, Senator Watson invoked "Senatorial Courtesy" rule and admitted that it was a personal matter with him and that Johnson was obnoxious and personally objectionable to him.

We are wondering what Negro in the United States who would have been acceptable to Tom Watson? He is known as a Negro-hater. Like most of the Southerners, he rode into office on an anti- Negro platform.

While it is true that "Link" does not represent the best type of upstanding Negroes of the Race, yet we are willing to stake a pair of boots, that he is in every way as much fitted for the office to which he aspired as Tom Watson is fitted to fill the office of United States Senator.

LINCOLN JOHNSON AND THE SENATE

New York News 12/3/21

Some one said: "The Democratic party knows nothing and learns nothing." Unless the Republican party turns about face in its attitude toward its black wing, future historians will declare that the Republican party knew nothing in 1921 and learned nothing. With every signal ringing alarm to the party, with all the winds of self-conceit and sleek self-complacency driving the Republican ship straight toward the precipice of disaster in the Congressional and Gubernatorial elections of 1922 and the Presidential election of 1924. some future historian will say, the National Republican party in Senate assembled, openly flouted the vital friendship of all black Republicans.

The issue is clear-cut. Henry Lincoln Johnson, though black, is the National Republican Committeeman for the State of Georgia. Johnson was nominated by President Harding for a $4,500 job as Recorder of Deeds in the District of Columbia—a position which has been held from time immemorial under Republican administrations by able black Republicans. Nobody has denied the executive capacity of Henry Lincoln Johnson—who was formerly Recorder of Deeds. Neither has anybody denied his right by reason of his political service and position to the Recordership. The fictitious charges brought against him by Georgia Democrats seeking to block his recognition were disproved and declared immaterial. The debt of the Harding administration to Henry Lincoln Johnson for the very nomination of Harding, cannot be gainsaid. When all the Roosevelt Republicans, black and white, urged Johnson and the Southern Republican delegates to the Chicago convention to swing into line for General Wood, he not only refused to heed their plea, but he and his cohorts deadlocked the convention with Lowden and thus made directly possible the compromise and nomination of Senator Harding. The campaign among colored people which swung them 100 per cent. into the Republican fold on election day, was headed by Johnson. For this double vital service, Johnson was to be rewarded with the measley

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Recordership. But the sleepless and defiant South declared otherwise. The cowardly overwhelming Republican majority has bowed meekly to its will. Behind the smoke screen of "Senatorial Courtesy" because Georgia's Democratic Senators have declared that Johnson was personally obnoxious to them—the Senate refuses to confirm the nomination. After all is said and done for or against Johnson, colored citizens of America realize that the affront is to them. We do not know that the National Republican party considers the black vote vital to its success in the coming years. Strange as it may seem, that vote, we predict, will be the margin of victory or defeat next year and two years thereafter. New York, Illinois and Virginia spoke with clarion eloquence through their black Republicans three Tuesdays ago. The outrage of the race by the Georgia Democratic Senators with the supine assent of the Republican Northern Senators, will not be forgotten. The threat against President Harding's leadership is open. He has all the machinery of government in his hands. The defection of black votes will be charged to him. We urge him to assume the mastery of the situation.

The black Republicans of America will not stand for this. The situation is up to the Republican party of the nation. The die is cast. If it is treason to the Republican party—the party of Lincoln and McKinley and Roosevelt—for black Republicans to resent the Door of Hope being closed to their face on account of their color, then we say, the Republican party will have to make the most of it.

HENRY LINCOLN JOHNSON SACRIFICED FOR NEWBERRY

D.C. Washington Eagle 12/10/21

By C. Lucien Skinner.

Much space has been given to the reection of Henry Lincoln Johnson for the office of Recorder of Deeds for many reasons. It shows that the whole Negro conscience, politically, is aroused at this unwarranted rebuke at the hands of the party which has sought so eagerly for the services of this leader—Johnson.

Times without number Johnson has thrown the full weight of his political acumen into national and congressional struggles. Men in high official life have sought the privilege of his voice in their behalf. Yea, in the time of political danger he has pulled the chestnuts out of the fire for his Republican friends.

He has even been ridiculed by certain Negro propaganda sheets, who without investigating the cause or reason for his rejection, have sideed with Cracker Watson.

These sheets are equally as bad as Watson. They use their editorial tongues to agree with and pat Tom on the back. Simply because he says such and such a thing about Link, and, according to these sheets, it must be so, and for no other reason than Tom Watson said so.

He is no doubt able to solve his own problems better than any propoganda sheets, for he has steered wiser men, larger numbers of men, and more different classes of men probably than any other Negro politician now alive.

But now the battle is over and the political status of his party is safe once again for four years he was offered the reward for his valiant services. Offered is as far as that reward ever reached. For when the acid test of party loyalty and party pledge arrived he was sacrificed at the hands of his party.

Does the Republican party think that "Senatorial Courtesy" will still the hostile ballot at the next election? Do the party chieftains hope to "sweeten" the "bitter" coffee ere 1922 and 1924 rolls around. They count little upon the lingering memory of the Negro, reinforced by the press, at this recent insult if they go upon this field of conjecture. The Negro is carefully awaiting the development of his opportunity to repay this political heresay. Is he not now reflecting upon how Senator Newberry's majority is being padded by the Democratic Senators Harris and Tom Watson of Georgia? Nightly he feasts upon how this deal was arranged by the Republicans to let Democratic Tom Watson defeat "Link" Johnson if Senator Watson would use his influence and vote to put Newberry over. That will sound better in the next elections.

As a result of another deal it is aid that a group of Southerns Senators opposed to the confirmation of "Link" Johnson to be Recorder of Deeds and a group of Western Senators, led by Senator Capper of Kansas, the nomination of Major Robert G. Peck to be Lieutenant Colonel was reected by the Senate on November 23. This is also a bit of news for the colored electorate in the next election. When the time comes the call to arms will be issued to expain their attitude with the ballot.

ATTY. J. C. THOMAS, JR. MAKING GOOD RECORD

New York Age 12/3/21

Assistant United States Attorney James C. Thomas Jr., rendering splendid assistance to United States District Attorney William Hayward. Mr. Thomas recently appeared before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in behalf of Commissioner of Immigration Frederick A. Wallis, successfully defending that official's action in the matter of barring from entry into the United States of Juda Feld and his three children, natives of Poland. The Feld family were without sufficient funds and were without a properly vised passport.

Attorney Thomas submitted a brief which covered the case completely and concisely, and with so clear an exposition of the points of law involved that the Court of Appeals dismissed the appeal and remanded the immigrants to the custody of the Commissioner of Immigration.

Senator Names Man for "Plum"

Chicago Defender 12/17/21

Washington, D. C., Dec. 16.—According to the most authoritative reports in the capital, the phantom of "senatorial courtesy" which kept Henry Lincoln Johnson out of the position of recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia will have another Race man to make or break in the person of Attorney Arthur G. Froe of Welch, W. Va.

Soon after the Senate had refused to confirm Johnson there was much speculation as to whether the next aspirant to be nominated should be of the Race or one from the many whites in the District of Columbia and elsewhere who have shown a desire to partake of the "plum." By this time it has become quite definitely established that President Harding will follow the precedent set by past Republican administrations and recognize the aid given the party by the Race in the appointment of a Race man.

It has been just as conclusively settled that the new recorder of deeds is not to come out of Ohio. The name of Charles Cottrell, the President's right hand man in the Buckeye state, received considerable mention, but now it is said that the President is of the opinion that enough patronage has already been distributed in his home bailiwck.

Along with the name of Mr. Froe is being considered that of J. A. Lott, an attorney of Indianapolis, Ind.

Froe is a resident of the Fifth Congressional district of West Virginia. His name was sent to the President by Senator Elkins. Representative Goodykoontz of the Fifth district agreed to the selection.

Richmond Planet (2)

CLAIMS A POLL OF 25,000 VOTES FOR REPUBLICAN TICKET.

12/3/21

The following letter was sent to The Richmond, Va. News-Leader and will explain itself:

Richmond, Va.,
November 30, 1921

Editor of The News Leader:--

I have read with much interest your edition of November 29th, in which appears a news article and your editorial comment under the captain of "The Vote Analyzed." The question is asked, what became of 20,000 Republican votes cast for Hon. Warren G. Harding? In this connection, it would be well to state that the claim was made that 25,000 votes had been actualy cast by the colored people for the anti-machine Republican ticket. The unofficial election returns compiled on election night showed that 20,000 votes had been polled for this ticket. Add the 5,230 votes officially accredited and you have the approximate 25,000 votes.

DAYS PAST AND GONE

In days past and gone, the "black belt" was used by politicians to offset the white vote in the White Belt. It was humorously declared, that in the sections where the colored people predominated, the election took place after the polls closed and that returns were held back for that purpose. In counties, where white men voted for the "Lily Whites" it was an easy matter to offset this gain by a transfer of the colored vote to the other side. The primary purpose of the movement with which I was affiliated after a retirement from active politics for twenty years was to defeat the anti-Negro candidate, Hon. Henry W. Anderson.

PREFERRED PARTY NAME

If we could have done this by voting directly for Hon. E. Lee Trinkle, we would have pursued that course. But hundreds of colored people preferred the party name and so we named a ticket composed of colored citizens and by this policy endeavored to draw the colored people out of the contest and to leave Col. Henry W. Anderson in the hands of the white people of Virginia and permitted him to have the test of strength he so much desired. If Senator E. Lee Trinkle's overzealous friends took twenty thousand votes and counted them for him, they are welcome to them and they might have had the 5230 votes, which they left to our account after summing up the contest.

FAVORED SENATOR TRINKLE

As a matter of fact, all of us were favorable to the candidacy of the distinguished resident of Wytheville and those of us, who knew how to pray devoutly asked that he be accorded the seat in the Executive Mansion at Richmond. In passing, there were conditions, which Col. Henry W. Anderson and his managers over-looked. Reputable colored people have some influence with reputable white people and they used it to induce this class of people to support Senator Trinkle. There were too many white people, who wanted to be on the winning side and who upon observing Hon. Henry W. Anderson's effort to estrange the colored vote and his success in so doing, logically figured out that he could not win and they joined the other procession.

LINE OF CAMPAIGN

Our line of campaign was to nominate colored candidates for every office, where the "Lily-whites" had named an candidate and in my instructions and advices, I advised the colored people to vote for our State ticket and in all of the city and county contests to support the local Democratic nomiees. It was understood that every vote for our State candidates was a half vote for Senator Trinkle as Governor and the other Democratic officials on the ticket with him. In his over anxiety to discredit the distinguished senator from Wytheville and to attack the so-called office-holding oligarchy, Col. Henry W. Anderson had included the county, city and State officials all as one "bunch" of office holders, naming white and colored school teachers, notary public, city, scavengers, janitors and the like and had declared if he were elected Governor, no Negro should hold office under his administration.

INCLUDED ALL

This loyically included this class of office-holders. This aroused action against him and even if the vote that would otherwise have come to me went over to Hon. E. Lee Trinkle, those associated with me are content. In conclusion, it may be well to add that the vote accredited to Senator E. Lee Trinkle, two days after the election was approximately 62,000. It is now 12,000 more—74,000. The vote accredited to Hon. Henry W. Anderson was 59,000. It is now 8,000 more—67,000. The only comment I wish to make is that the Anderson vote, so far as the colored people are concerned was negligible. We entered the campaign for a purpose—the overwhelming defeat of Col. Henry W. Anderson and we accomplished that purpose. If there is any way possible to this remaining 5,230 votes officially recorded to us, kindly advise, and I will gladly execute a quit claim deed to this remaining piece of political "property." Selah.

Yours truly,
JOHN MITCHELL, JR.
Mr. Editor to give Hon. E. Lee Trinkle and my associates will

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NEGRO MEMBER LEFT WITHOUT SEATMATE BECAUSE OF CHANGE

Barry County Representative Takes Vacant Seat Which is Much Less Desirable.

COLORED REPUBLICANS RESENTING TREATMENT

Jefferson City News 1/12/21

Feel Action in Displacing Negro Elector Was Slap at Member of Race.

The negro member of the Legislature, Walther Hall Moore, has been given a wide berth by his Republican seat mate, Representative A. F. Hilker, of Barry County, who has availed himself of the opportunity to change seats because of the extra seats in the House.

Representative Hilker made the move yesterday when he went from seat No. 85 to No. 123 leaving Moore with two seats for his use.

It has been known since the session convened that Hilker, who comes from Barry County which boasts of not having a negro resident within its limits, had been displeased with his seat mate. Hilker has made no statement giving his reason for making the change but it is the concensus of opinion that he is endeavoring to make his escape from having the man of color for his seat mate. The new seat taken by Hilker is not nearly so desirable as the one which adjoins Moore's.

Negroes are not entirely satisfied with the action of the Republican members of the House and the manner in which they treat Moore. Some maintain they have plenty of use for negroes at election time but that afterward they are looked upon as more of a liability than an asset.

Several negroes are making application for places in the various state offices and departments but as yet none has been named and it has been authoritatively stated that none will be given places other than on the janitor force.

With Hilker's action in moving his seat from beside Moore, negroes are recalling that James Ellis, colored, was not permitted to cast his vote for the election of Warren G. Harding to the Presidency but that instead Prof. W. H. Lynch, of the Springfield Normal, was elected in his place. The selection of some person to act for the negro was made when Ellis did not appear at the exact time the meeting was called for the purpose of casting the state's vote.

Some claim the meeting was transferred from the reception room of the Governor's office to the board room for the distinct purpose of evading him. Other Republicans maintain that the negro member of the electorial college was not entitle to his seat or a vote for the reason that he is in the government employe as janitor of the Sedalia postoffice and as a resu't is barred by statute from acting in such capacity.

The election of Prof. Lynch to succeed Ellis has resulted in the expense of attending the meeting being denied him and transferred to his successor. Prof. Lynch said he would refund the amount expended by Ellis in coming here if he would make application to him for it.

Another slap is said to have been intended for leading members of the Republican party who were visiting the House in large numbers is a resolution which prohibits persons from the floor who do not have a visitor's card issued by some member.

LLOYD FOR ALDERMAN MEETINGS HELD IN MANY WARDS

St. Louis Argus 2/25/21

Enthusiastic meetings have been held in the interest of Lloyd for Alderman in many of the wards of the city during the past week. On Tuesday, a meeting was held by the 23rd Ward Improvement Association at Stumpf's Hall.

Wednesday—Mass meeting Kiel-for-Mayor and Lloyd-for-Alderman was held in the 7th Ward, 1547 Gratiot Street. Mr. Lloyd was endorsed by both organizations as Candidate for Missouri Alderman. Also the Four Leaf Clover Club royally entertained Mrs. Tillie Griffin. There was a large and enthusiastic audience present, and the speakers were John. W. Hayes, Chas. G. Gates and Aaron W. Lloyd.

Thursday.—At a meeting of Robinson Guide Social Club, Mr. Aaron W. Lloyd was speaker. There was also a meeting of the Lloyd for Alderman Club at 4240 W. Finney Avenue, largely attended by many of the business and professional men and women of the 23rd Ward.

A meeting is also scheduled for this Friday at Quinn Chapel, A. M. E. Church, South St. Louis; and at Pythian Hall, Saturday night.

Vote For Firemen By Scratching NO

St Louis Argus 4/1/21

The St. Louis Firemen are making a plea to the voters for a Three Platoon service, which means an eight hour day. They have succeeded in having an ordinance to this effect printed on the ballots to be presented to the voters next Tuesday. To vote in their favor one must scratch the word "No." A circular issued by the Firemen's Organization contains many practical reasons why the Three Platoon plan should be voted for. The most important point, so far as Negro voters are concerned, is the fact that the plan will call for additional firemen. The Negroes have been promised a company, but it has not materialized. Twenty-nine Colored men have qualified. A captain of one of the companies stated to an Argus reporter this week that the surest way to get a Colored Fire Company would be to vote "Yes" on the Ordinance next Tuesday. He stated they were in favor of a Colored Company.

PLURALITY ONLY 9572

Solid Support Of Race, Alone, Saves Him From Defeat. Byrnes Seals Own Doom By Caustic Remarks Against Colored Voters.

St. Louis Argus 4/8/21

Henry W. Kiel was re-elected mayor of the City of St. Louis, last Tuesday by 9,572 plurality. The Mayor received less votes than any victorious candidate for alderman, whose plurali-

St Louis Argus "30,000 Negro Votes For Kiel" 4/1/21

James W. Byrnes, Democratic candidate for Mayor, is quoted as saying during a speech a few nights ago, that he had conceded Mayor Kiel 30,000 votes before the election and those were Negro votes.

This statement from Mr. Byrnes was meant for evil, but let us as Negroes turn it for good. Mr. Byrnes meant it to stir up racial feeling and racial prejudice against the Negroes; but he cannot fool all the people all the time. To play upon race prejudice as their trump card, or last resort, is characteristic of the Democratic party. Its the same tactics used by Vardaman of Mississippi, Hoke Smith of Georgia, Ben Tillman of South Carolina and their ilks.

It is fortunate for the people of St. Louis to have this statement from Byrnes at this time. They can really see the calibre of man he is. He has been posing, or the daily papers have been posing him as a non-patisan candidate for Mayor, but his alignments with the rockribbed democrats of the city, show that he is a dyed-in-the-wool democrat, sailing under false colors. At the first, Mr. Byrnes made it appear that he was a kind of Independent candidate and would conduct his campaign according to the dictates of his own mind; but as the campaign grows, he is showing his real self or his real boss. Whether it is he or his boss who is giving expressions to race prejudice; it is un-American and should be rebuked by the people at the polls, April 5th.

Mr. Byrnes, we accept your statement, that Negroes of St. Louis 30,000 strong will vote for Henry W. Kiel, for mayor. We would be untrue to the cause for which we are fighting if we did not do so, in the face of what you have said. We are fighting that monster, race prejudice with all our might.

We therefore, believe that fair-minded citizens, regardless of race creed or color, will resent the efforts on the part of any candidate for public office, (especially that of mayor) who attempts to ride into office on the head of that monster—race prejudice.

ties ranged from 43,417 to 48,484.

The number of votes cast for mayor totaled 203,398. Brandt, the Socialist candidate received 4,330.

Elected By Negro Vote

It is conceded by all who are versed in political figures, that the re-election of Mayor Kiel can be credited to the solid support given him by the colored voters. Out of a total registration of 30,000 it is estimated that 70 per cent voted. If there was any chance for a split in the Negro vote, it was lost last week, when Candidate Byrnes made his caustic attack on the race before the prejudiced "Home Protective Association." In this speech, the Democratic candidate said:

"I concede Mayor Kiel 30,000 Negro votes to start with. He can have them and run away with them. I know the Negroes, as I was raised with them, and later worked 400 of them on a plantation. I'm not going to solicit their votes, as they haven't enough sense to vote for me."

That the Colored voters resented his remarks is shown by the returns from six wards largely populated by the Race, as follows:

Ward	Kiel	Byrnes	Majority
6	2225	923	1302
16	3107	2276	831
17	3419	1521	1898
19	3036	1727	1309
22	3962	3495	467
23	3547	3328	219
Totals	18296	13270	5026

It is estimated that at least 5000 Negroes voted for Mayor Kiel, who were not residents of the above wards. The figures clearly show that a split in the Negro vote would have given Byrnes a majority of more than 10,000.

The entire Republican ticket was elected and the Firemen's Three Platoon Ordinance was carried 4 to 1. This was also supported by the Negroes, who saw in it the best chance to secure the much promised Negro fire company.

DR. STEVENS IS DEFEATED BUT GETS BIG VOTE

Race Candidate For Board Of Education Gets 19,730.

(over)

(From Over)

Figures Are Commendable Considering Fight Made By Non-Partisan League.

St. Louis Argus 4/8/21

Dr. George E. Stevens, pastor of Central Baptist Church, and candidate for member of the Board of Education in the election, received 19,730 votes. A peculiar co-incidence in the result is, that Dr. Stevens' name was in the ninth position on the ballot and he retained ninth position in the summary of votes cast for him.

The vote received by Dr. Stevens is considered commendable, because of the almost exclusive fight to put over the Non-partisan League candidates. The figures indicate that the solid support of the Negro vote was behind their candidate, although hundreds failed to take the time to write the names of candidates for the Board on their tickets.

DR. STEVENS THANKS VOTERS FOR SUPPORT

My Fellow Citizens:

It is gratifying to see how the Colored citizens rallied for representation on the School Board in the recent election. The white citizens showed that in their estimation, the school board was that part of the public service which is basic and vital to the city's higher and truer life. They fought to have those on the Board that they could trust. The Negroes of the city held no second place to them in registering their purpose to make the schools all they ought to be, for their pupils and their teachers. They are now awake to go to sleep no more.

Personally, I thank all who had confidence enough in me to cast a ballot for me for that position.

It was a unanimity which took in all parties, creeds and sections among us, which was unusual, and significant as to our expectations and future efforts. A small minority among us opposed me, which was their right, if they saw fit; and they had some influence. But the great bulk of our community, representing seventy thousands feel that they should have a blood spokesman at the point where policies and plans for the schools are laid and scrutinized; especially since Negro schools are separated, and because of that fact, if we regard the future of our children, there is need of constant watchfulness.

I think that now is a good time to form a Parent-Teacher Association among us. It should be in two or three sections and may be federated thus making the organization city-wide in its activities. I have reasons to believe that many of our well thinking white fellow-citizens are pleased with this awakening of our community; for it was a question with many whether the Negro citizens in any strength would stand by one of their own for an elective position of this character. They see us now in a new light. We have won at least their respect as a racial group and as a force in civic affairs to be reckoned with.

yours ever,
GEORGE E. STEVENS.

The Defeated Mayoralty Candidate

St. Louis Argus 4/8/21

It has been said that the democrats can always be depended on to do the d——— fool thing at the wrong time. We presume that James W. Byrnes, erstwhile candidate for mayor, believes the above statement as never before. No doubt, he has found out that a concession of "30,000 votes" mean defeat to one who is so liberal in a mayoralty race in a city like St. Louis.

Of course, as we have said before, he meant it for evil, but we would use it for good. We took him at his word, and gave Mayor Kiel our solid support. As a result of which, Kiel is mayor and Byrnes is still a private citizen.

In recalling Mr. Byrnes statement to the attention of our readers, The Argus showed the kind and calibre of man he is. We also told our readers that he was not big enough to be mayor, because he tried to ride into office upon that monster, race-prejudice. We thus exposed his vieled and under-hand method of trying to win an office. As a result, the people, both black and white, rebuked him at the polls last Tuesday, just as we suggested.

That the constant injecting of race-prejudice into the campaign cost Mr. Byrnes five-thousand votes, there is no doubt in our mind. With five-thousand more votes to his credit, Mr. Byrnes, you would now be mayor of a great city, like St. Louis. See?

However, we are glad that it happened in this campaign as in the past; that the democrats can always be depended on to do or say the d——— fool thing at (as in this case) the right time.

The New Mayor of St. Louis

St. Louis Argus 4/8/21

Wednesday morning found us with a new mayor, the Hon. Henry W. Kiel, elected the third time. Despite the combined efforts of three leading daily papers that bitterly fought the mayor he won by over 9000 plurality.

It had been predicted that the Negro vote was the mayor's salvation in this election, and that statement proved to be true. The mayor's opponent made much capital of the statement that seven thousand jobholders were under the mayor, who were fearful of their jobs if he was defeated. Governor Hyde said the Republican Party in the State was in danger, if Kiel was defeated. Senator Spencer, with a message from President Warren G. Harding, told us of the danger to the Nation should Kiel be defeated at this time. Yet, in the face of these statements, there were those, who in the past have been "good" Republicans, but were willing to see the party suffer, rather than support the mayor. This is where the Negro played the part of loyalty; loyal as no other group or class. By his vote on April 5th, he saved the Republicans of the city seven-thousand jobs. He saved the party in the State the danger of defeat two years from now. He saved the National party of much anxiety, four years hence. These are some of the real benefits that came to the Republican party as a result of the Negro's loyalty in a municipal election April 5th.

Aside from the above statement, Mayor Kiel is the man who should appreciate the Negro's vote April 5. As a group we voted for him almost to the man, and we are not all Republicans either. Now since we have rendered the mayor such valuable service, and are really responsible for his election, we shall in turn, call upon him to render us some service. Not mere little things, that no one else wants, but some of the things worthwhile.

We have said in these columns before that if the mayor says the word, he can give us a company in the fire department of this city within twenty-four hours. We repeat the charge, and add, that he should do it now, as a matter of right and justice. In supporting Mayor Kiel for the third term we told the people we believed him to be right at heart, and if given the chance he would make good his promises and also do more. By their vote, he has been given the chance, so now Mr. Mayor, we are exepecting you to redeem your promise.

ST LOUIS MO STAR
AUGUST 3, 1921

QUIT JOBS UNDER NEGRO

Two white women and a white man employed as janitors in the Federal Building in East St. Louis quit their positions yesterday when it was announced that Lawrence Edwards, a negro, had been appointed head janitor by Acting Postmaster Faulkner. Fourteen men and women are employed in the building. Faulkner said the negro was selected for the head janitor's place because it was hard to find a white man capable of handling the work who would remain steadily in the position at its salary of $90 a month.

BOWLES BEATS WHITE OPPONENT IN HOT CONTEST

Chicago Defender

Member of Race Will Help Write New Missouri Constitution

12/31/21

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 30.—Benjamin F. Bowles, 4253 Enright avenue, formerly engaged in teaching, now deputy jury commissioner in St. Louis, defeated Miss Marie Barr Ames, legislative scout for Missouri white women's organizations, for Republican delegate to the constitutional convention in a mass meeting held at Eugene Field school, Taylor avenue and Olive street, last Friday night. The vote stood 160 to 40. Approximately sixty of our Race were present.

Frank Slater, Republican committeeman of the 17th ward, who fought the candidacy of Miss Ames, said the plans as mapped out worked out exactly. He said the arrangement was to elect Harry Baer, a white candidate, if possible, and, if not, to throw Baer's support to Bowles, and thus defeat Miss Ames.

Bowles was first nominated, and when his followers were grouped off to themselves to be counted it was discovered that his voters outnumbered those of Baer. While the count was being made Baer announced his withdrawal. His supporters then took up their position with the Bowles group, among whom were Langston Harrison, former deputy sheriff and a formidable candidate for constable; William Matthews, Representative Walthall M. Moore, Mrs. George Tillman, Carl W. Turner, William Banks, Rev. Dr. J. T. Moppins, vice president of National Equal Rights League; Rev. Dr. S. E. Moseley, J. E. Mitchell, editor St. Louis Argus.

Bowles was nominated by William Matthews. When Miss Ames was presented several of the opposition called out: "She's no Republican. She's a member of the League of Women Voters."

It was reported that the organization of women was something like the "House Cleaners" of the 1920 campaign, which opposed the Kiel-Goldstein-Slater faction of the Republican party.

Miss Ames is widely known throughout Missouri. She was active in the campaign for suffrage, and for several sessions of the legislature has represented women's organizations in their efforts to obtain suffrage.

Professor Bowles formerly was principal of Lincoln High school in East St. Louis, Ill. He came to St. Louis in 1917. He was a deeputy jury commissioner until last January, when he went to Jefferson City, Mo., and had a clerkship in the house of representatives. When the legislature adjourned he returned to the jury commissioner's office. He was graduated from Wilberforce (Ohio) University and has the degree of Master of Arts.

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WE NEED SOME CHANGED IDEAS.

Dallas Express 9/10/21

The idea of a political getting together of the leaders among us for the establishment of a plan of proceedure in the future has been advanced by the editor of the St. Louis Argus.

He says:

"It is high time for us to know just where we go from here.

Our future destiny is in our own hands. The thing we need now is a wise fearless and conscientious leadership.

We are surely wise enough to see the signs of the times. If we will be wise we will get together both our brethren of the North and those of the South and get our heads together for the common cause of the Race.

We suggest that such a meeting be called at Cincinnati or Chicago on Thanksgiving Day of this year; for the enemy is crowding our footsteps.

Such meeting should be called by a man either from Ohio, New York or Missouri. Not by job hunters, but by public-spirited men who have the interest of the Race at heart above their personal advancement.

We would like to hear from our brother editors on this subject, also any other citizens who may be interested in such a movement.

The time is ripe. Let us act."

It is true that it is high time for us to know "just where we go from here." But in attempting to find out how and where, let us realize that if we are to begin to be more uniformly successful our plan of procedure must be radically changed.

North and South we must realize that "pie hunting" is destructive of any hope of lasting benefit to us as a whole.

Whether the man who calls this meeting be from New York or Texas, he must have the unwavering support of all of us in launching a plan of organization which will render us more nearly a practical unit.

Back of all of our failures there is a reason. And we think that it will be found upon examination to be our unheeding support of a program, efficient in conception but rendered impossible of accomplishment by the lack of thorough-going loyalty to the cause of racial benefit by those who have been at the head of our affairs.

More than once we have taken occasion to liken those who headed the last campaign, as fine of behavior in the beginning, but of little account in the conclusion of things. They have been nothing more nor less than "pie hunters"—willing to be satisfied by "political crumbs." They have had a price which, as compared to what they might have obtained by another course of action, seems to us pitiably cheap.

Yes, we need to get together and that getting together should be featured by elaborate plans, **well financed by us,** for educating our people up to the poll tax paying habit; of rendering their voting strength more than negligible in those places where they have the right to vote.

We might dedicate the first meeting to a thorough discussion of our failure to realize that to be paid before hand for service rendered is to render other benefits slow of acquirement. This fact more than others needs to be implanted in the minds of our politicians ,especially down this way. Almost without an exception whenever a campaign opens, some of our henchmen find their way to the keeper of the "pork barrel" asking for "expense" from a fund to which they have contributed nothing and in which they have only a personal interest.

Men are seldom paid twice for one job. We seem to have looked at politics from the wrong angle.

It seems to us that of we expect a share of the benefits to accrue from the going into power of a certain group, we should be just as willing to contribute toward the success of that group of our means and interest; thereby becoming real partners in the deal however it should terminate.

Such has not been our course in the campaigns of the past. Selfishness and petty greed among us from National leaders to precinct chairmen has rendered us easy of consideration as "political chattel," bing bought in at auction by the highest bidder.

Our future course must be shaped away from this idea.

We have made progress in education. We have gained in wealth.

If we would gain in political power we must combine our resources of education and money in such a way that definite returns in changed consideration by political powers and parties will result to us.

We still believe in Republican principles but we are disappointed in the practices to date of the present Republican machine.

Let us in our consideration of it place due emphasis upon the fact that our "crumb gathering" leaders and "pie hunting potentates" have had much to do with the abandonment of the program for our legislative relief.

Unity of action along constructive lines will help us much. The proposed meeting can be made of much benefit to us.

PROF. BOWLES NOMINATED AS CONSTITUTIONAL CON. DELEGATE BY 32ND DIST.

St. Louis Argus Mo.

12/30/21

Wins Over Five White Candidates In Lively Contest At Eugene Field School Mass Convention. Negroes Stand Together For Race Representative. Committeemen Frank Slater, Gabe Roth And Bobby Moore Fulfil Promises And Support Colored Man.

In a lively contest Friday evening December 23 at Eugene Field School Prof. B. F. Bowles was nominated delegate to the Constitutional Convention, from the 32nd Senatorial District, which meets next year to make a new constitution for the state. Mr. Bowles won over four competiors all white, who entered the race for honor.

Much interest had been manifested by the Colored people of the city in the Constitutional Convention because they had hoped for race representation in the Convention, and the 32nd District which has the largest Negro population of any in the state was the only hope.

How Interest Was Created

Early last summer Representative Walthall M. oMore, called a meeting at the Y. M. C. A., where the matter was discussed. Not being satisfied with the results, Mr. Moore took the matter up with the Republican City Central Committee, which resulted in that body going on record as favoring Negro representation as a matter of right and justice.

Subsequently the Missouri Negro

Republican League Club became interested in the matter and worked to get representation in the Constitutional Convention. Nothing however, was done in a concerted way on the part of the Colored people until Thursday night in a mass meeting at Tabernacle Baptist Church, when Prof. B. F. Bowles was unanimously endorsed as the Negroes' choice as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention.

Mathews Make Nominating Speech

At the Eugene Field School where the mass convention was held, it was found that the Negroe to the man was for Mr. Bowles. And according to previous arrangements, W. G. Mathews, sergeant-at-arms Board of Alderman, made the nominating speech which brought Prof .Bowles' name officially before the body.

Committeemens' Support

Notwithstanding the fact that the Negroes were united, there was little hope of putting their man over without the support of the Committeemen of the District, or at least the stronger part of the Committee. This, it was soon discovered, and a count showed that Committeemen Frank Slater, of the Seventeenth Ward; Bobby Moore of the Sixteenth Ward, and Gabe Roth of the Fifth Ward were strong supporters of Mr. Bowles. Having this assurance Mr. Bowles' election was certain. When the vote was taken, Mr. Bowles received 109 votes, whereas, his nearest competitor, Mrs. Ames, received 40 votes.

There was some anxiety on the part of the Negroes in the district as to whether Committeemen Moore, Slater and Roth would support a Negro, but when it came to a "show down" these men were there,, tried, yet true to their promises.

While some criticism has been made of their action by the daily papers, it has only served to cause the Negroes to sing their praises the louder. In fact, some of the seemingly irreconcibles art now saying it looks like burying the hatchet on the part of the warring factions of the Seventeenth Ward.

Prof. Bowles is a man of sterling character; well versed in the issues of the day and a lover of his race. He has spent two years in the study of law, and was an able assistant to Mr. Moore during the regular session of the Fifty-first General Assembly of the Missouri Legislature; and is at present a deputy jury commissioner of this city.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Montana

Political—1921.

Office Holding

MONTANA GOVERNOR APPOINTS NEGRO POSTMASTER.

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 5.—Gov. Joseph M. Dixon, of Montana, has appointed Henry Baker of this city postmaster at the State Capitol. In a personal letter to John J. Gainey, a Chicago friend, 4813 St. Lawrence Ave., Governor Dixon writes that he has always wanted to give the colored voters of the state of Montana something beside the janitor type of appointment and though he had but 22 appointive offices with over 10000 applicants, he felt it his duty to appoint Henry Baker. Mr. Gainey states that Baker is one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of Montana and that his appointment is being universally commended.

REEL 14

Political — 1921.

Office Holding.

Massachusetts.

ELECTION HEARING NOW DRAWING TO A CLOSE

Guardian 2/19/21

Representative Frank J. Burke and Timothy Driscoll of Roxbury Wednesday began the introduction of testimony before the Committee on Elections of the House to refute the evidence introduced by Matthew W. Bullock and Dr. Andrew B. Lattimore, negroes, the defeated Republican candidates, that the winners won their election by fraud.

Eighteen witnesses were heard at the morning session was Wm. D. Richards, fied during the afternoon. All of the witnesses denied that Representative Burke used insulting or profane remarks at his rallies in referring to the negro people, or that he created disturbances at voting booths on election day. One of the principal witnesses at the morning session was Wm. D Richards, a notary public, who said he asked Annie Woodward of 9 Lamont street, to sign an affidavit stating that she had allowed the use of her name on a circular issued by Burke and Driscoll.

Miss Woodward testified early in the case that she had not authorized the use of her name, she replied: "Yes, I ards said that when he asked Miss Woodward if she had authorized the use of his name, she replied: "Yes, I authorized it, but I've had so d— much trouble over it that I don't want anything more to do with it. I am going to deny that I authorized the use of my name, and I have told Assistant Attorney General Hurwitz that I did not authorize its use."

John F. Fallon of 219 Cabot Street, Roxbury, a paver, enlivened the morning session when he was shown written testimony of a previous witness, purporting to be profane remarks in referring to negroes, alleged to have been made by Burke during an argument which he had heard. After reading the written testimony, Mr. Fallon said:

"No sir, no sir, I see Burke in church every day, and he never makes such remarks. Besides, there was a police officer present and he wouldn't stand for it. I wouldn't stand for it myself."

Dean Homer Albers, counsel for the representatives, suggested that possibly the witness meant he saw Burke in church every Sunday. Then Mrs. Albers asked the witness if he ever heard Burke refer to colored people as "niggers."

Calls Irish and Colored People the Same

"No, sir,' replied Fallon. "I never heard him use that word. I wouldn't use it myself. You see it is like this. I remember sixty years ago when my people came here from Ireland. People would say: 'Here comes an Irishman,' and then everyone would look to see if he had horns on him. No sir, the Irish and the colored people are just the same.

In opening the case for the two repsentatives Mr. Albers said that if the hearing was a court case he would rest on the evidence of the petitioners, but as it was he would introduce testimony in order that the committee might have all that is known concerning the case.

Referring to the "Massachusetts Election Commission" circular, of which seventy-five had been introduced as delivered to negro voters, Attorney Albers said one was not a registered voter and only two stayed away from the polls and that seventy-two voted.

Frederick A. Finnigan, a member of the election commission, was the first witness showing the name "Mollie" Dempsey written by an assistant registrar and "Nellie" Dempsey, written by the applicant for registration.

Miss Dempsey was called and said that when she went to vote, a negro woman said: "I challenge your vote." She was given a ballot by the clerk, she said, and deposited it in the box after marking it. Burke did not touch her, she said, and was not back of the rail.

Thomas C. Carnes ballot clerk at the same precinct; Frederick Bunnell, Jas. Coleman and Thomas B. Lannon, workers for Burke and Driscoll, testified relative to conditions at the polling booth.

McCormack said the warden of the precinct decided that the vote of Miss Dempsey had not been properly challenged because it was done before the voter had received the ballot. The other witnesses said they did not see or hear Burke make any disturbance

Squabbling at the Polls

Inspectors John A. Dorsey and Benjamin Alexander of police headquarters, who were on detail in the ward because of expected trouble, testified "there was no general disturbance, but only squabbling between people around the polls."

Senator Englert said he attended a rally at the corner of Ruggles and Washington streets the Saturday prior to election where Burke made a speech, but did not "call the colored people names or say he would not represent the colored people." Representative J. J. Mulvey also testified Burke used no abusive epithets against negroes.

Alfred J. Moore, Democratic candidate for Congress, denied that Burke gave him the "Massachusetts Election Commission" circular and said that the first time he saw it was during the hearing today.

John F. Fallon and John J. Lamb testified they were at a registration booth previous to election, when it was alleged Burke made insulting and profane remarks relative to negroes. The witness said they did not hear Burke make derogatory remarks.

BULLOCK AND LATTIMORE ASK PRIVILEGE OF FLOOR

Guardian 4/9/21

Ward 13 Contest Again In Limelight —Rep. Brimblecomb To Offer Resolution Backing Up His Minority Report In Effort To Unseat Burke— Speaker Young Of The House Refuses To Make Statement—Special Election Improbable.

Matthew W. Bullock and Dr. Andrew J. Lattimore, have asked Speaker Young for the privilege of the floor of the House of Representatives in order to make statements in regard to their petition for the unseating of Representative Timothy J. J. Driscoll and Frank J. Burke

A precedent for this action will be remembered during the Tague-Fitzgerald controversy at Washington.

The Committee on elections, before which the Ward 13 contest has been pending for several weeks, reported giving the petitioners "leave to withdraw" in the House Monday afternoon. Representaive John C. Brimblecomb of Newton, only dissenting member, disagreed with the finding of the committee, which sustains Burke, and declared, "he has by his conduct and utterances shown himself unmindful of the sacredness and obligations of his oath of office."

Representative Brimblecomb bases his opinion on evidence given before the committee that Burke publicly voiced his contempt for the colored race.

"It is true, as the majority of the committee found, that there is no legal objection to a candidate for office stating he does not care for any particular votes," continues the minority report.

"But it is equally true the Massachusetts House of Representatives may take this attitude into consideration in deciding whether or not Representative making such remarks is a fit person to make laws for the government of the whole people."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Maryland.

Political — 1921.
Office Holding

PRIMARY ELECTION BEING HELD TODAY

Afro-American

Interest Centers In Fight Of Several For Nomination To Legislature

9/9/21

BITTER IN COUNTIES

Hawkins And Broaddus Lined Up Against Mudd-Metzerott Machine

The politicians, as well as voters are anxiously awaiting the result of the primary election, which takes place Friday, September 9. While not making much noise, the candidates have been hustling in an effort to show the voters why they should be nominated.

Down in the 5th Ward friends of William L. Gibson are sanguine that he will defeat Harry C. Horner, the present white executive of the ward, and are busy now rounding up men and women. This fight has caused citywide interest.

In the 7th ward James McCoy, white, is after the scalp of Street Cleaning Superintendent Adolph Schuch, while in the 14th friends of Committeeman Walter S. Emerson are freely predicting that he will win easily over Llewellyn Cox.

John Badger has been making an uphill fight against Charles E. Hall, the organization candidate for committeeman in the 17th Ward, and friends of David Robinson, of the same ward, express themselves as being confident that he will be one of the Legislative nominees in the Fourth District.

Truly Hatchett and Arthur E. Briscoe, two of the nine candidates for the Republican nominations in the 3rd District are hustling like trojans, trying to be among the six men to be named.

CITYWIDE FIGHTS

On the Republican side it looks like State Senator Albert M. Sproesser will win easily over City Councilman Edward L. Wolfe for the nomination as Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, while James Y. Claypoole expects to be the Democratic nominee.

Levi Thompson who as superintendent of Public Buildings has not named one colored voter for one of the 102 places filled by him, is battling against William Flynn, also white, for the Republican nomination for Clerk of the Criminal Court.

A W. Henderson, alleged lily-white member of the Water Board, is being opposed for the Republican nomination as Clerk of the Circuit Court by a strong element in the party.

Charlie Heintzman, William Wittkopp and Charles A. Jording have locked horns over the senatorial nomination in the Fourth District.

BITTER IN PRINCE GEORGES

Down in Prince Georges county, where John D. Broaddus is an aspirant for to be one of the Republican candidates for the Legislature, a bitter fight is being waged with Jeremiah Hawkins on his side. The Mudd Metzgerott forces are opposed to Broaddus.

In Charles county, where the colored voters are in the majority, the Republicans played their usual trick and prevented the colored people from getting a place on the ticket.

DAVID ROBINSON
LEGISLATURE CANDIDATE

Afro American
9/9/21

Robinson, 1332 Druid Hill ave., and therefore a resident of the 17th Ward, 4th District is the first colored man to receive the Republican organization's endorsement for the State Legislature.

Mr. Robinson, who is a member of Metropolitan Church, lives within a block of the homes of Fitzgerald, the City Councilman Harry Cumningslate Councilman and Hiram Watty.

ROBINSON AND BRISCOE WIN IN PRIMARY ELECTION

The Afro-American
9/16/21

Hall and Emerson Have An Easy Time With Independent Candidates.

HATCHETT LOSES

Knife Being Sharpened for Levi Thompsoon and A. W. Henderson.

The organizations of both parties carried their tickets at the primary election last Friday. Less than 15 per cent of te registered vote was cast and independent candidates attributed their defeat to the fact that only organization workers voted.

Perhaps the biggest surprise was the defeat of Wm. Gibson in the 5th Ward for City Committeeman by "Hop" Horner, white, the present incumbent. Horner won by 11 votes. Colored Republicans outnumbered the whites over 3 to 1 in the 5th Ward and it was regarded as almost certain that Mr. Gibson would be the victor. Charges are being made that Horner "bought up" some of the colored voters, but even granting this to be so, the real cause if the Mr. Gibson's defeat was the lack of proper interest by the colored voters who stayed away from the polls.

For the first time in history two colored Republicans will be candidates for the legislature; Arthur E. Briscoe, who ran fourth among the ten aspirants in the 3rd district, and David Robinson who received the nomination in the 4th district. Both of these men received the support of the Republican organization. Truly Hatchett, who was also a candidate in the 3rd district was defeated. Rumors that powers in the 17th Ward were interested in Hatchett's candidacy, in order to defeat the regular organization candidate did not gain him any votes in his own Ward (the 14th). Mr. Hatchett, did however carry the 16th Ward, polling 280 votes, a larger number in that Ward than any of the candidates except Burrows who received 288. Some of Mr. Briscoe' friends are accusing Charles Kuebler, white Executive of the 16th Ward with "breaking faith" with the organization in supporting Hatchett and are happy that returns show the election of Oscar Chenoweth, who opposed Kuebler's re-election. Briscoe received 1148 votes; Hatchett, 774; while in the 4th district Robinson polled 1700.

HALL AND EMERSON WIN

Charles Hall was re-elected to membership on the City Committee from the 17th Ward, defeating his old opponent, John Badger by a substantial majority. Walter Emerson was also re-elected from the 14th Ward, defeating Llewellyn Cox, his opponent about 5 to 1.

CITY CANDIDATES

Levi Thompson, white, who was nominated for Clerk of Criminal Court and A W. Henderson, white, Republican candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court, are due to give some "tall explaining" if rumors in various sections are to be believed. Thompson, who is Supt. of Public Buildings under Mayor Broening, has steadfastly refused to give consideration to the employment of any colored men or women to the nearly 200 positions under him, altho a number of colored people could pass the examinations required for charwomen and porters.

Henderson a member of the Water Board has been accused of openly opposing the appointment of colored men.

As an indication of how some of the colored people are thinking about it the primaries reveal the fact that both Thompson and Henderson failed to carry the 14th Ward, altho they carried the 17th Ward by small majorities. Indications are that while some will show their dissatisfaction by refusing to vote foor either candidate, others will go right out and vote for the Democratic candidates next November.

TWO CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE

~~The Clarion~~ The Afro-American
9/17/21

After the smoke of the primary cleared away last Friday, Mr. Arthur Briscoe, Fourth District and Mr. David Robinson emerged as Republican candidates for the legislature.

Both men had the endorsement of the Republican organization without which Mr. Truly Hatchett, also a candidate in the Fourth District fell by the way. Mr. John D. Braddus another colored candidate for the Legislature from Prince Georges County was opposed by the organization and lost.

The fact that the candidates opposed by the organization lost out generally in Friday's primaries is not mentioned here as a reason why colored people should jump in the Republican bandwagon when they desire offices. There will be plenty of time to commend the organization when it has elected as well as nominated. What is worth calling attention to is the fact that men and women voters stayed at home Friday by the hundreds and by the thousands and allowed Messrs. Hatchett and Broaddus to be defeated by a few hundred votes. There were enough colored voters alone in each of these districts to put the colored candidates over by several thousand majority but only a fourth of them turned out.

None of the primary candidates spent any money in the campaign, which accounts for the absence of the usual spell binder, the nonappearance of the brass bands and the invisibility of the old-time, hat in hand, me-too-boss-ward-heeler. None of them should have been needed with the chance of putting men in the legislature at stake, but the bare fact remains that a good deal of hard work must be done before we put our fist colored man in the Annapolis state house as a member of the House of Delegates

TWO NEGROES NOMINATED ON G. O. P. TICKET FOR THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE

The St. Louis Argus

Race To Be Represented First Time In History Of City

Political Unrest Bears Fruit

9/23/21

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 16th—In the primaries last Friday, two Negroes won Republican nominations as delegates to the Maryland Legislature. Mr. Arthur E. Briscoe, who resides in the Fourteenth Ward, was nominated from the Third District. Mr. Briscoe is a well known and rising young lawyer of Baltimore, has served several years in a clerkship in the Legislature and is familiar therefore with legislative affairs. Mr. Briscoe was fourth in the race for legislative honors with his Republican wards, receiving a vote of 1148.

Mr. David Robinson, a resident of the 17th Ward, the Republican stronghold in the district, was nominated from the Fourth District.

Mr. Robinson is a well-known citizen of Baltimore, a business man of standing and a prominent Odd Fellow.

He stood fourth in the race with his Republican competitors with a vote of 1700.

These nominations while surprising to many, are the direct result developed by the unrest in the race that is sweeping the country.

It is the first time in the history of Baltimore politics that a Negro has been nominated for a delegate to the Maryland Legislature and indicates a disposition on the part of local party leaders to give recognition to colored Republicans.

" Baltimore City Council"

J. Marcus Cargill elected to the first branch City Council of Baltimore from the old eleventh ward in 1895.

The Eighth of November

Afro American
11/4/21

The colored people of the city have a right to be interested in the election next Tuesday, because it affords them opportunity to vote for the colored candidates for the State Legislature.

Mr. David Robinson in the Fourth Legislative District and Mr. Arthur Briscoe in the Third Legislative District, are among the regular candidates endorsed by the Republican party for seats in the

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Lower House at Annapolis.

As usual Democrats in their official organ, the Sun paper, get a touch of colorphobia, and declare that "election of two Republican colored candidates for the House will raise an unpleasant Negro issue," and "establish a precedent." Actually Democratic opposition to the colored candidates but increases the total Republican vote by spurring colored people on to vote the Republican ticket straight.

It is well to realize that the colored voters alone cannot elect Messrs. Bricoe and Robinson. Recent registration figures show the following:—

3rd. District

White voters	52,495
Colored voters	12,762

4th District

White voters	30,051
Colored voters	10,952

As to Republicans and Democrats the figures show:—

3rd District

Republicans	27,944
Democrats	33,304

4th District

Republicans	21,196
Democrats	18,751

With the disaffection and independent candidates among Democrats, Republicans have a good chance to win the 3rd District, and an even better chance in the 4th District. The eighth of November will offer the Republican party a good chance to prove whether or not it will stand by the colored voters as the colored voters have stood by the party.

LEADERS PLEASED WITH THE ELECTION RESULTS TUESDAY

Afro-American Baltimore

Colored Candidates Made Good Showing Despite The Democratic Landslide—Balloting Light—Only Forty-five Per Cent Of The Registered Vote Showed Up At The Polls.

11/11/21

Altho carried down to defeat in the Democratic landslide at the polls Tuesday, colored Republican leaders were very much gratified at the showing made by the colored candidates for legislature.

Arthur E. Briscoe polled 9,559 votes in the Third District, which was 6,000 behind the leading Democrats, and 1300 behind the lowest white Republican candidate.

David Robinson in the Fourth District polled 6,552 votes, which was 4,000 behind the winning Democrats and 1,800 behind the lowest white Republican candidate.

Both candidates have been busy since Tuesday expressing their thanks for the large measure of support given them by the white Republicans, and neither showed any disappointment over the results of the election.

All of the white Republican candidates were solidly supported in the colored wards, with the exception of Henderson and Thompson. In the 17th Ward Levi Thompson, who had refused colored people jobs in the municipal buildings ran a few hundred votes behind Sproesser. While over five hundred voters cut Arthur Henderson, who opposed putting colored men on water department gangs. In other wards where there is a large colored vote the same results were noticeable.

Apathy Among Voters

General apathy among the colored voters was noted thruout the state as well as among the white voters, according to City Councilman Warner T. McGuinn, who expressed his disappointment over the fact that hardly 45 per cent of colored people took the trouble to go to the polls. Unemployment and general hard times, he felt, were responsible for the indifference. Mr. McGuinn admitted that the white Republicans in the Third District cut Briscoe, but declared that he polled an encouraging vote.

C. Henry Jenkins, campaign manager for Mr. Briscoe, declared that a larger ratio of the registered white vote than colored was cast for his candidate, showing that colored voters stayed away from the polls.

Truly Hatchett was another who felt that Mr. Briscoe made a good showing for the first time a colored candidate ever ran for legislature. Mr. Hatchett who was defeated in the primaries, nevertheless was over the district getting out the voters Tuesday, and estimated that at least a thousand colored persons voted for Dr. Kelly, white independent, and perhaps the same number followed President Harding's injunction to split their vote by going over to the Democrats.

Fitzgerald Pleased

Down in the 17th ward, City Councilman Wm. L. Fitzgerald expressed himself as much gratified with white voters support of David Robinson and with the way the colored voters in return lined up behind the Republican candidates. He pointed out that general unsettled conditions had caused a huge Democratic vote even in places normally Republican. Victories of Democrats in Charles, St. Mary's and Prince Georges County were referred to as instances. His own district was normally Republican, he said, and a Democratic victory may be interpreted as a sign of dissatisfaction with the National Republican administration in Washington. Now that the ice has been broken, it is felt, colored candidates will continue to make a fight for the legislature until they win.

Failure of some Republicans to put up htei best men for offices, and hostility towards Mayor Broening's administration were cited by others as reasons for the light vote Tuesday.

While the returns were a staggering blow to white Republican leaders, Democrats are especially pleased.

One of the biggest Democrats in the State is reported as saying that he had more regard for the colored voters of the State than ever, and a Kelly lieutenant told a reporter of the AFRO- AMERICAN: "The colored voters did fine-ly and I believe that they will not as a mass blindly follow the Republicans in the future."

SUGGESTS ALL COLORED LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

Baltimore Md.
Afro-American
11/25/21

Politicians Study Judge Rose's Tentative Draft For A New Ward Lines

Politicians and business men are studying Judge Rose's tentative draft for new ward lines in the city, to be susbmitted to the Redistricting Committee, appointed by Governor Ritchie.

At the first glance Judge Rose's plan divides the seventeenth ward up into the sixteenh and fifteenth, and the present fourteenth would become the present seventeenth with some additions.

By this means it is believed these wards, with a large colored population, will be so arranged that it will be difficult to elect a colored city councilman. It is known also that the Democrats are alarmed at the large colored vote in the present Fifth ward and want it changed so that there will be no colored councilman from that ward.

Asked what he thought of the scheme, one business man who withholds his name, declared himself in favor of putting the present seventeenth, fourteenth, eleventh and fifteenth wards in a single legislative district whereby it will be possible for them to elect their own members to the Legislature, city councilman and even a State senator.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Political - 1921.

Office Holding

Maryland

RACE CANDIDATE MAY HAVE GOOD CHANCE

Journal & Guide 3/19/21

Hagerstown, Md.—Councilman Geo. B. Alexander was nominated by petition as an independent Republican candidate for councilman in ward 5 last week. His petition contained the names of 75 voters. The Republicans now have three candidates in the field for councilman in ward 5.

Following the defeat of Alexander for renomination last Saturday night, March 12, at the regular city primaries and the nomination of Richard Barnum, a prominent Colored citizen, the white Republicans recently nominated by petition Andrew K. Coffman.

The Democrats and non-partisan labor party also will nominate candidates.

OUR NEW CITY COUNCILMEN ARE GETTING THEIR BEARINGS. WAIT UNTIL THE NEWNESS WEARS OFF.

To the Editor: Afro-American 3/11/21

You have not heard from me for some time, but I was constrained to ask myself this week, of what earthly use was it for you and I and the women to break our necks getting city councilman elected a little over a year ago.

This is a perfectly friendly observation, for I do not have the honor of the acquaintance of either of the gentlemen, nor do I intend to become a candidate for political office. Seriously however, have Messrs. McGuinn and Fitzgerald done anything in the City Council in the nearly two years of their incumbency besides 'second the motion" and "move to adjourn."

Perhaps it is not entirely their fault. I am charitable enough to believe that the Republican Party is partly to blame in refusing to put thru the colored Councilmen's nominations for health wardens, constables and janitors in the city hall. In this respect our two colored councilmen are entirely emasculated. Before their fellow members of the council they stand as "rubber stamps". Even a Democrat is given authority to recommend some men for office, but the only thing a colored Republican members can do is "move to adjourn."

O tempo, O mores Is there any wonder Mr. Fitzgerald wants to be the Recorder of Deeds in Washington and allow the Council to appoint some white Democrat in his place as a repre sentative of the 17th ward.

A. B. BUDD, DD.

Robinson Endorsed

Afro American 3/26/21

David Robinson, 17th Ward, has been endorsed by Republicans for Legislature of the Fourth district. John W. Badger filed papers for City Committee in the Seventeenth Ward and expects to defeat Charles Hall, present encumberance.

Truly Hatchett filed papers for Legislature in the Third District.

BARNUM IS NOMINATED FOR HAGERSTOWN CITY COUNCIL

Bombshell Thrown Into State Politics When Colored Voters Pack Republi n Primary.

COUPE WAS WELL PLANNED

Scheme Worked So Easily And Quietly Tha White Republicans Were Taken By Surprise

Afro-American 3/11/21

Hagerstown, Md., March 10.—In the biggest coupe ever pulled off in this part of the state, Richard G. Barnum, a farmer, was nominated for the City Council from the Fifth Ward at the Republican Primary held Saturday night. The plan was worked so easily and quietly that the white voters were taken completely by surpise. Twenty years ago in the same ward another colored man Joseph Truman was nominated, but defeated at the election by a Democrat.

Having planned their scheme in advance, Benjamin Lee and some forty colored residents of the ward arrived at the meeting place at the time the meeting was called, and when George Alexander, white, the present councilman, came in late expecting renomination, he found that Barnum was already nominated and the meeting practically over. Some effort was made to plead with the meeting, but he was given to understand that the fifth ward is largely colored and this time a colored councilman is desired.

TRY TO DISQUALIFY HIM

Thrown into an uproar by the success of the colored voters in putting their man over, white Republican leaders immediately took steps to disqualify him. They invoked the city law declaring that a candidate must have been a resident of the city for five years before being nominated, but are not sure whether the word "resident" there means "legal residence" or "voting residence."

J. Frank Ridenour, white, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, of this county, this morning made an examination of the registration books for the purpose of ascertaining the status of Barnum's nomination.

It appears that Barnum registered in Williamsport, on October 7, 1914. He last voted there in the primary in the fall of 1916. He registered in Hagerstown, District 21-1, on October 10, 1916, and in this city for the city election in Ward No. 5, on March 5, 1917.

The city law says a candidate for the City Council must have been a resident of the city for at least five years prior to his election. He has not been a registered voter for that length of time, and it is not known exactly when he came to Hagerstown and until this is known it cannot be stated that he was really a resident of the city for that time. Some attorneys seem to think that for the purposes of the law that resident means a qualified voter. The matter may have to be settled in the courts.

LIMITS OF WARD 5

Ward No. 5, begins at North Potomac street, at Franklin street, and takes both sides of Franklin street to the corporate limits, and all voters on the West side of North Potomac street and the Leitersburg pike to the corporate limits, and all residents within the boundaries of these two streets, therefore including all the voters in the fashionable Potomac avenue and Oak Hill avenue residential sections.

Colored voters are said to outnumber whites by far within the ward.

BENJAMIN LEE, LEADER

Benjamin Lee, colored leader of the ward who engineered so successfully Mr. Barnum's nomination said:

The committee planned to ascertain for a centainty if Barnum is qualified. If he is not, he stated, that another colored citizen would be nominated by petition.

He stated that the colored citizens, are in the fight to a finish and that the cause of it is that they have been promised consideration from time to time, and have never been given any.

"We asked for a colored policeman for this section, and were laughed at," he said. "We asked for more lights, at dangerous places and no attention has been paid us. We have asked for minor positions colored men could fill and have had promises, nothing else. We feel if the white politicians only want us to vote their way, and then abandon us, that we would be better off hoeing our own row."

Afro-American 4/22/21

Marlboro, Prince Georges County, Md., April 19.—Charles Johnson was unanimously indorsed as a candidate for the Maryland Legislature of the 5th Maryland District, in the meeting of the County-wide Progressive Club, held here last Tuesday.

Representatives from every local club in the county were present as delegates.

NEGRO INDORSED FOR MD. LEGISLATURE

Baltimore Herald 8/10/21

Fourth Legislative District Ward Executives at their meeting last night at the 21st ward Republican Club, indorsed David Robinson of the 17th ward for the Legislature.

Robinson's indorsement is the first in the history of local politics given to a Negro for the House of Delegates.

CANDIDATE FOR LEGISLATURE

Afro American 4/22/21

Voters of the Fourth Legislative District have endorsed Dr. David Cooper as a candidate to the State Legislature in the fall campaign. Taking it for granted that they are in earnest, mean to put up their candidate and vote for him in spite of Republican cajolery, threats and bribes, this movement is clearly one of the most progressive of the year.

New Jersey elected a colored member of the legislature last November, and in two months he placed on the statute books of the state an equal rights law. West Virginia elected two colored representatives at the same time and they have introduced a bill in the legislature providing a $10,000 penalty against any county in the state which permits a lynching.

Missouri has one new colored member of the legislature from St. Louis, and the Walthall Moore Bill became a law appropriating $500,000 for a state university for colored people. Pennsylvania is another state with two colored members in the lower house, and these two are making a successful effort to have the legislature enact an equal rights bill.

Maryland needs several colored members in the legislature, not just colored men, but colored men who see the necessity of the people and are willing to use the legislature as a means.

Let the candidate from the Fourth District enter the race, announce his intention to stay there until election day, tell the voters what he will do if elected, and the AFRO-AMERICAN feels certain that the voters in turn will pledge their hearty support.

PRIMARY CANDIDATES

Afro American 8/20/21

Colored Men File Papers For Offices In City And County

Baltimore City

For House of Delegates: Arthur E. Briscoe, 2022 Druid Hill Ave.; Truly Hatchett, 2026 Druid Hill Ave.; Fourth District, David Robinson, 1332 Druid Hill Ave.

Delegates to State Convention: Third District, Josiah Diggs, 2040 Druid Hill Ave.; Walter J. Jackson, 1648 W. Mulberry St.; John W. Freeland, 427 W. Biddle St.

Republican City Committee: Fifth Ward. Wm. L. Gibson, 310 N. Eden St.; Fourteenth Ward Walter E. Emerson, 407 Robert St.; Seventeenth Ward, John Badger, 1427 Argyle Ave.; Charle

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Hall, 409 Plaggett St.

Montgomery County

House of Delegates: John Walter Pugh, Brookville, Md

Prince Georges County

House of Delegates: John D. Broaddus, Spaulding District.

Anne Arundel County

State Central Committee: Robert M. Davis, Annapolis, Md.; Thos. W. Mullen, Eighth District; Hezikial Hardy, First District; Thos. Wiseman, Annapolis, Md.; Charles H. Bell, Annapolis, Md.; Wm. Hebron, Third District; Wm. H. Matthews, Fifth District.

Delegates of State Convention: John H. Johnson, Second District; George Dorsey, Annapolis, Md.; Wylie Bates, Annapolis.

ARTHUR E. BRISCOE

rganization Candidate for the Legislature in 4th District

WON'T ENTER POLITICS

John W. Rich filed his papers for the House of Delegates from the fourth district last week and withdrew them a few hours later when his employer in the B. & O. building objected to him entering politics. The Fourteenth Ward organization, which was behind Mr. Rich, then put Attorney Arthur E. Briscoe in the race.

5TH WARD HAS 1900 COLORED REPUBLICANS

The Election of A Colored Ward Executive There Is Sure Next Fall

GIBSON THE MAN

Tells Why He Opposes Hop Horner, Present White Executive

"It is not personal ambition that has made me enter fight to be Republican execution from the Fifth Ward, but the desire to give the race a voice, instead of continuing those in power who are only anxious about our votes on election day," William L. Gibson told a representative of the AFRO-AMERICAN the other day.

"No white man could be the Republican Committeeman from the ward if the great majority of the colored voters did not support him. We have nothing like the representation in the election booths that we should have, and neither have we a colored executive in the precincts where we are in the overwhelming majority. The present white executive has not, to my knowledge, bestirred himself to get any colored men municipal jobs, though I hear that he is now promising plums in an effort to secure backing for himself. He had his chance to do things before his tenure was threatened, for I know that he got white men jobs. And all should consider that there are 1,900 colored voters in the ward as against 2,100 white Democrats and Republicans. I am gratified at the many offers of support from both men and women voters, and also for the publicity the AFRO-AMERICAN has given us in our fight down here."

Recruits to the Gibson cause are being announced daily. At the meeting of the Colored Female Enterprise Republican Club, held at the residence of the president, Mrs. Mamie White, 402 N. Eden street; last Thursday night, Harry C. Horner, the white executive, was denounced for not naming some colored women as election officials. Steps were also taken to add several hundred colored women to the registration lists.

J. ALBERT ADAMS.

COLORED, FORMER CITY ALDERMAN, IS DEAD

ANNAPOLIS MD. ADVERTISER
AUGUST 18, 1921

J. Albert Adams, for many years an Alderman of Annapolis, and one of the most active and prominent colored men of this generation in this community, died at 3:30 Sunday afternoon at his residence. Death resulted from a complication of diseases, of which he had been ill for a long period.

The deceased is survived by his second wife, who was from Charles county, Md., and by two daughters. His father, George Adams, also survives him, and also a sister, Mary S. Yarborough, of Annapolis, and a brother, Thomas Adams, of Centreville.

Alderman Adams had been prominent in public, business and political life for many years, and was a well-known figure in every movement connected with his race or the public interests in general. He was an active Republican, but not an extreme partisan, and his course in the City Council was moderate and controlled by a desire to serve the interests of the whole public. He was a valued member of that body and was always on the best of terms with the other members.

The principal business which he conducted was that of the hotel and cafe on Calvert street, which was a social center of his race, and the undertaking establishment.

He was also active in the affairs of clubs and organizations, and was particularly active in the Ancient City Lodge No. 175 of the Elks, of which he was the first Exalted Ruler. This lodge took an active part in the funeral, which was from St. Mary's Catholic Church at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, high mass being celebrated. The deceased embraced the Catholic faith during the past year.

On And Off Again—The Pugh Withdrawa

afro.—american 9/2/21

Last week the politicians of the state were startled by the announcement that Rev. Mr. Thomas Walter Pugh of Rockville, Montgomery County had filed his papers for the State Legislature.

Mr. Pugh was the only person to file for a Republican nomination for the House of Delegates, which meant under the Primary election law, that the supervisors of elections would have to certify him as one of the Republican nominees. His action upset the party plans which were to have candidates for legislature named by the State Central Committee. They saw Mr. Pugh's name on the ticket, and they saw ahead of them a campaign in which the colored candidate would carry a substantial vote.

With all of this speculation rife, Mr. Pugh himself suddenly withdrew his name as a candidate. This time it is friends of Mr. Pugh, who are stunned.

How did it happen? Just this. Montgomery county white Republicans wanted an all white ticket. They do not mind Mr. Pugh and his friends voting, so long as they vote for white candidates. So they "reached" the church officials of Mr. Pugh's denomination, who persuaded him that it was not the right thing for a minister of the gospel to run for office.

Similarly, white employers of Mr. John Rich decided last week that it was best for him not to run for the House of Delegates on the city Republican ticket. He too withdrew his papers a few hours after filing them.

After all, it is far better to find out that our political candidates are controlled by their employers **before** they are elected than **afterward**, and it behooves the voter to consider carefully whether or not his candidate carries his sovereignity under his own hat.

Rev. Thomas W. Pugh Finds Church Is Against His Entering Politics

afro-American 9/2/21

Rockville, Md., Sept. 1.—Rev. T. W. Pugh, of Brookville, has withdrawn his name as a candidate for House of Delegates on the Republican ticket in Montgomery County this fall.

Rev. Pugh was the only person to file for the nomination and he had an excellent chance to win.

The white church authorities, it is said, did not favor the entrance of a colored man in the politics and brought influence to bare on him to withdraw. To a representative of the AFRO-AMERICAN, Rev. Mr. Pugh said, "On account of my relationship to the ministry and after consultation with my district superintendent, Rev. Turpeau, and the brethren of the M. E. Church I have withdrawn from the ticket."

COMES FROM THE EIGHTH NEIGHBORHOOD

afro American 9/2/21

Chas. Hall, 509 Clagett Street, executive of the ...n the city a candidate re-election... Republican ...nent in the ...eptember Primaries is John ...v. Ladger, 1224 ...fayle ave., who ...s making a bang-up campaign on a platform that appeals largely to the women voters. campaigning on Mr. Hall ...s his record, which includes the election of City Councilman William L. Fitzgerald and the nomination of David Cooper for the State Legislature.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Political — 1921.

Kentucky.

Office Holding.

APPOINT COMMITTTEE IN LOUISVILLE COURT

Advocate Wilmington Del. 3/5/21

Aged Negro Lawyer Honored—First to Practice Law in Louisville

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

Louisville, Ky., March 3.—On motion of W. C. Brown, lawyer, a precedent was established in joint session of the Jefferson Circuit Court by the appointment of a memorial committee by Judge Thomas R. Gordon, dean of the bench, of N. R. Harper, aged Negro lawyer.

He was the first Negro in Louisville to be admitted to the practice of law after the Civil War, and on more than one occasion represented white persons in litigation. It is said to be the first time a memorial will be spread on the records of the court for a Negro lawyer.

The committee was composed of W. H. Wright, A. A. Andrews, Charles L. Taylor and Nelson H. Willis, all Negro lawyers.

LOUISVILLE KY TIMES JULY 6 1921

Negro Republicans Indorse W. Lovett

A mass meeting of negroes of the Tenth Ward at Odd Fellows' Hall, Thirteenth and Walnut Streets, last night adopted resolutions indorsing the candidacy of Wilson Lovett, negro, for Republican nomination for Representative from that ward in the State Legislature, and declaring they would not support the candidacy of D. I. Scott, candidate named by the Republican convention. The resolutions stated the Republican convention ignored the wishes of nine-tenths of the voters in the Tenth Ward and pledged the financial and moral support of the negroes at the meeting to the candidacy of Mr. Lovett in the August 6 primary.

Bishop Archibald J. Carey, Chicago, addressed the meeting. He advised the negroes of Louisville to "stick to the Republican party only as long as the Republicans stick to you."

SUIT FILED TO BAR NEGRO CANDIDATE

LOUISVILLE KY COURIER JRN JULY 24, 1921

G. O. P. Indorsed Aspirant Wants Black Declared Ineligible.

Seeking to keep the name of Wilson S. Lovett, negro banker, off the primary ballots as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Representative from the Fifty-eighth Legislative District, George Mitchell, indorsed by the Republican convention for the nomination, last night filed suit to declare the negro ineligible.

Lovett, it is alleged, will not have lived in the district a year at the time of the November election. Neither of the signers of Lovett's nomination petition live in the district, while one of them, A. L. Simpson, negro, registered as a Socialist in October, 1920, it is charged.

Arthur B. Bensigger, Mitchell's attorney, will seek before Judge Thomas R. Gordon at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning to have an order entered restraining Fred O. Nuetzel, County Clerk, from printing Lovett's name on the primary ballots. The suit is filed under the Primary Election act against Lovett and the County Clerk.

Ninety per cent of the voters in the Fifty-eighth District are said to be negroes. A mass meeting of negroes has been called at Quinn Chapel, 912 West Chestnut Street, this afternoon to further Lovett's candidacy and to protest against the alleged expulsion of a negro pastor, Rev. M. W. Williams, from Cherokee Park

LOVETT CAN'T RUN, HIGH COURT HOLDS

LOUISVILLE KY TIMES JULY 29, 1921

Sustains Injunction By Judge Gordon, Leaving Way Clear For White Man.

Judge Warner E. Settle of the Court of Appeals at Frankfort today refused to dissolve an injunction granted Wednesday by Circuit Judge Thomas R. Gordon restraining the County Clerk from placing the name of Wilson S. Lovett, negro, on the Republican primary ballot as a candidate for the nomination for Representative from the Fifty-eighth Legislative District.

Lovett now has no other recourse and his opportunity to run for the Republican nomination is lost. There will be no contest in the Tenth Ward district, and the certificate of nomination will be awarded George Mitchell, who brought the suit to enjoin the County Clerk. The ballots now go to the printer. Lovett's friends have said that he would run as an independent candidate under the emblem of Lincoln's picture.

Judge Settle in entering the order upholding the lower court handed down no opinion and made no comment on the case. Lovett's attorney, M. M. Logan, has relied on the court holding that the County Clerk was alone entitled to pass upon the eligibility of a candidate and that there could be no contest before the primary. Arthur B. Bensinger, Mitchell's attorney, relied on the law permitting a candidate to go into court to plead his eligibility. Judge Gordon had held Lovett himself eligible, but said that one of the signers of his declaration had registered as a Socialist last year, which made his declaration filed not in accordance with the law.

Judge W. Rogers Clay and Judge Gus Thomas heard the case with Judge Settle, but did not take any part in its decision.

VOTE FOR WILSON LOVETT.

Louisville Times 7/28/21

The Tenth Ward is ninety-five per cent Colored. By all the laws of commonsense it should be represented in every capacity by Colored people. There is an effort being made to elect Wilson Lovtt, a Colored man of intelligence and ability to the office of State representative from that district. He has two opponents in the race for the nomination—D. I. Scott and George Mitchell—both white. In this case being "white" is enough to disqualify them as surely as being "Colored" is enough to disqualify Mr. Lovett from representing the Fourth Ward.

Aside from being "white" in a "black" district neither Scott or Mitchell measure up to Lovett in intelligence or ability or standing.

Scott is not to be considered from any angle. The city directory says he is a "seamster" for a tailoring firm. The type of man he is can easily be imagined from that. Unless it is figured any thing is good enough to represent this "black" ward just so that thing is "white" we cannot see how Scott was ever considered. George Mitchell is utterly out of the question. For years he was janitor of a school at 13th and Green which gives an indication of his mental abilities and other capacities. Added to this, Mr. Mitchell is the gentleman who raised a furore some time ago because a Colored sanitary inspector fumigated his home after a death there from a contagious disease. He declared it was an "insult" to send a negro to do this little health preserving job. Now Mitchell wants to represent Colored people in the legislature. Surely no Colored voter would consider him for a moment.

As against Scott and Mitchell, we have Mr. Wilson Lovett, a Colored man first. That ought to be enough under the circumstances to enlist every Colored vote. Added to that, he is a man of high intelligence and ability and courage and independence of thought and action. Added to that he is a race man intensely interested in the welfare and uplift of the race. He has given liberally of his time and money again and again in all movements of race defense and progress.

Add ed to that he is the president of the First Standard Bank and is the prime mover in its organization There is every reason for the election of Lovett and no reason for the election of either of his opponents.

"The eyes of the world" are on the Tenth Ward looking to see if the Colored folks in it have enough commonsense, the instinct of self-preservation, enough race pride, enough self-respect to elect one of their own over two mediocre "white" men, one of whom is notoriously full of negrophobia and race-prejudice.

A hint to the Lovett managers—get out the woman vote. Women have more race pride and interest than the men.

WILSON LOVETT ENDORSED FOR REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE TENTH WARD.

Louisville News 6/18/21

The following organizations have already endorsed Wilson Lovett for representative, The Independent Citizens League, of which Dr. J. B. Colbert is president; The Woman's League, of which Mrs. Nolan King is president; The Young American Negro League, an organization of young progressive Colored men formed for the purpose of putting Mr. Lovett over, and The Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, a fraternity of former college men composed of some of the most influential men in the city. The Paul Laurence Bunbar Club, of which Mr. Eli Forbes is secretary. There are many other prominent organizations in the city awaiting the time of their regular meeing to endorse Mr. Lovett.

Miss Effie House, who underwent an operation at Red Cross Sanitorium is much improved.

COLORED CANDIDATES DEFEATED IN HOPKINSVILLE.

Louisville News 6/13/21

Mr. Ashton Hayes, a prominent citizen of Hopkinsville, was in the city this week attending the meeting of the Domestic Life Insurance Company stockholders. Mr. Hayes was bitter over the defeat of colored candidates in Hopkinsville by the G. O. P. machine.

Mr. Walter Robinson, well known in Louisville, was candidate for the Legislature.

Political – 1921.
Office Holding

INDIANAPOLIS TIMES

MARCH 2, 1921

Mr. Thos. C. Howe, Former Butler College President, Makes Bid for Negro Vote

Mr. Thomas C. Howe, News-Jewett candidate for the Republican nomination for mayor and former president of Butler College, has joined the mad scramble for the negro vote of Indianapolis.

As a result of Mr. Howe's meetings with the negro political workers, there are now three candidates bidding for their support. Ed. J. Robison and Samuel Lewis Shank have been at work for some time attempting to line up the negro votes and with the exception of Rufe Page, who early declared his intention of supporting Howe, the negroes were generally conceded to be following Robison.

Mr. Howe was the guest of honor at a negro reception at the home of Dr. Sumner A. Furniss, negro member of the city council, at 834 North West street. Negro political workers of the Jewett camp packed the house and heard Mr. Howe make a bid for their approval as the "organization" candidate.

This was the second meeting of the kind that has been held for Mr. Howe. Claris Adams, former prosecuting attorney, held a little "at home" party at his Irvington residence last Thursday evening. The Republican ward chairmen were present for the purpose of having Mr. Howe "sold" to them as a candidate.

It is generally admitted by the "organization" that Mr. Howe will have to be "sold" to the organization, but that the leaders will threaten the workers into submission so this can be accomplished easily. With the organization working the News-Jewett workers say they have no fear that Mr. Howe will not be the Republican nominee, whether the people want him or not.

"We're the organization and we'll take care of that," they openly boast. "All we've got to do *is* to 'sell' him to the organization."

MET FOURTH WARD WORKERS LAST NIGHT.

The third of these "selling" meetings was held last night at the Marion Club, when Mr. Howe met the precinct committeemen of the Fourth ward, of which Thomas D. Stevenson, city attorney, is chairman.

Mr. Howe, at the negro reception, undertook to convince the negro workers that he is "one of them," some of those who were present say. He attempted to head off a story to the effect that he was one of the leaders in a movement to segregate negro children from white at the public school in Irvington.

"That is not true," Mr. Howe is reported to have said, adding that he was a champion of the social as well as political equality of negroes with the whites. He spoke at some length upon the high esteem he holds his "black brethren," negroes who attended say.

"I'm not a college professor any longer," they said he said. "I want you to know that I'm just Tom Howe and that I'm for the organization. I want you to know especially that I'm with the organization."

's insistence that he is the "organizatio candidate is one of the points that Mr. Howe has been stressing over and over in his talks to the "practical politicians," indicating that he has so far departed from the high ideals which most people who have known him have thought he held, as to consider close affiliation with men of the character of Mayor Charles W. Jewett and Ralph Lemcke, county treasurer, desirable.

RUFE PAGE REPORTED VERY MUCH PRESENT.

Those who tell of what Mr. Howe said assert that he made a statement to the negroes something like this:

"Of course, I don't expect to let you come up to my office and put your muddy shoes on my desk. I wouldn't let anybody do that, but I want you all to feel that you are welcome and that I'll see you just as quickly as I will a white man."

It was stated that Rufe Page, notorious negro gambling house keeper and Dr. Furniss's right hand man, was prominently present at the reception.

Edward J. Robison, not to let Mr. Howe get ahead of him, held a meeting for the workers who are lined up with him in the cafeteria owned by him in the Fletcher Savings and Trust Building last evening.

Mr. Robison talked concerning the methods of the so-called organization in attempting to dictate who should be the nominee. He declared that he had the right to seek the Republican nomination in the open, and expressed his disapproval of the attempt to select a candidate at a meeting of a few members of the party in a back room.

Caleb Denny, who headed the "Good Citizens League" that supported Mayor Jewett four years ago, also spoke along the same line. Newton Harding a lifelong Republican worker, also indorsed Mr. Robison's attitude.

Representatives of the organization of Prof. Howe and Samuel Lewis Shank picketed the meeting and expressid great interest in the program.

Following the Fourth Ward meeting at the Marion Club five of the "organization" members came to the Robison meeting.

Indiana

Robison workers said that about 30 persons, including doctors, lawyers, business men and other prominent citizen attended. A number of negro worker also were present, among whom wer Henry Fleming and William H. Jackso (Big Jack), who worked for the Jewe organization four years ago. Josep Hayes, former county commissioner, a Charles Gift, a former department he under Mayor Jewett, were there.

Old Timers

Defeat Candidate

By D. H. MURPHY

Brazil, Ind., May 6.—(By Telegram) Frederick Douglass Balkey, colored, was defeated for councilman at large in the Terre Haute Primary election Tuesday the sixteenth. Of candidates for the three positions, he stood ninth. As usual old line colored Repubiains refused to support the colored candidate.

NOMINATED FOR COUNCIL

Evansville, Ind., May 13.—Logan Stewart was nominated as a candidate for councilman from the Seventh ward over his white opponent, Edward B. Goodge. He ran on the Republican ticket. Stewart received 355 votes and Goodge 325.

MAKE GOOD SHOWING

Indiana Harbor, Ind., May 13.—Henry L. Davis, lawyer; Shepard H. Marion, minister; Shelley Howard and Prof. Bynes ran for different offices in the recent primary election held in this city. All of their opponents were white. Davis ran for city judge with two opponents, Marion tried for alderman from the Fifth ward, Shelby Howard for the same office in the Sixth ward and Bynes in the Fourth. None of them was elected, although creditable showings were made by all of them. In the case of the city judgeship Mr. Davis received two-thirds of his votes from the whites. The people believe that by organization they will be able to secure representation in the affairs of the city.

SON-IN-LAW OF J. O. DIFFAY IS NOMINATED IN GARY IND.; POLLS AS MANY VOTES AS BOTH HIS APPONEN

Gary, Ind., May 18.—Special To The Plain Dealer.—A. B. Whitlock, republican nominee for councilman in the Fifth ward, if elected, will be the first colored councilman to sit in the city law making body. Mr. Whitlock defeated Strom and Wallace, who was another colored candidate, by a comfortable plurality and is declared to have an excellent chance for election in the fall. Mr. Whitlock is one of the leaders of the colored group in Gary and is identified with the Central State Bank.

In casting up the list of councilmen nominated, it is shown that there will be many changes in the new body after the first of the year. President Ralph Rowley of the Second ward and Charles Wheeler of the Seventh are the only ward representatives who were elected four years ago to retain their seats. W. R. Brown of the Sixth ward, who was appointed to fill a vacancy, will also go back.

One of the features of the returns was the defeat of Theodore V. Freebury, twice elected to the council from the First ward. He was defeated decisively by Eastburn, a young man who was his only opponent. The election of Strom from Miller, defeating Gunner Linne was also something of a surprise, and came after a nard battle among five candidates.

Out of the councilmen nominated Tuesday six are present office holders. They are Rowley, Wheeler, Brown, Beck, Kunert and Werber. The full list of council nominees who are likely to be elected follows:

First ward: William Eastburn; Second ward: Ralph Rowley; Third ward: Nick Bikos; Fourth ward: J. Ratajkowski; Fifth ward, A. B. Whitlock; Sixth ward: W. R. Brown; Seventh ward: C. H. Wheeler; Eighth ward: J. K. Thompson; Ninth ward: A. L. Grimes; Tenth ward: Gust Strom. Councilmen-at-large, B. G. Beck, Herman Werber R. G. Thompson, L. B. Snowden and W. C. Kunert Thus only six out of fifteen members will be former office holders

OFFICIAL COUNT OF G. O BALLOTS IN TUESDAY VO FINISHED BY ELECTION BO.

The official count of Republican ballots in Tuesday's election in Gary resulted in the following totals:

Mayor

Johnson	8427
Hamilton	4671
Kerr	683
Smith	84
Ferrara	39

Clerk

Ross	8539
Lucas	3157

Treasurer

Lane	7149
Perry	3221
Stringfellow	2273
Van Liew	850

Judge

Dunn	4045
Davis	3776
Menszyski	3385
Clemens	1050
Schultz	581

Councilman-At-Large

Beck	5628
Werber	5213
Snowden	4931
Kunert	4559
Thompson	2863
Dee	2498
Garich	2435
O'Dell (Col.)	2220
Petkey	2215
Cavanaugh	1896
Wirtes	1880
Anthony	1671
Keseric	1579
Perryman	1557
Gielow	1359
Kapellos	1227
Ingaglia	1127
Ammone	412

First five are nominated.

COUNCILMEN

First Ward

Eastburn	1252
Freebury	559

Second Ward

Rowley	1982

Third Ward

Bikos	569
Morgan (Col.)	292
Caldwell (Col.)	257
Giorgi	20

Fourth Ward

Ratajkowski	528
Owsley	437

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Whitlock (Col.)	546
Szifiora	308
Wallace (Col.)	251
Siyth Ward	
Brown	386
Dalgard	272
Bartkowsk	153
Sehultz	63
Seventh Ward	
Wheeler	1026
Eighth Ward	
Thompson	336
Murphy	269
Ninth Ward	
Grimes	213
Fuller	211
Wise	208
McDonald	190
Tenth Ward	
Strom	135
Stickney	124
Westergren	116
Linne	41
Sherwood	31

Indianapolis Mayor Makes Colored Appointment

Baltimore Afro-American 11/11/1911

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 7.—Mayor-elect Schaefer whom colored people helped to put in office has announced the appointment of Lawyer W. S. Henry as asistant city attorney. It is the first time this position has been held by a colored man. John A. Fox will be appoined as the Mayor's messenger.

Dr. O. W. Langston received nearly nine thousand votes as candidate for school commissioner Rev. C.. M. Hammond, candidate for a similar position in Terre Haute, was also defeated.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Political — 1921.

Office Holding

Illinois.

Chicago Defender

Alderman Anderson Is a Candidate for Re-Election

The last day for filing petitions for nomination for alderman showed three candidates from the second ward. They are Alderman Louis B. Anderson, Ralph Henderson, a socialist, and William C. Linton. 2-5-21.

The feeble opposition to the re-election of Alderman Anderson looks like a joke.

It is doubted if there has ever been a member of the Race anywhere in this country, at any time, elected to public office, who has been so constantly in the lime light in connection with big problems as has Alderman Anderson. Recognized at all times by public and press alike, as the floor leader of Mayor Thompson's administration, he has with diplomatic tact and consumate skill both in debate on the council floor, and in committees, won for his race a place of esteem in the public conscience never before attained in any metropolitan city in the country. During recent months when big civic matters like the traction question and other problems of tremendous importance to Chicago have crowded one upon the other for settlement in the city council, Alderman Anderson has been foremost and singularly conspicuous as the guiding genius representing the administration's side of the controversies. Scarcely a day has passed during the past three months that the entire daily press of Chicago has not given prominent mention of his work and worth in that body in connection with reports on various big questions in relation to municipal problems, with which the city council was called upon to deal.

Alderman Anderson enjoys the singular and unprecedented distinction of being the only member of the city council who is a member of five committees, all of which rank in the order of from one to five. Prior to his recent unanimous election by the city council as a member of the finance committee —the highest gal of an alderman's ambition—he was a member of four committees, ranking from the second to fifth. He is a member of the Committee of Finance, Committee on Local Transportation, Committee on Revenue, Compensation and Election, Committee on Judiciary and Committee on Streets and Alleys. In the order named these committees rank in importance. In committee meetings, as on the floor of the city council, Alderman Anderson, is alert, efficient and forceful, being regarded by his colleagues as a tower of strength, and a wise counselor. Even his arch enemy—the Municipal Voters' League—whose opposition to him is due to the consistent support given Mayor Thompson and his policies, recognizes in Alderman Anderson, superior ability, dangerous in debate, and a wonderful grasp of municipal problems.

Alderman Anderson is just finishing his second term and comes before the voters on Feb. 22d for the third term. It is no empty statement to say that Alderman Anderson's ability, diplomatic and tactful conduct, wise leadership, persuasive eloquence, and efficient public service, has contributed in recent years as much as any other agency toward a better and more intelligent, friendly feeling between the races.

Alderman Anderson On Extended Western Trip

Chicago Defender 3/5/21

Alderman Louis B. Anderson, recently re-elected to the city council from the Second ward by the largest majority given to any alderman in the city, will leave Chicago on Friday with the city council committee on local transportation to tour the principal western cities in investigating and studying transportation and traffic system in operation in the various cities to be visited.

L. B. ANDERSON

The party consists of 16 aldermen, representatives from a number of civic bodies, an assistant corporation counsel and representatives of the daily press. The itinerary of the trip embraces Kansas City, Denver, Salt Lake City, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver, St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The party will be absent from Chicago for about 25 days. Alderman Anderson, as a member of this committee, has been conspicuous in the city council in his advocacy of Mayor Thompson's plan for municipal ownership of street car lines at a permanent 5 cent fare. He has made a careful study of the transportation problem and will gain many new ideas on the trip, particularly in San Francisco and Seattle, where municipal ownership and operation is an accomplished and successful fact.

ALDERMAN ANDERSON HONORED IN THE WEST

Chicago Whip 3/26/21

Los Angeles, Cal., March 23—Unusual and peculiar honors were showered upon Alderman Louis B Anderson, of Chicago's 2nd Ward when he visited this city last week as a member of the transportation committee. Mayor Snyder, of Los Angeles, appointed a special committee to entertain him. The daily papers were especially generous in commenting on his presence here. While in the city he was the guest of his sister-in-law, Mrs. E. E. Barr, 1351 30th Place.

ALD. ANDERSON TELLS OF TRIP TO GOLDEN WEST

Chicago Defender 4/2/21

After visiting nearly a dozen western and Pacific coast cities, covering 7,000 miles, Alderman Louis B. Anderson returned to the city last week. As a member of the council committee on local transportation Alderman Anderson traveled with the committee on an official tour of inspection and study of transportation systems in the principal western and Pacific coast cities. When seen by a representative of the Chicago Defender, Alderman Anderson was enthusiastic in his description of the many wonderful things seen and the many fine people he met. "I can understand what the Queen of Sheba meant," said the alderman, "when after her memorable visit to King Solomon's temple she returned to her people and said, 'The half has never been told.' The West is indeed marvelous in its beauty, resources, and development. Nature was lavish in her endowment of the Pacific coast, particularly California. In that state anything that is grown in any part of the world can be grown there. Great opportunities await those who care to go to this 'Garden of the Gods.' As an official of the third largest city in the world, traveling with an official party, I did not at any time in any place feel the slightest indication or intimation that the demon of color prejudice had shown its hideous head."

Ald. Anderson

Made Many Visits

"Did you find the time in any of the places visited to get around any of our people?" he was asked

"Yes, I did," he replied. "I made it a point to visit among them, their homes, places of business and churches. On the whole, our people on the coast in the large cities are holding their own. The Japs have made considerable inroads upon them, particularly in domestic service, but they seem to be undeterred, and are making headway in industrial pursuits to a commendable degree. This is particularly true of Los Angeles and Oakland, Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.

"Those of our race who go to California are largely from Texas and Oklahoma, and it is remarkable with what ease they seem to adjust themselves to their new environment. The percentage of home owners in Los Angeles, Oakland and Portland among our people is surprisingly high. In Los Angeles they have an organization which co-operates with the N. A. A. C. P., the fundamental purpose of which is to stimulate home buying. This spirit seems to prevail generally among our people all along the line."

About Politics

"What about politics among our people?" the Defender reporter inquired.

"They are not making much headway in this respect," said the alderman. "Some of the leaders in Los Angeles, where our people to a large extent reside, are making strenuous efforts to get them to qualify by registration. They tell me that some little difficulty is experienced in that regard. With a view to stimulating an interest in this respect the leaders got up a large meeting at the church situated in the populous part of the city among our people, and asked me to make a talk along those lines. I did so, to an audience of approximately 2,000. From what they tell me much good will come out of the kind of talk I made. When I left the city one of the men who was at the station to see me off yelled as the train pulled out, 'We'll have an alderman of our own to greet you when you come again.'"

Referring to traction systems, the alderman said that San Francisco is demonstrating beyond question that municipal ownership and operation of street car lines is the only solution for the many ills to which the public is subjected by privately owned public utilities.

"If I had left Chicago opposed to municipal ownership of street car lines the way it's working out in San Francisco would have convinced me beyond doubt."

ATTORNEY PORTER GETS BEST CITY ASSIGNMENT

Chicago Defender 4/2/21

State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe has assigned Assistant State's Attorney Henry M. Porter, with offices at 720 West Roosevelt road, to the Harrison street police court. This assignment, it is understood in legal circles, is to be permanent This branch of the Municipal Court handles more cases than any other of its kind and is the first airing place of the big cases in the loop.

Attorney Porter

Judge John F. Haas, who presides at Harrison street court, expressed himself as being very much pleased with the appointment of Attorney Porter to look after the interest of the state's cases.

Assistant State's Attorney Porter attracted considerable attention during the trial of persons indicted for participation in the recent race riots, due to the maner in which he handled the cases. He was at one time president of the Cook County Bar Association and at present serves as a member of that organization on the criminal defense committee with Assistant State's Attorney James E. Scott. He came to this city many years ago after having sucecssfully practiced law in Augusta, Ga., where he was held in high esteem by members of both races. He is an active member of the Appomattox Club.

CANDIDATES FOR COUNCIL
EAST CHICAGO, ILL.

April 27, 1921.

J. A. Bynes for the Fourth Ward, Alderman.

Shepherd H. Marion, Candidate for the Fifth Ward.

Both are Tuskegee men.

Primary to be held May 3, 1921.

COOK COUNTY BAR MEMBERS NAME JUDICIAL CHOICE

Chicago Whip 5/21/21

The Cook County Bar Association composed of active practicing lawyers of our Race in Chicago, held their judicial primary at their club rooms. The members of the association considered all judicial candidates, and voted on them, after discussing the fairness and impartiality of each.

After much discussion the following candidates were indorsed by the association. The association has pledged themselves to put these men across, and ask for the co-operation of all well-meaning citizens: For circuit court, Kickham Scanlan, George Fred Rush, George Kersten, Hugo M. Friend, Thomas Taylor, Jr., Frank Johnson, Jr., David F. Matchett, Jesse A. Baldwin, David M. Brothers, Bernard P. Barasa, Charles M. Thomson, Francis S. Wilson, Anton T. Zeman, Thomas W. Windes, John A. Swanson, Donald M. Morrill, Jesse Holdom, Oscar M. Torrison, Edward S. Day, John H. Richardson. For Superior court, Theodore Brentano.

APPOINT WOMAN FOOD INSPECTOR IN CHICAGO

Chicago Defender 5-28-21

So far there has been only one woman of the Race who has had the chance to become a food inspector in the city health department and made good. That one is Mrs. Carrie B. Price, 5755 Lafayette avenue. The position is one requiring knowledge and experience. It carries with it one of the highest salaries for field work in the department.

Mrs. Price submitted to a civil service examination among 65 other candidates. She ranked third in efficiency and was granted a six months' probationary period. It was after qualifying in this that she received her appointment. Much of her experience was gained as a laboratory assistant in the health department. Later and up until the time of her new work she was a quarantine field nurse in the department.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

APPOMATTOX CLUB TO HONOR ATT'Y ED. MORRIS SATURDAY

Chicago Defender 6/25/21

Atty. Edw. H Morris, possibly the Race's most distinguished representative in the legal profession and the very able representative of the Race in the state constitutional convention, will be tendered a reception and luncheon by the Appomattox Club, Saturday evening, June 25.

Atty. Morris

Attorney Morris' services in the convention were noteworthy and obtained wide publicity during its sessions. In recognition of this and of the strong fight he has made to retain for his people all the rights and privileges of American citizens, the civics committee of the club will present him with a silver loving cup. In his address, Mr. Morris will review the work already accomplished by the convention and that yet to be done. Other speakers will be Attys. J. Gray Lucas, James A. Scott, H. M. Porter, A. E. Patterson, Dr. Carl G. Roberts and S. A. T. Watkins, president of the club. T. Theo Taylor and Geo R. Garner Jr. will render musical selections. Chas. S. Duke, chairman of the committee, will be master of ceremonies.

HOLDS DOWN FIVE JOBS

Chicago American 8/26/21

Major General R. R. Jackson, of the Knights of Pythias Uniform rank is also Grand Master of the Exchequer of the order at a salary of $2,000 per year.

The General is a city Councilman of Chicago for which he receives a salary of $3,500 per year.

In his spare time the General is president of the Cooperative Chain of Groceries and for his fourth job is director of officers of the Fraternal Press Publishing Co.

General Jackson accepted his fifth job when he was appointed by Governor Len Small, of Illinois, on the Industrial Commission of that State a a salary of $5,000 per year.

HOW THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE PROMOTES BAD RACIAL FEELING

Chicago Defender 7/23/21

The accompanying is a sample of the Tribune's idea of the way to better the situation here in Chicago. Twenty-two aldermen voted against a proposition which the Tribune favors. The Tribune prints the names, addresses and party of these men. In the list are such names as O'Toole, Olsen, Walkowiak and Schlegel. Only in the case of the representatives from the Second ward does the editor find it necessary to add the racial identification tag. Why? Is the Tribune more interested in bringing censure and criticism upon these men because of their race than because of their particular political views and affiliations? Does the editor have any sense of fairness to the thousands of our citizens who are not politicians? We doubt it. Yet this same paper editorially announces its interest in helping the Chicago situation while it deliberately agitates and promotes bad racial feeling for a minority group.

If it is important to specify race, why not indicate "Pole," "Irish" or "German" after the names of these other gentlemen? The ignorant (?) readers of the Tribune editorials might appreciate this aid in identifying the racial affiliation of the entire list. White men who mould public opinion have a curious habit of laying aside ethics or the ordinary rules of the game when it comes to us or our affairs. Jackson and Anderson are just plain Chicago citizens temporarily elevated to political positions to represent the citizens of their district. They were elected by white and Colored votes and represent both races. Their racial identity is beside the point whether they are right or wrong in their political acts. At least they seem to have no monopoly on their point of view on this particular proposition. The list herewith printed reads like the roll call of the Geneva Peace Conference. We also notice that the white newspapers think it important to note in their news items about that very active gentleman the fact that Jack Johnson's wife is white. Evidently they take pride in the fact—and well they may, for Jack at least married the lady and gave her his name and home, which is more than we can say for many white men who flirt with the Mann act and admire ladies of various complexions. How long, Lord, how long before these folks will cast that mote out of their eyes and see the light?

WHO IS GETTING THE BIG MONEY?

Upon the order presented by Ald. U. S. Schwartz to compel every officer of the city or city employe to produce all records bearing upon the payment of several million dollars to the seven Thompson fee experts the following aldermen voted "no":

Name—	Address	Party.	Ward.
?S. S. Walkowiak	1310 Cornell St. 139 N. Clark St.	Dem.	17
?R. J. Mulcahy	3367 Archer Ave.	Dem.	5
?T. F. Byrne	6743 S. Irving Ave.	Dem.	29
?W. R. O'Toole	1048 W. 55th St.	Dem.	30
?W. J. Lynch	4218 W. Washington 602 Ashland block	Dem.	30
?John Toman	4141 W. 21st pl.	Dem.	34
R. R. Jackson (Negro)	3300 S. State St.	Rep.	2
L. B. Anderson (Negro)	2821 S. Wabash Ave. 184 W. Washington St.	Rep.	2
?Guy Madderom	11020 S. Michigan Ave.	Rep.	9
?S. O. Shaffer	3916 W. Van Buren St.	Rep.	13
?O. H. Olsen	1002 N. Francisco Ave. 1905 City Hall Sq. Bldg.	Rep.	15
?C. J. Agnew	40 E. Elm St.	Rep.	21
?A. F. Albert	1700 N. Halsted St.	Rep.	22
?T. B. Devereux	751 N. Racine Ave.	Rep.	17
?T. R. Caspers	1770 Cullom Ave.	Rep.	26
?C. G. Hendricks	2131 Kenilworth Ave. 69 W. Washington St.	Rep.	26
?E. R. Armitage	5826 Berenice Ave.	Rep.	27
?Henry Schlegel	2930 Lyndale St.	Rep.	28
?B. S. Wilson	7240 Yale Ave.	Rep.	32
?J. H. Lyle	6504 Harvard Ave.	Rep.	32
?J. P. Garner	5615 W. Lake St.	Rep.	33
?S. M. Hogan	6418 Loomis St. 912 Ashland block	Rep.	31

Why did these men vote to hide the truth?—From Chicago Tribune.

SAMUEL A. ETTELSON.
[Moffett Photo.]

CHICAGO ILL. TRIBUNE
AUGUST 20, 1921

Ruling He Can't Hold Two Places Expected.

Considerable doubt arose yesterday whether Ald. R. R. Jackson, one of the colored aldermen from the Second ward, will accept his appointment as a member of the state industrial commission, an honor recently tendered him by Gov. Len Small.

Unless Senator Ettelson, in his capacity as corporation counsel, digs up some new law on the subject it is believed he will be compelled to rule that Jackson cannot hold both a city position and a state job at the same time. That was his unqualified ruling in a similar case nearly three years ago.

City Hall Needs His Vote.

Jackson has asked for his opinion now, and if his finding is what it is expected to be, the problem then will be whether the Second warder shall give up his aldermanic position to accept the state place or waive the latter. It is believed the city hall needs his council vote so seriously that he would determine to hang on to his aldermanic seat.

The previous Ettelson opinion was given Nov. 28, 1918, on the question whether Willis O. Nance and Harry E. Littler, aldermen at that time and elected as sanitary district trustees, could hold both positions. The basis of the opinion was section 2 of part 3 or Article XII. of the "little charter" as amended in 1905, reading as follows:

"Member of City Council not to Hold Other Civil Office—Exception—No member of the city council shall at the same time hold any other civil service office under the federal, state or city government except in the national guard or as a master in chancery or notary public, and except such honorary offices as go by appointment without compensation."

New Job Pays $5,000.

Jackson's new appointment is a $5,000 job.

The Ettelson opinion, quoted authorities ruling that the "civil service" as used in the law quoted refers to all governmental service except military and naval service.

And in the Nance-Littler matter the corporation counsel ruled that sanitary district places were part of the state service. In the Jackson case there is no question that the position offered him is in the state service.

CHICAGO ILL. TRIBUNE
AUGUST 19, 1921

Industrial Commission Job Goes to Jackson.

Gov. Len Small's appointment of Robert R. Jackson, Negro alderman from the Second ward, to a quasi-judicial position as member of the Illinois industrial commission to succeed Peter J. Angsten, known as the founder of the commission, has aroused interesting speculation among employers and labor leaders.

"Bob" Jackson, a Lundin-Thompson adherent, is the colleague of Ald. Louis B. Anderson, Mayor Thompson's Negro floor leader in the city council. His most recent entry into the limelight was his appearance before Judge Landis on June 9 with a petition for the reopening of a building in the Black Belt which had been closed by the judge for violations of the dry law.

Secretary at $5,000 a Year.

In succeeding Mr. Angsten, Jackson becomes secretary of the commission as well as one of its members at a salary of $5,000 a year, instead of $3,500, his aldermanic pay.

As a member of the commission it will be his duty to make physical examination of men, boys, women and girls who appear before him with claims for compensation for injuries received in shops or factories. The commissioners have the power to subpoena witnesses. They take sworn testimony and their decisions are reviewable by the courts.

As the Chicago member of the commission, Jackson will listen to claims in the northern part of the state and will not sit in the "Egyptian" districts, it is said.

The commissioners sit individually throughout the state, coming together once a week for conferences and to render their decisions. Two of the members represent employers, two employés, and the theory of the law is that the fifth shall be disinterested.

Representative of Employers.

Jackson was appointed by Gov. Small a week ago as one of the representatives of employers. He owns a small printing shop in the Second ward.

Angsten was the first industrial commissioner in Illinois. He was named by former Gov. Dunne soon after the passage of the workmen's compensation act. He organized the commission.

When Gov. Lowden took office he was flooded with requests from more than 500 employers and labor leaders to retain Angsten on the commission. He was regarded as a fair arbiter between capital and labor. Gov. Lowden granted the requests and, though Angsten is a Democrat, he was retained throughout the Lowden régime.

Small Ignores Requests.

The same requests were presented to Gov. Small, but he turned them down and named Jackson.

"It makes no difference to me," said Mr. Angsten yesterday. "I have already made arrangements to open insurance offices at 6722 Sheridan road and 11 South La Salle street. I will specialize in workmen's compensation insurance."

In his eight years on the commission Mr. Angsten has personally examined over 30,000 injured men and women. Last year the awards of the commission amounted to more than $8,000,000.

Those who will sit with Jackson to judge Illinois workmen's claims are Ernest Withall, Lundin-Thompson committeeman from the Twenty-ninth ward; Lewis F. Lumaghi of Collinsville, appointed by Gov. Small. "Old" members of the commission are Robert Cadie of Springfield and James A. Culp of Blue Island.

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Illinois

Political - 1921.

Office Holding

ALDERMON JACKSON WILL NOT SERVE ON INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

the New York Dispatch 9/30/21

A.N.P.

Chicago, Ill.—Alderman Robert R. Jackson, appointed a member of the Illinois industrial commission by Gov. Small, has announced that he will resign the latter position and retain his council seat.

Jackson first said that he would attempt to hold both jobs, taking pay from the state only. Ald. Thomas O. Wallace, who threatened a council inquiry, pointed out that such a course would be in violation of the law which prohibits Aldermen from holding other positions except those in the naval or military service. Jackson is one of the colored Aldermen from the Second Ward, and is said to have been urged by Lundin-Thompson leaders to remain in the council where his vote is badly needed by Mayor Thompson.

STATE LEGISLATURE HAS HAD TWELVE.

Twelve colored men including the present two who have been members of the Illinois legislature are:

*J. W. L. Thomas, 1876-8, 1882-6.
George P. Acton, 1886-90.
Attorney Edward H. Morris, 1890-2, 1902-4.
James A. Bish, 1892-4.
*Maj. John C. Buckner, 1894-6.
Attorney William L. Martin, 1898-1900.
*Attorney John G. Jones, 1900-2
Edward D. Green, 1904-6, 1910-2
*Dr. Alexander Lane, 1906-10.
Shederick B. Turner, 1914-16.
Maj. R. R. Jackson, 1921-18.
Benjamin H. Lucas, 1916-18.
*Deceased.

CHICAGO SCHOOL OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Political — 1921.
Office Holding

General

NASHVILLE TENN BANNER
APRIL 1. 1921

Negro Lieut.-Governors.

To the Query Box:

"In answer to a question propounded by 'T.,' Hermitage, Tenn., you said: 'South Carolina had a Negro lieutenant governor,' which may or may not be true. However, you might have added, had you thought of it, that the great state of Louisiana had three Negro lieutenant-governors—Oscar J. Dunn, Ceasar C. Antoine and Pinckney Benton Stewart Pinchback. "W.," Nashville."

The Negro Since the Armistice

Favorite 1921.

By Fenton Johnson

IT was not long after the revival of The Messenger that Washington, D. C., was in the grip of a race riot. This race riot was caused primarily by ill-feeling between the returned soldiers of both races. It lasted several days and resulted in several deaths of those belonging to both races.

Then when the world had not recovered its breath, to use a homely phrase, the Chicago riot broke out, due to an agency that was preaching "white supremacy." The housing situation in Chicago was acute and if this newspaper had disregarded race elements in Chicago we would not have had a wasteful riot as a result.

The Favorite Magazine foresaw the riot and diplomatically issued a warning, but unfortunately the issue was still in press when the riot broke out unexpectedly. The incident that caused the riot was the stoning to death of a boy of African descent and one who was well known on State street. "The Negro Nationality" felt that it was necessary to defend its own, to protect the territory allotted "The Negro Nationality," and to haul down the colors of "The White Nationality."

Rowdies of the race that lives beside my race acted like Germans in Belgium and maltreated women of African descent in the districts claimed by "The White Nationality." The army of "The Negro Nationality" retaliated in its territory, but, like the Belgians, spared the women of the so-called enemy. A Hindenburg line was created and had it lasted long enough Ypres, Argonne forest and Verdun would have been transplanted to Chicago.

Many were killed and wounded as a result of the riot and the race to which I belong was merely strengthened in the idea that it was a distinct nationality and that America was something mythical.

Several riots followed the Chicago riot, and also the eye of suspicion in regard to magazines of the race to which I belong. Although there was only one avowed radical Socialist magazine, at least every periodical claiming to be Negro was suspected of Bolshevistic tendencies.

The magazine is the great molder of opinion and if the American people do not protect the magazines that are attempting to preserve good will among the races and the classes the American people are in danger of anarchy.

III.
POLITICAL ASPIRATIONS

THE political assertion of the race to which I belong grew stronger as a result of the awakening caused by the war. Concentration of the population into ghetto districts caused greater racial strength and the political antagonism that the other race has always dreaded.

In Chicago, during the zenith of the great war, Oscar DePriest, a politician of the second ward and one of African descent, was elected alderman by a ninety per cent black constituency. After his first term he was succeeded by Louis B. Anderson, of the same race, and during the year following DePriest was defeated by Major Robert R. Jackson of the same race.

As it is now, Chicago has two aldermen, three state representatives and two constitutional convention delegates, all of them elected as a result of color antagonism. In addition to that it has two political organizations in the second ward, the Regular Republican Club and the People's Movement, the latter under the leadership of Oscar DePriest.

The Chicago daily newspapers created the color antagonism. After the election of DePriest one newspaper seemed to have an anxiety not to forget that the alderman who rose to the position of aldermanic floor leader by the strength of his personality was a descendant of Africans instead of being proud that he was an American and a credit to Chicago. That newspaper created in its imagination an "Uncle Tom's Cabin" because the mayor of that city gave a few spectacular appointments to those of my race.

Chicago is a great city politically for those of the race to which I belong, but it was not in Chicago only that the racial cleavage in politics was paramount. In New York City, a city I love as I do my own Chicago, concentration of the black population into the Harlem districts brought about during the entrance of America into the war the election of Edward A. Johnson to the assembly. Since the war—in 1919—two of the race to which I belong were elected aldermen.

New York has its People's Movement. It is the United Civic League, an organization under the leadership of John Royall, who though not quite the spectacular figure that Chicago's Oscar appears to be has a keen appreciation of Harlem's problems and a desire that the hundred thousand of Harlem should have larger opportunities.

Kansas City waged a spectacular campaign for an alderman of the race to which I belong, and as a result the spectacular Hueston leaped into a local leadership that is to be compared with the DePriest leadership.

But it was in Memphis that the racial antagonism created a political leader who is to be reckoned with so long as "lily white" politics threatens to engulf the Republican party. I am speaking of Robert Church, a wealthy man who seeks to use his wealth for the highest good, and who, strange to say, has the distinction of being the first subscriber to The Favorite Magazine. He founded the Lincoln League during the Great War and he has waged continuous warfare to prevent the Republican party from sanctioning race supremacy.

And now I come to the most spectacular figure in national politics (so far as my race is concerned) since the days of Civil War reconstruction. I am speaking of Roscoe Conkling Simmons, a nephew of Mrs. Booker T. Washington and a journalist and lecturer by profession, who brought into existence the national Lincoln League. Col. Simmons brought together all of the leaders of African descent in the Republican party who would be brought together, and they were a large number, because racial antagonism had brought about racial consciousness. The convention

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was held during the early part of 1920 in Chicago and the man who has conceived the idea of destroying group politics sat in the gallery and enjoyed the sessions to a large extent. That man was James H. Moody.

Simmons rendered a service to both the Republican party and the race to which he belongs by unifying the political leadership of that race and reconciling it wherever possible. If we are to have group politics let us work together and not against each other.

During the Harding and Cox campaign political leadership was in the hands of Henry Lincoln Johnson, of Georgia, who was elected a member of the Republican National Committee. An overwhelming vote for Harding and Coolidge came from my race, but as yet group politics has not destroyed the Solid South.

NEGROES "RUNNING" FOR OFFICE

The East Tenn News. Knoxville, 10/13/21

Contribution to The Associated Negro Press

We have noticed with much pleasure whereever we have gone in the year 1921, that colored people are showing an unusual interest in politics and in running for political office. In several cases they have entered the contest for governor, as in Arkansas and Virginia and in other places there have even been candidates for the United States Senate, as in the states of Maryland and Virginia.

In none of these cases have they won or could they win, at present. But the value of the "running" itself, is what we want to call attention to.

It Is Good To Run

It is self-respecting, especially when Democrats are still rejecting colorede folk and Republicans are betraying them. The decent thing is to support a minority ticket, however small the minority.

Then, white folk mut be gotten used to seeing colored folk run for office, and then some day they will not be so much surprised if some of these colored folk should arrive. If we see a fellow running after a thing for years and years, it will somewhat relieve us from so great a shock when he overtakes what he was running after. If colored folk consistently run for office, it will be expected that they may sometimes win the race. They first establish thoroughly, the right to run; the right to win will then be more easily established.

Then it will cause the whole colored population to read and think more on political questions, for the colored candidate must appeal to them and explain the issues and make his arguments to the colored people. This will educate colored people in matters political. One of the saddest things in southern political life, is the ignoring of the colored population by the candidates, when even the most vital issues are to be voted on. The colored man is in the way and may be driven out even if he dares to go to the "speakin.'" We remember a few years ago when Eugene V. Debs was discussing the principles of Socialism in Birmingham, Ala., that a colored man, intelligent and well known, was refused admission to one of the seats in a large auditorium to hear the address. And yet they were to listen to a discussion of economic and social injustices!

It is well for colored folk to run for office, even if they do not arrive. It will create a new life within them. And it is so much better to vote for a man of your own race and lose, than to vote for some oily-tongued deceiver who banks on your regard for Abraham Lincoln, or for some "Southern gentleman" merely because he likes his "nigger Sam."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Political — 1921

Arkansas.

Office Holding.

ECONOMY URGED BY GOVERNOR M'RAE

Little Rock Gazette 1/13/21

Recommends Abolishment of Many Offices in Address to Legislature.

INAUGURATION IS SIMPLE

Views and Utterances of New and Retiring Executive Almost Diametrically Opposed.

Governor McRae's inaugural address is published in full on page 7.

With views and utterances almost diametrically opposed, one governor left the executive chambers at the capitol yesterday and another governor took up his term of service. Governor Brough delivered his final address to the legislature yesterday morning, Governor McRae his inaugural message yesterday afternoon.

The line was drawn most distinctly on the Arkansas Corporation Commission. Governor Brough in his outgoing address in the morning urged its retention, while Governor McRae, in the afternoon, came out flatly and unqualifiedly for the absolute abolishment of the commission.

With simple ceremonies, following the return of the newly elected governor from the reception held in his honor at the Hotel Marion at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. McRae was escorted by a special committee to the hall of the House of Representatives, where the legislature had reassembled in joint session after having heard Governor Brough in the morning. Both house and galleries were packed, and the band from the Arkansas School for the Blind played several selections.

Sen. Lee Cazort, president of the Senate, introduced Governor Brough, who in turn introduced Governor McRae, who began his address at 2:25 p. m.

Would Abolish Many Offices.

Flatly denouncing the Corporation Commission as "the very citadel of sinister political ambition and power," Governor McRae called for its total abolishment and the reversion of the control of corporations to the municipalities under "the satisfactory system obtaining before the commission was created."

The governor's discussion on many of the subjects in his address was general in its nature, and a majority of his specific recommendations to the legislature included the abolishment of offices. Among these were the Corporation Commission, State Board of Control, Penitentiary Commission, Arkansas Tax Commission, inheritance tax attorney and state highway attorney. He suggested the substitution of honorary boards for the Board of Control and the Penitentiary Commission, and the substitution of one tax commissioner for the present commission of three members.

"The Highway Department," he said, could well be attached to the Bureau of Mines, Manufactures and Agriculture.

"If we conform to our personal and party pledges," he said, "we must abolish the Highway Department, as now constituted. We cannot entirely dispense with this department. Co-operation with the federal government requires that a Highway Department be maintained."

In suggesting that the department be attached to the Bureau of Mines, Manufactures and Agriculture the governor said that this is the system employed by the federal government, whose road building and maintenance system comes under the jurisdiction, and is a part of the United States Department of Agriculture.

"The improvement district idea is worse than a failure," he said. "I am positively against it."

He advocated a general law repealing the acts creating all districts in which bonds had not been sold, and suggested a one-cent-a-gallon tax on gasoline for the maintenance of roads.

In his comment on local legislation the governor declared that he would sign no local bill which had not been properly advertised, nor any local bill which carried the emergency clause.

At the close of Governor McRae's address he was administered the oath of office by Chief Justice E. A. McCulloch, after which Ira C. Hopper was sworn in as secretary of state, J. S. Utley as attorney general, James Guy Tucker as state auditor and Joe Ferguson as state treasurer.

New Governor Holds Reception.

Immediately following the inaugural ceremony, Governor McRae hastened to the governor's reception room where, with Mrs. McRae and Mrs. Thomas C. McRae Jr., he greeted many hundred men and women who offered congratulations. Among those present of Mr McRae's relatives from Prescott and Hope, were Mrs. Horace Bemis and children, Mr. and Mrs. John Barlow, Mrs. Mary Montgomery and children, T. C. McRae Jr. and children, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan McRae and son and Wat White. About 60 persons from Prescott were present, among these being Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Tompkins, and little granddaughter, Miss Helen Buchanan.

RLURR Dhdo s TF

At the close of the reception, the governor, with J. S. Utley, attorney general, and Joe Ferguson, treasurer of state, held a brief meeting of the State Depository Board, as required by law, and adjourned without action to meet at 10 o'clock this morning for relotting bank funds.

Commission's Notary.

The governor's first ofifcial act was to sign a commission appointing Howell S. Herring of Prescott as notary public. The commission has been in the hands of the secretary of state for several days, with the request that the appointee might have the honor of being the first official appointed by the incoming governor, who is a personal friend.

Among the congratulatory telegrams handed to the governor when he took his place at the desk was a message from the "Boys at the Bank of Prescott," of which Governor McRae is president.

The governor closed his first official day by honoring a requisition for a fugitive from justice.

Dr. Brough's Farewell.

In his address in the morning after the convening of the legislature in joint session with President Cazort of the Senate and Speaker Joiner of the House presiding jointly, Governor Brough gave a review, lasting almost two hours, of the work of his administration and the needs of the future. In commenting on the matter of pardons the governor launched a vigorous attack against a Little Rock afternoon newspaper, denouncing as a "malicious lie" any statement to the effect that he had withheld or attempted to withhold from publication any of his official acts.

Governor Brough defended the Corporation Commission as a need of the state government, and declared that the platform of the Democratic party advocated the abolishment of the commission "as now constituted." The governor said that it was to meet this objection that he had rearranged the personnel of the commission, appointing two new members, thereby removing one of the old members and filling two vacancies.

His Final Recommendations.

Specific recommendations made by the governor for legislation are as follows:

That a World war memorial be provided.

That a uniform millage tax be levied to provide a maintenance fund for the Arkansas National Guard.

Submission of a constitutional amendment providing for the creation of a budget system and for creation by statute of a State Budget Bureau.

That provision be made for regular audits of county records.

That the law fixing the time for county collectors to make their settlement with the state be changed from 15 days after the county clerk's approval of the settlement to not later than the first Monday in August, and that a uniform depository law be passed requiring county collectors to settle with the county treasurer every month.

That a central purchasing agent be provided for to purchase all supplies and sell all products or other property for sale by the state.

That the state printing laws be mended to allow the State Printing Board to go into the open market and award contracts at its discretion.

That the Auditorial or Comptroller's Department be maintained on its present basis.

That the attorney general be given an additional assistant.

That recommendations of Secretary of State Tom Terral, including one asking authority to cancel charters of corporations failing for five years to make their annual reports, be adopted.

That the recommendations of the commissioner of mines, manufactures and agriculture, looking to the continuation and extending of the Feder and Fertilizer bureaus, the Bureau of Immigration and Bureau of Crop Estimates, be adopted and that the enforcement of the pure food and drug law be vested in the State Health Department instead of the commissioner of agriculture.

That $25,000 be appropriated for the work of the Illiteracy Commission.

That the several recommendations looking to increased revenue and extension of the Educational Department be adopted.

That the Alexander road law be amended to permit raising of the limit of assessment; the adoption of a new schedule of motor vehicle taxes, a part of the proceeds of which might be used in road maintenance, and provision for continuance of the state and federal aid in road building.

That recommendations of the commissioner of labor, including provision for authority to be vested in the commissioner to settle wage disputes, and to add various employes to the department, be adopted.

The passage of anti-rebate law regarding life insurance, and the passage of an act authorizing the state fire marshal to order the removal of fire hazards.

That the salary of tax commissioner be increased.

That property be assessed for taxation at 100 per cent valuation and that the rates be lowered in the proper degree to equalize the taxes.

That a severance tax on minerals produced in the state be provided for by law or constitutional amendment.

Retention of the Corporation Commission as now constituted.

That provision be made for a state isolation hospital for venereals; that an appropriation be made for a Bureau of Child Hygiene and Public Health Nursing; that adequate financial support be provided for malarial control work.

That the Boys' Industrial School near Pine Bluff and the Girls' Industrial School at Little Rock be continued in their present locations and that a Reform School for Negro Boys be established.

That such laws be passed as are necessary to the conservation of game and fish.

That the state penal farms at Cummins and Tucker be sold or leased and convicts be placed at work on public roads or in a cement factory, in the latter case providing road-making material for the state at a low cost.

That appropriations for the state tuberculosis hospital at Booneville include funds for building additions to the hospital.

That increased support be given the various departments of the University of Arkansas.

That a slight increase in taxes be provided for to allow the four state agricultural schools to make improvements.

That sufficient appropriations be made to care for the state charitable institutions in accordance with the budget of the Board of Control, and provision be made for disposing of land now owned by the Deaf-Mute Institution, but not used by it.

That provision be made for eliminating all persons not eligible to Confederate pension from the pension rolls, in order that those eligible may have the benefit of money paid to ineligibles.

That the General Assembly consider the question of a memorial to Arkansas soldiers who fought at the siege of Vicksburg, the memorial to be placed in the Vicksburg National Memorial Park.

That the Inter-Racial Commission appointed shortly after the Elaine riots to promote harmonious relations between whites and negroes be continued.

That an advisory pardon board be created.

That a free legal aid bureau be established.

That a constitutional amendment be submitted increasing the personnel of the Supreme Court by two members.

That women be made eligible to hold public office in Arkansas.

That provision be made for celebrating the 100th anniversary of Arkansas' admission to the Union.

That provision be made for payment of claims incurred in connection with Arkansas' exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

California

Political — 1921.

Office Holding

SACRAMENTO CAL. UNION
MARCH 26, 1921

~~Colored Minister~~ Council Candidate

Rev. T. Allen Harvey, colored minister, yesterday filed with City Clerk M. J. Desmond his declaration of candidacy for the City Council. He is the twenty-second candidate to enter the race.

Harvey ran for the City Commission in 1919, but was eliminated in the primaries.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Political – 1921.

Office Holding

Delaware

The School Election

Wilmington Advocate (Del) 6/11/21

J. VICTOR DORRELL
The Next Colored Member of the Board of Education.

Today (Saturday) Wilmington is in the throes of a new kind of election--the election at large of a Board of Education to be composed of seven members. It is an absolutely new experience for the city, accustomed to the ward boundaries in selecting men for the Board of Education, and it therefore carries with it a new kind of responsibility.

The ticket consists of twenty names, from which the voters are to select seven. Two of those seven should be women, and ONE MUST BE A COLORED MAN. The Citizens' School Committee, which is working hard to put through a Board which shall be in sympathy with the best methods of education, and determined to give to the city a business-like administration, has endorsed J. Victor Dorrell. This is an evidence that he has gained the respect and confidence of the friends of education. This respect should be likewise shown him by his own people, and the effort made by the better thinking white people of the city to place a colored man on the Board of Education, responded to by our own people.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED. OUR ONLY CHANCE OF REPRESENTATION IS IN VOTING FOR VICTOR DORRELL.

A native of Wilmington; a solid and substantial business man; a man who keeps his word; a friend of progress and education, Mr. Dorrell is the logical candidate for the colored people of Wilmington.

GET BEHIND HIM WITH ALL YOUR MIGHT, AND PUT ACROSS A COLORED MAN FOR THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Wilmington Advocate 6/11/21

JOHN O. HOPKINS
Re-elected Councilman Sixth Ward

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

District of Columbia

Political — 1921.
Office Holding.

HOUSTON GETS PEYTON'S POST

Law Professor at Howard University Put on School Board by Supreme Court

Wilmington Advocate 4/16/21

Washington, D. C., May 12.

The justices of the Supreme Court sitting in general term, today appointed William L. Houston attorney and professor of law at Howard University, as a member of the Board of Education, to succeed Fountain Peyton. E. C. Graham and Mrs. Susie Root Rhodes were reappoint.ed

Prof. Houston, who has been a resident of the District for thirty years, has always been actively interested in the local public school system.

He expressed himself as heartily in accord with the movement for additional school facilities in this city and with the enlarged school program as drawn up by the District Commission.

"I believe that the District public school system should be a model for this country," he declared emphatically. "I shall do everything within my power to assist the board in realizing this ideal."

Prof. Houston has been a member of the District bar for twenty-eight years and is now engaged in active civil practice, with offices at 615 F street, Northwest. He has been admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court.

Selected Once Before

Once before, in 1912, he was selected as a member of the Board of Education, but declined following the raising of a question as to his eligibility, as he had lived in Chicago for eighteen months previously and had voted there in 1910.

He was formerly national grand master of the Order of Odd Fellows, and was secretary of the Supreme Order of Helpers. He has a son who is a student in the Harvard University Law School.

Picture office holding

DR. J. R. A. CROSSLAND
SPECIAL EXPERT
U. S. VETERANS' BUREAU

PHONE MAIN 6680
BRANCH 213

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Political – 1921.
Office Holding

COLORED MAN ELECTED ALDERMAN IN FLORIDA

St Louis Argus 4/23/21

Palatka Voters Give Him Majority Over White Man.

PALATKA, Fla., April. 19.—E. L. Nottage, a Colored man, was elected alderman from the Sixth Ward in the municipal elections here yesterday, defeating C. E. Porter, a white man. The election of Nottage places two Negroes on the Council.

JAX NEGRO TO RUN FOR COUNCIL

Palatka Advocate 5/26/21

Jacksonville, May 19—The name of George E. Ross, a negro will be on the city election ballot Jun 21, as candidate for the city council from the sixth ward, if the City Commission grants the request that the name of Ross be listed. The request was in th form of a petition bearing fifty signatures and certified as correct. The petition, which was received today, was referred to the City attorney for investigation and members of the Commission said that the legal aspect would be considered before any action was taken. Ross is the first negro to seek public office here in years.

In the white democratic primary on May 10 FFrel M. Valz was renominated to succeed himself as councilman from the sixth ward.

N. Y. C. GLOBE
JUNE 22, 1921

ALL SIX NEGROES LOSE IN JACKSONVILLE ELECTION

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 22.—Early returns from yesterday's municipal election indicated that all six Negro candidates for the City Council had been defeated, although they appeared to have made a strong showing in two wards. It was the first time in many years a Negro had sought election to public office in Jacksonville. Their candidacy resulted in an unusually heavy white vote.

JACKSONVILLE DEFEATS COLORED CANDIDATES

7/2/21 Washington Advocate

By The Associated Negro Press.

Jacksonville, Fla., June 30.—On the face of the returns from the recent municipal election the efforts of Negroes to gain a hand in the city government had apparently failed. Two colored men were candidates for council-at-large, while four others sought election to the council in their respective wards. The colored candidates made a good showing in two wards, early returns indicated, but had not mustered enough votes to offset the heavy white vote.

Ordinarily, the election would have been a more or less formality, as Democratic candidates usually have no opposition. However, in response to an admonition by the Democratic committee, that the presence of Negroes in the city government would be a "menace," the white voters turned out in large numbers. The women registered an unusually heavy vote according to early indications. It was not an uncommon sight to see an automobile containing the entire family of qualified voters drive up to the various places of balloting. The election was without disorder. Two hundred special deputies were on duty as a precaution.

Florida

COLORED CANDIDATES FOR MUNICIPAL OFFICES MADE EXCELLENT RACE IN JACKSONVILLE'S HOT CITY ELECTION

Houston Informer 7/2/21

(By Associated Negro Press.)

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DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

West Virginia

Political - 1921.

Party Affiliation

FAIRMONT W VA TIMES
AUGUST 30, 1921

ONLY POLITICS AFTER ALL

WE understand that Mr James A. Meredith, Republican county chairman, and W. J. Weigel, propreitor of the West Virginian, have agreed to act as trustees for the negro civic league, which formed the basis of an editorial in yesterday's Times. This being true, of course we will take back any inference we may have made to the effect that the new league might have a capacity for mischief. With Mr. Meredith and Mr. Weigel at the helm the purposes of the league will no doubt be political and not racial and no harm, of course, will be done.

It will be an interesting experiment, however, to watch the development of the race along the lines of "the betterment and general advancement of the religious, moral, economic, educational" conditions, as outlined in the manifesto published in the Sunday Times, under the paternal leadership of the two gentlemen named. A blind man, with his cane, could feel out the motives of this combination.

"Vox Populi" writing in The Times more than once observed that the negro as a voter held the balance of power in Marion county and that the reason the Democrats built up a colored organization was because it was worth having, politically. There was nothing aesthetic means as they appear to be embut the results were well worth while because about 90 per cent of the race were affiliated with the Democrats in the heyday of the organization here and last year practically three-fourths of the colored men went down to defeat with it. The Democrats have been well paid for their experience with the negroes and on the other hand, the negroes who "went Democratic" received good and fair treatment.

Now, as before stated, it will be an interesting experience to watch an old political war horse like Jim Meredith, and Mr. Weigel pull the race out of the Slough of Despond and incidentally into the G. O. P. ranks, by such ethical and aesthetis means as they apepar to be employing. But, speaking with the authority of one who has been more or less in close proximity to the Democratic outfit for lo these many years, The Times assures one and all that the Democrats are not the least bit alarmed at the situation. Back in the old days, when they were lean and ragged, the Democrats were specialists in working campmeetings and such things, but that was when their candidates always came in among the also rans. Victory never rested comfortably upon the Democratic banner until the more practical application of the meaning of local politics was accepted, and as a result they stayed in complete power locally for twelve long years. During that time the Republicans tried every ism and new thought that Mr. Weigel and his versatile editors could conjure in their minds, but it all sounded good in print but worked only tolerable at the polls. In 1920 Jim Meredith, Frank Amos and a few other bright active Republicans, assisted by lots of money, adopted Democratic methods and skinned the hide off them.

But as before stated the Democrats are not worrying about civic leagues, religio-political combinations and such. What they are worrying about is this outfit up at the court house. If it is possible to make Republican votes during this "Big Sunday" of 1921 they are being made at the court house, with very few aesthetical trimmings, as one might say.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Political – 1921
Party Affiliation.

Virginia Republicans Treated Negro with Shameful Ingratitude, Says Judge Harrison

BERRYVILLE VA COURIER
SEPTEMBER 29, 1921

Seventh District Congressman Opens State Campaign Here and Declares Inconsistency of G. O. P. on Negro Question is Shown by Capt. Paul who in His Contest Wanted All White Women Voters Thrown Out and Negro Women Voters Retained, But Now Turns Back on All Negro Voters.

Congressman Thomas W. Harrison of this district, in opening the gubernatorial campaign in Berryville Monday afternoon, Court Day, sharply denounced the action of the Virginia Republican state convention a Republican Gubernatorial cadidate, Henry W. Anderson, in repudiating the negro voter and turning him out in the cold world without political shelter.

"It is the greatest piece of ingratitude ever perpetrated by any party," said Judge Harrison. "The negro has been turned out from his party almost ruthlessly. Only a year ago, when woman suffrage came, Republican leaders went into the nooks and corners and urged the colored women to register and qualify to vote. Hundreds of them qualified and voted the Republican ticket. Now the same Republican leaders have turned their back upon them . If these new voters had any spark of freedom, they would teach these new evangelists that they could not be cuffed and knocked about that."

Cites Paul's Discrimination

Judge Harrison could not resist the temptation to tell how Capt. John Paul, who is contesting his seat in Congress, lined up on the negro question last year. He said the record shows that Capt. Paul asked the Election Committee in Congress to throw out all the white women voters women like Mrs. William T. Lewis, Mrs. Frank B. Whiting, well educated, on the grounds that they were not required to pass the educational test for registration, and yet Capt. Paul did not draw the same exception to the colored women voters.

Raps Henry W. Anderson.

Judge Harrison went after Henry W. Anderson, the Republican candidate for Governor, without gloves. He quoted from a letter written by Judge Hundley, of Farmville, in which the Judge says Mr. Anderson, in his speech, at that place said he was ashame to let the people of the Balkans kiss the American flag, because one star in that flag represented Virginia, a state "so unRepublican and so disgracefully governed." He declared a man, who made such a statement about his native state, is not fit to be Governor. He then quoted from a speech made by Anderson when Taft ran for President, in which Anderson said the Virginia people had made astounding progress in overcoming the obstacles left by the civil war.

Taking up the Anderson attacks upon the Virginia tax system, Judge Harrison said the taxes collected in Virginia now aggregated $21,000,000. Of this amount he said $4,000,000 is spent for schools, $7,000,000 for roads, $800,000 for pensions for the old Confederate soldier, and other funds or thfe care of the insane and for the support of the higher educational institutions. Judge Harrison wanted to know where Anderson would chop off expenditures if he wishes to reduce expenses. He also stated that he in the capacity of an attorney paid taxes on farms in Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia and Georgia, and the Virginia tax rate in proportion to values, was the lowest of those four states. He declared that despite the fact the amount of taxes collected had greatly increased during the past four years the tax rate had been reduced.

... Voted For Tucker and Gilpin.

Judge Harrison made an appeal to the Tucker followers to get behind the state ticket. He said he had voted for Tucker and Gilpin in the primary, but that controversy was now over and he was in the fight to help Trinkle and West win. He declared that Senator Trinkle is the kind of man who will give the state the best kind of management of its affairs and the people can rest assured that he will correct any abuse to be found in the state government.

Virginia

Judge Harrison also charged Anderson with being a big railroad lawyer.

Judge Harrison opened his speech with a resume of national affairs. He said the Senate and the House were at loggerheads—what the House passes the Senate holds and what the Senate passes the House holds up with the result that none of the remedial legislation, which the Republicans have promised, has got any where in Congress.

He touched upon the new tax legislation which the Republican majority is framing. He said the Republicans have definitely decided upon about two proposals. One is to reduce the income tax on the man who has an incoem over $66,000, and the other is to remove the excess profits tax on profits of corporations. He explained the latter by saying the income of corporations is not subject to the excess profits tax until the corporation's net income is 8 per cent. or over. In other words, said Judge Harrison, about the only thing the Republicans have done in their tax bill is to relieve the wealthy of paying taxes. He added that it seems to him the corporations, whose net income exceeds 8 per cent. and the wealthy men who have an income in excess of $66,000, should be willing to pay taxes towards the meeting the expenses of the great war that protected their property.

Judge Harrison said the new tariff bill, which has been framed by the House, is the highest in the history of the nation. He said this bill is a blow to agricultural interests. The European countries, he declared, want the food supplies raised on our farms. Unless they are granted credits, they can only exchange their products for our farm products, but yet the Republicans have proposed to erect a tariff wall around this country and tell the European he cannot buy our farm products unless he pays in gold, which is impossible. Judge Harrison declared steps should be taken to adjust the exchange between America and Europe saying the English Pound, normally worth $5 in this country, is now only worth $3, which means the English man has to pay us almost double in his money for our products.

Judge Harrison said he favored legislation which will extend credits to farmers at the time they needed them. He pointed out that the railroads had been extended credits by the government, and it is just as important to extend credits to the great agricultural industry as it is to the grea transportaion industry.

Judgte Harrison was introduced to his audience by Democratic County Chairman William Travers Leivs. His speech was delivered after the dinner recess of the court.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 8 (Special) —The Democratic ticket has swept the State of Virginia in today's election by an unprecedented landslide. eSenator Trinkle's majority now is estimated as probably 70,000. Former Republican strongholds have been captured by the Demcorots, even several large Republican counties in the Ninth district returning Trinkle majorities.

Democratic Wave State Wide

All of the counties of Eastern and Northern Virginia went solidly Democratic, as did practically every other section. It is not thought Anderson carried 15 counites in the entire tSate. Democratic leaders believe they will capture the Ninth district, the stronghold of G. O. P. in Virginia.

Should these hopes materialize, they will have captured each of the 10 districts and recorded such a banner victory as was never before written in the political history of Virginia.

Analysis of the vote from present returns indicates thot the Republican loss was due largely to the Negroes' support of Negro candidates, cutting away almost the entire volume of this black vote which has formerly gone to the aid of the Republican party throughout the State. This loss of the "lily white" vote has not been in any measure offset by any accretion of the business vote.

JOHN MITCHELL POLLED TWENTY THOUSAND VOTES

Baltimore

Colored People In The State Vote Solidly Behind Independent Colored Ticket.

Afro-American

Richmond, Va., Nov. 10.—The bulk of the colored vote of the State went to John Mitchell, Jr. standard bearer of the lily black party for governor on Tuesday Mrs. Maggie Walker, running for superintendent of public instruction and the other colored members on the ticket, polled well over twenty thousand votes.

Henry W. Anderson, running on the lily white ticket polled seventy thousand less than E. D. Trinkle, the Democratic candidate who was elected. Special interest was centered in the election here because of the generally accepted belief that the Harding administration induced Anderson to make the race in an effort to win the State from the Democrats. Announcement that the lily whites did not want the Negro support and was not in faor of him voting or holding office was said to be the work of the Harding administration who wanted to try out in Virginia for the first time the building up of a lily white Republican party.

The big Democratic majority was due to the falling off of the support of the colored people who voted fr the colored candidates. On the other hand the lily whites were able to win a few of the white Democrats to their standard.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Richmond Va. Planet

The colored people of this commonwealth may facilitate and congratulate themselves on the fine showing made to emphasize their protest against the party management, which excluded them from voice and vote in the councils of that great organization. It will always be a mystery to us as to just why a Virginia gentleman of the type and calibre of Hon Henry W. Anderson should have made an onslaught upon one of the kindliest races of people on the face of the globe in a desperate attempt to be elected to the highest office within the gift of the people of this State.

After having previously declared that the Negro had been removed as an issue in this contest, he challenged Senator E. Lee Trinkle to a discussion of the race question. This necessarily led the people to lose confidence in him and as his political opponent maintained a dignified position upon this and all other questions he gained strength while Col. Anderson lost it. It is announced that the vote for the Republican ticket nominated at Richmond approximately over twenty thousand and later returns will add materially to this estimate

This is a new day and colored leaders are in control who think for themselves. The colored people did not want to be driven to the place where they had to nominate their own candidates in order to maintain and support the principles of the Republican Party, for which they have been contending so long. The candidates of the Republican Party, which held its convention in this city on Labor Day deserve great praise for the sacrifices, which they made. They went into the contest, wholly and solely to main-

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

tain a principle and to serve notice on the Republican leaders, both State and National that they cannot be trifled with and that their self-respect is a dominant factor in any election.

Col. Anderson was the "Red Cross" candidate on horse-back, so to speak, riding down Negroes. He carried the black flag of "no quarter" for this class of people. He wanted to be Governor, just as he wanted to be Vice President of the United States. He has not merited respect. He has won defeat. So will it be with any political leader, who would make the race question an issue and who would stir up race friction in this grand old commonwealth of ours. Colored people were uniformly courteous and made many friends among the white people in this State. Let us hope that the friendly relationship established may redound to our betterment and to the improvement of the condition of all classes.

The latest returns show that the Republican ticket nominated by the Republican Convention at Richmond Labor Day, has polled a vote which will aggregate (25,000) twenty-five thousand. This is a ringing protest against the policy of excluding the Negroes from any participation whatever in party politics by the Chairman of the "Lily White" Republican party, the Hon. C. Bascom Slemp, of Big Stone Gap, Va. and Republican Congressman from the Ninth Congressional District.

Under the leadership of prominent disgruntled democrats and certain Federal office-holders in this State, it was held that if the Negro could be eliminated from the councils of the Republican Party, white Democrats would remain out of the Democratic primaries and flock into the Republican Party.

LOST MUCH.

The returns from last Tuesday's election do not bear out this contention. In estranging the Negroes, the party leaders lost as much if not more than they gained. The history of this struggle will prove interesting at this time. It dates even further back than the "lily white" Republican Convention at Norfolk. For our purposes though, it will be well to consider it from that date.

It seems that a colored delegate from Alexandria was elected a member of the delegation; one from Hampton, Dr. J. J. Jones, he being secretary of the delegation and the credentials of the other two white delegates were signed by him. John H. Robinson, ex-member of the Virginia Legislature was elected alternate from Elizabeth City county.

BARRED OUT AT NORFOLK.

There was no contest in any of these cases and the names of these citizens appeared upon the roster of the Republican Convention at Norfolk. When they presented themselves for admittance they were denied admission to the floor of the Republican Convention, wholly and solely upon the ground of their race and color. Appeals were useless and Chairman C. Bascom Slemp gave no satisfaction to those colored leaders, who appealed to him. The ticket was nominated and the cry went forth that no Negro was wanted.

By this action, Nominee Henry W. Anderson declared that the Negro had been eliminated from Virginia politics. When he was told that Attorney J. R. Pollard, of Richmond had threatened to nominate another ticket, he declared that he approved the movement.

ATTORNEY POLLARD WORRIED.

It was then that Attorney Pollard came to Richmond and consulted with Editor John Mitchell, Jr. upon the situation and solicited his support. He told him if he would call a Republican Convention, making it open to both white and colored delegates and not draw the color line either as to nominees or as to attendance, he would give the movement his support.

He also insisted that as there was no one Negro leader of all of the colored people of Virginia, if he would consent to consulting the other leaders and elicit their support, he would return again to active participation in politics. In this connection he mentioned Mrs. Maggie L. Walker, Rev. Evans Payne, D. D., President of the Baptist Ministers' Conference of Richmond and others, including all of the professional men and leaders of organizations.

THE CALL RE-DRAFTED.

With this done, he re-drafted the call for the Republican convention with the proviso that the convention call to nominate a ticket so changed as to read that it was called to consider the advisability of nominating a ticket and for any other business. The call was issued and then when the convention met there was an insistent demand that Editor John Mitchell, Jr. stand as candidate for Governor. He did not want to do this.

He did not want the honor, due to pressing business, but the Republican Convention under the leadership of Chairman W. B. F. Crowell of Roanoke and Attorney J. Thomas Newsome of Newport News would not take "no" for an answer. Mrs. Maggie L. Walker consented to stand for Superintendent of Public Instruction and with this understanding the campaign was launched. Attorney Jacob L. Reid of Roanoke finally decided, much to the regret of his associates that he could not serve on the ticket.

VOTED FOR TRINKLE.

His vacancy was not filled. A campaign was made and with the funds in hand, it was surprising that as much was done as was done. The returns show that in many instances some of the colored people were so fearful lest Col. Henry W. Anderson would be elected that they voted for Senator E. Lee Trinkle and then voted for the Republican ticket at Norfolk. This is sometimes called trading.

The result is satisfactory to those who have been endeavoring wholly and solely to register a protest against the present party management. One of the most remarkable rallies ever seen in this city took place here Monday night, when the colored citizens headed by the Elk's Brass Band assembled at Second and Leigh Streets and marched down Leigh to Fouth, to Broad, to Brook Avenue, to Leigh to Fifth, to the Fifth Street Baptist Church.

MRS. WALKER IN LINE.

Mrs. Maggie L. Walker in her fine sedan and Editor John Mitchell, Jr. in his steam car were in line. Then when the church was reached, one surging mass of humanity presented itself. The edifice was packed. Hundreds could not gain admission and were turned away. Mrs. Walker delivered a fine address while Attorney J. R. Pollard presided. Mrs. Mildred Cross, who has been a tower of strength to the movement spoke and also C. Bernard Gilpin, candidate for the Legislature; Rev. Dr. W. T. Johnson, Rev. T. J. King, D. D. and others.

TRINKLE FEARS NEGRO

If Republican Strength Equaled Democratic, He Says, Black Would Hold Balance Of Power

The Baltimore Herald

Chesterfield Courthouse, Oct. 8. With ideal weather conditions prevailing Senator Trinkle addressed a large audience here today. 10/12/21

In his address Senator Trinkle emphasized what he regards as a really vital factor in the present campaign with regard to its present and future bearing on the state, which is the Negro question. He told his audience that there was an estimated qualified Negro vote in Virginia today reaching up to the total of approximately 35,000.

"I do not speak of this matter to arouse your race prejudice," said the Democratic nominee, "but to put before you what all must regard as a most dangerous and vital proposition t be reckoned with sooner or later, and, under present circumstances, the sooner it is reckoned with the better."

He Argues the Point

"My opponent claims that it would be to the best interest of our state and the South for the people to be more evenly divided between two leading parties. Many objections may be mentioned ot this:

"1st.—Virginia, like all of the South (the status being different in the North) has to deal with the Negro, an important factor in political and social affairs.

"This condition must ever be faced and considered, and, therefore, that which at first thought might seem to be a wise political suggestion may be found, on serious consideration, to be extremely unwise.

"2nd.—If the tw leading parties in Virginia were more equal in numbers, that, of itself, would make Virginia a doubtful state in national elections.

"Thus would follow corruption of politics, the buying of votes, the debauchery of the electorate, and the placing of an unfair burden upon the less wealthy Democracy of our state to maintain an approximately evenly divided vote.

"A nearly evenly divided support for the two leading parties, Democratic and Republican, as much as we hate to admit it, would tempt both in time of political distress or danger, to use the Negro for their present purposes of victory in that political campaign, and cause them to be forgetful of future results. We all must, and, I am sure, want, to be relieved of such happenings.

"3rd.—Republicans now claim to have eliminated the Negro from their party.

"If this be true, and the white people should be anywhere near evenly divided in their political affiliations, this would mean that the Negro would mean that the Negro would hold the balance of political power, which, is said to be the case now in Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia, conditions familiar to many Virginians.

"4th.—While the Republicans claim to have eliminated the Negro, they propose, and their candidate for governor, is an ardent supporter of the proposition to abolish the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting, and to remove other restrictions on the right of suffrage. This manifestly is proposed as a "sop" to the Negro voters; and if accomplished, would undo the good of the suffrage article of our constitution, and would undo the good of the suffrage article of our constitution, and would really jeopardize the white supremacy in a large part of the state if not in the entire state."

COLORED REPUBLICANS WHIP LILY-WHITES IN DANVILLE.

Richmond Va. 11/19/21 Planet

Danville, Va., Nov. 9, 1921.

Hon. John Mitchell, Jr..

Three cheers! We outvoted the Lily-Whites in every precinct in the city but one. Your majority over the Red Cross Colonel was 20. Mrs. Walker's majority over Mrs. Otey, was 27. J. R. Wilson's majority over the Lily-White candidate for Congress was 1. Each of our candidates ran ahead of the Lily-White nominees. I told you that there was going to be a great political funeral, and there will be. But

"Who will there be to mourn for Logan! Not one."

Yours ready for another fight,

J. C. CARTER.

P. S.—Hassinger, white Republican should be 124 instead of 1224.—C.

Negro Issue Lost Virginia

ST JOSEPH MO GAZETTE

NOVEMBER 20, 1921

The Republicans of Virginia had high hopes of carrying the State on Tuesday. • • • Then came President Harding's speech at Birmingham on the political rights of the colored p[illegible] in the South, and instantly the Virginia Democrats plucked up hope. They had been fighting a defensive and apparently a losing battle, but thereafter all that they had to do was to raise the cry of Negro domination. That changed the whole situation in Virginia and was probably the main cause of the large majority by which a Democratic governor was elected on Nov. 8. It doubtless will have the same effect in all other Southern states.—New York Times.

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Political – 1921

Party Affiliations.

Virginia

LILY-WHITES STERNLY REBUKED IN VIRGINIA

The first experiment of whitening the Republican party through lily-whitism by kicking the Negro out of the party in the South has been tested and proven a failure. The result of the test may or may not be convincing to the National Republican leaders who want to swap Negro Republicans for Southern lily-whites, but will, nevertheless, prove illuminating and informing.

Baltimore ~~Herald~~ Herald Md.

Virginai, selected by the Hon. John T. Adams, chairman of the National Committee, as the pilot of Southern "Republicanism," with the Hon. Bascom Slemp at the wheel, has been buried beneath the tidal wave of Democratic and Negro votes and never got within 70,000 miles of the shore.

11/4/21

The "pilot" is in such devilish bad shape that it seems beyond repair and now the Hon. Mr. Adams will have to look around and select North Carolina or Georgia, being next in line of succession, as the new "pilot."

We fervently thank God for the splendid Virginia verdict and for the manly contribution of the Negro voters of Virginia to it. No former seceding state except Tennessee for fifty years has gone Republican or even elected a fusion or independent ticket without the support of the Negro, and without his support there is not the slightest sign that here will be a break in the solid South.

The party has attempted, however, to clean house of the Negro in the South and offers not only Federal patronage and refusal to appoint Negroes to office in that section, but to go further and indorse Democratic disfranchisement and the application of that damnable method in the "Republican" organization of Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia.

We congratulate the Negro citizens upon their great victory in Virginia, and our congratulations extend not only to Virginians but to Negro citizens of every state. Republican principles cannot be different in Virginia from the same principles in Ohio and Massachusetts, especially when sponsored by National Republican leaders. Therefore, if Negroes can be insulted and thrown out of the party because of their race in Virginia they will also be thrown out when the exigency arises, in Ohio and other Northern states.

The Virginia Election

Breaking "the Solid South" has been one of the pet ideas of President Harding ever since his pre-convention campaign. It will be remembered he came into Texas last year, and seriously talked of Texas going republican. He has apparently been serious in his belief that the republican party could make a successful appeal to the people of the Southern States.

Houston Tex. Post 11/11/21

No doubt, it was knowledge of this attitude of the president which inspired the republicans of Virginia to make such a strenuous campaign to capture the government of that State. While the president was not directly involved in the campaign, his previous expressions surely encouraged them to believe they had a chance of winning.

And it may be said that they adopted what would seem to be the best plans for winning, if there were any possibility of their winning at all. They eliminated the colored vote and went before the people as a white man's party strictly. The negroes had a candidate of their own. It was expected that the loss of the negro voters would be offset by the accession of white voters who had republican leanings, but who refused to co-operate while negroes were recognized.

Furthermore, the republicans kept off the old partisan issues and paramounted local issues, such as better schools, stricter economy in State expenditures, and others calculated to appeal to the voters regardless of their party affiliation on national issues. On the whole, it can be truthfully said, the republicans had a constructive program, and conducted a clean campaign. Their candidate was a man of high standing in Virginia.

Nevertheless, the democratic ticket was swept into office by 85,000 majority, or some 35,000 more than democratic leaders estimated. The democrats even captured a congressional district that had been held by the republicans for 20 years. The democratic ticket was headed by a strong candidate, one who represented the moral forces of his party, and his platform on local issues was fully as good or better than the republican, and under these conditions the Virginia democracy rose to new heights of triumph. Republican aggressiveness seems only to have resulted in spurring the democrats to new effort and greater solidarity.

While the result is in no sense a criticism of Mr. Harding's administration, it can scarcely fail to dampen his enthusiasm for his hobby of annexing the South to his party. If there be any particular significance in the Virginia election at all, it is that little or no permanent headway has been made toward alienating the South from its traditional support of the democracy.

Richmond Va. Planet 11/12/21

MRS. MAGGIE L. WALKER,
Republican Candidate for Superintendent of Public Instructions.

THE FIGHT IS ON.

That the fight is on between colored Republicans and lily-whites, there cannot be the slightest doubt, for Colored Republicans know that the lilywhites are their bitterest foe. They are a pernicious adjunct to the Republican party and style themselves Republicans for jobs only. The whole history of the lily-white movement is one against the political rights of colored Americans. It is an aggregation which has neither wealth nor principle. They do not represent the very best element of the white race. It has very little intelligence and wealth. Their greatest asset is race prejudice and hate; and, realizing that they have next to no chance in the Democratic party, by reason of their ignorance and poverty, they hope to obtain these things through the Republican party; and they think the best way in which to do this is to eliminate colored Americans. They have even offered to join with the Democratic party in eliminating the Negro from politics. They are more to be feared than the most outspoken Democrat, in that they have a very little asset to bring to any party, and feed on their prejudice and hate. For that reason, Democrats are preferable to lily-whites.

The results of the November election show unmistakably the attitude of Negro Republicans toward lilywhites. Whenever they had a whack at them, they used it for all it was worth. In Virginia 25,000 Negro votes were cast for John Mitchell, Jr. (colored), although they knew that he could not be elected governor. And those who did not vote for him, voted the straight Democratic ticket as a protest against lilywhitism, and well they did. They are to be feared, even though they come bearing gifts; for they are wolves in sheep's clothing.

Now they have become a political adjunct to the Republican party, and, as their names imply—lilywhites—their aim is to lilywhite the party; in other words, to make it a pure white party by repudiating the Negro. And, sad to state, they have been welcomed by the Republican administration at

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Washington, and it has demanded that they have the party lead and control. The administration played into their hands by cutting down Southern representation in the national convention ti give the lily-whites the advantage. In every way possible, it has played into their hands.

Through the leadership of C. Bascom Slemp, it aided and abetted the lilywhite candidate for governor of Virginia, although he stood for the complete elimination of Negro Republicans, and showed it by kicking them out of a Republican convention. He declared that it was for whites only; and Negro delegates, who were regularly elected, were driven out of the convention without rhyme or reason.

In Kentucky, the Lincoln Independent Party was organized by the leading colored Republicans in that state as a protest against this same bunch, for they know that it is inimical to everything that looks to the political promition of black men and women. In New York City, Mayor Hylan, although a Democrat, received six votes to every one cast for the Republican in a solid colored district. This is something new under the sun and shows the bitter, deep feeling colored Republicans have against the lilywhites; they have just begun to fight, and unless the policy of the administration is changed, colored citizens will cease to affiliate with the party to which they have been so loyal and loved since the days of Abraham Lincoln and Grant. As much as they would regret to do so, it must be done in self-defence, which is tantamount to self-preservation. There need be no doubt about that. They are fully determined to protect their political rights at any cost, for they are American citizens and pay taxes and perform all civic duties required of them. Even in the time of war they gladly responded to their country's call. They freely offered up their lives on the country's altar in every war waged in its defence. The name of Crispus Attucks still reverberates around the world. And in the late world war more than four hundred thousand enlisted in that great conflict and thousands fell on Flanders fields.

Hence, the fight is on and will continue until every right accorded to other groups of American citizens is accorded to us. It may not come under the present administration, but it will come as certain as there is a just God who presides over the destinies of nations and peoples. Right will win. Our cause is just and must triumph.

Let us continue to fight injustice and tyranny. Instead of becoming despondent, let us take courage, for it is as true today as it was when one great writer said:

"Know ye bondsmen, who would be free,
Himself must strike the blow?"

We are American citizens and should be accorded every right of American citizens.

We wonder whether President Harding meant what he said in his Birmingham speech:

"Whether you like it or not, unless our democracy is a lie, you must stand for that equality."

If he did, now is the time to show it. He cannot show it by playing into the hands of the lilywhites who are unalterably opposed to the civil, political and economic equality of black men. On the contrary, the playing into the hands of the lily-whites will destroy it, root and branch. No group in America is more anxious and willing to see two great parties in this country—North and South—than colored Americans. They have intelligence enough to know that as long as there is only one party, they will not receive economic, political and civil equality—whether in the North or South; and for that reason, wisdom dictates that every effort should be made to have two great parties. But they are equally aware that it cannot be done by giving lilywhites the leadership, who are unalterably opposed to every sense of right and justice to black men. The Negro invites high class white men into the party, and is willing to make every reasonable sacrice to have them, but not lilywhites, whose only asset is narrowness and prejudice. As we have stated before in these columns, this can only be done by adhering to the principles taught and practiced by Lincoln, Grant, Harrison and Roosevelt—meting out equal and exact justice to all groups of American citizens, irrespective of race, color or creed. Then and not till then will we build up a great party in the South which will preach and practice the fundamental doctrine of the Republican party—that all men are created and endowed with certain inalienable rights, among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

VIRGINIA NEGROES AND POLITICS

Norfolk Journal and Guide 11/26/21

Editor JOURNAL AND GUIDE:

It seems that, with many the action of the Negro voter on last election day beggars of a reasonable explanation. But all of this perplexity is based upon a false understanding of the present temperament of the more thoughtful of our group in matters political. The Negro knows now what he has thought for twenty-five or more years, but was too foolish or cowardly to proclaim, that is, he has been an unwelcome excresence upon the Republican party; allowed to exist only because the white Republican feared the surgical operation.

Now for the Negro to insist upon having a place in this unholy, un-American, shame proof POLITICAL coterie is a stupendous exhibition of pardoning grace it not to say faith in a dead lion. The most bitter utterances heard against the Negro were made by men whose only preferment was received at the hands of Colored men. Ingratitude if nothing else should have turned these men to defeat.

Now for the "Lily Black Ticket." The candidates made no canvass. The State has been under the torturous spell of the ring rule too long already, and when it comes to a new inexperienced Colored ring, we just bucked that is all—the thing is too ridiculous for serious comment.

The Democratic party came in for many votes where ever there was a candidate who was a personal friend of the voter. I know of many who could not clearly vote the Democratic ticket as party devotees, but experimented with their freedom once as they beleive that independence in voting is the only hope of the Negro at the polls.

There can be nothing more foolish than that of the Negro making himself a target of political revenge and hatred. No person thinks of disfranchizing the Irish voter in New York because every party wants the votes; the same would be true with the Negro in Virginia if he had the necessary cunning. Let him, regardless of party afflictions, vote for the man whose election would seem to promise greater advantages to him and his; and also serve a better government generally. I cannot imagine of anything that would dull the edge of racial abuse and indifference than this procedure.

Aside from the standpoint of Christian morals the white man will not owe us much as long as we array our unavailing arms against his undiminished strength in Virginia.

This is no compromise of manhood. I detest lying down before an antagonist as much as anyone, but to hold on to a fossilized idea when the rest of the world is struggling for power and gain, is unreasonable and therefore not deserving of success.

W. E. Robinson

Ozeana, Va.

THE HERALD HAS NOT MADE A "CHANGE OF FRONT"

~~Baltimore Herald~~ Md.

11/23/21

The Afro-American in an editorial in its last issue under the caption "Hindsight and Foresight" seeks under cover to take *The Herald* to task for what *The Afro-American* denominates a "change of front" because *The Herald* supported heart and soul, the Negro fight against lily-whitism in Virginia in the past elestion.

The Herald does not arrogate to itself all the virtues, including unfailing wisdom, and, therefore, foresight. Its judgments are human and are liable to err.

It is honest in its convictions, however, and strives to serve the best interests of the race which it claims to serve unselfishly. And it freely and frankly admits that its "hindsight" is often better than its "foresight."

Meanwhile *The Afro-American* seems to give no heed to its "hindsight." There does not seem to be the slightest reason why it should, at this time revive the memories of the ill-timed and ill-fated fight of a year ago with the hatred and bitterness it engendered. It might have been an excellent exhibition of foresight to let that dead past bury its dead.

Besides; in order to keep the record straight and that truth and honesty be not perverted, we want to say that *The Herald* did not support John Mitchell as "colored independent," nor were the words "colored independent," written into the editorial of *The Herald* referrd to by *The Afro-American;* those words were interpolated by that newspaper. *The Herald* is consistent; it fights for the race; has always fought and will always fight lily-whitism wherever and whenever it raises its venomous head. And in doing so it always remembers that parties are instruments to be used by the people for the public good, and, it will not waste its energy and strength fighting for a will'o-the-wisp that prestige and glory may follow. It will pursue a determined course to accomplish the purpose which it seeks and use the instrument best at hand for the purpose.

At present the Republican and Democratic parties are the only parties that function in governmental control in this country. The leanings of the Negro are with the Republican party; when, therefore, that party becomes so poisoned with lily-whitism or anti-Negro virus that we find ourselves unable to follow it, unless some new party arises to accomplish something for itself and its followers, we believe our people should vote the Democratic ticket and not waste their strength on so-called "independents" that mean nothing and lead nowhere. And this is what we counselled the citizens of Virginia to do. And by the way, did *The Afro-American* overlook the fact that the John Mitchell ticket was not an "independent" ticket but a straight Republican ticket?

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Political — 1920.
Party Affiliations.

RACE SPOKE IN TUESDAY'S ELECTIONS.

Houston Tex. Informer
Nov 5 1921

The sweeping victory of the democrats in several state and municipal elections, most notably in Kentucky, Virginia and New York City, last Tuesday, can be largely attributed to the rebuke administered the republican party by the colored voters in the two states named above and America's leading metropolis.

In both Kentucky and Virginia the colored citizens put out independent tickets, not that they were confident of winning any offices, but to "get the grand old party" chieftains told and show them where to "head in" in matters political.

There is a well-defined program, insidious and infamous, among the white republicans in the South (and Northern republicans are apparently winking at the game) to oust the colored brother from the affairs and councils of the republican party and render and maintain same absolutely "lily-white" in every particular.

The national administration, either consciously or unconsciously, wilfully or unknowingly, has nodded assent and put its stamp of approval upon this unrepublican, unAmerican and undemocratic elimination policy of the "lily-white" regime, clique and coterie.

The colored voters have tired of such treatment, and, since republican leaders have shown the inclination and disposition to give the race a "cold shoulder" and "double-cross," these colored Americans have decided that they have paid the republican party about all they owe it and what the party owes them, they do not ever expect to get.

Realizing that they are American citizens, these black voters perfected organizations to alienate the colored vote from the republican party, thereby showing to the party leaders that the "Uncle Tom" type of black man is an extinct specimen of humanity.

How well they succeeded in their program is revealed in the results of Tuesday's election in the Blue Grass and Dominion states.

In New York City, more than in any other city in America, the colored man always takes an independent position in municipal politics and it is seldom that the race's choice for mayoralty honors is defeated.

Mayor Hylan, a candidate to succeed himself in office, had been assured by the colored leaders that Candidate Curran, choice of the coalition forces—republicans, disgruntled democrats and other "outs"—would poll a negligible number of colored votes.

To show their disgust and displeasure with the coalition forces, it was next to impossible for the Curran forces to even hold a rally among the colored voters, whenever the attempt was made the colored voters broke up the meeting with shouts of "Hylan."

What was the result? Mayor Hylan was re-elected with perhaps the greatest majority in the history of New York City's mayoralty elections.

The colored voters claimed that Mayor Hylan had kept faith with the voters; that he had not made promises for political purposes prior to his previous election and then failed to carry them out after his induction into office.

Under his administration the race had received its share in appointments and other considerations of a public nature and Hylan's victory came not because he was the democratic nominee, but rather because he was Hylan—the friend to the masses and not a tool of the classes.

President Harding and party leaders has sensed this situation and the political barometer had indicated the trend of the political winds in Kentucky, Virginia and New York City, and many assert that the President's Birmingham speech was designed as political poppy-cock which was not relished by the colored voters, as demonstrated in Tuesday's defeat of the elephant party.

Virginia.

The time has passed when the colored citizen should stick unreservedly to the republican party and follow blindly and foolishly its tricky and unprincipled leaders, especially in the South.

Hereafter if the republican party desires and wants the colored vote, the leaders must "tote fair and square" with the race or the grand old party will be minus its erstwhile greatest and most dependable and reliable asset—the colored vote.

The colored voters spoke very emphatically and decisively Tuesday, and the republican political leaders, strategists, seers, prophets, wise-acres and what-nots will do well to read the signs of the time and profit thereby. Selah!

ATTORNEY J. T. NEWSOME MAKES RINGING REPLY.

Strong Defense of the Colored Republican Ticket.

Attacks Norfolk, Va. Journal and Guide

"The Lily Black" No More--Those Three Pertinent Questions Unanswered.

The Richmond Va. Planet
10/15/21

The writer is grateful to his friend the Editor of the Journal and Guide, for the space given for a statement of the views of one of the candidates upon the Colored Republican ticket, but if the Editor of the Journal and Guide knew with what avidity his paper is bought and read in the City of Newport News when this question is under discussion, he would feel compensated for the space that he gave to it; besides nothing is of more interest to the American people, white and black, than a debate dealing with things political and particularly so when it is carried on without abuse and diatribes and tends to inform the electorate as to the real situation.

NO CHANCE WITH ADMINISTRATION

I shall again, therefore presume upon my friend's generosity and goodness of heart in an attempt to point out some of the fallacies of his lengthy editorial under the caption, "Candidate Newsome's Smoke Screen." I shall not discuss at any length the reference made to my application for appointment as Assistant District Attorney, for it is only necessary for me to say that I never expected the appointment nor sought the endorsement from the Lily Whites, but I was determined to ask for this recognition so as to show that, even in a minor office, of honor the Negro had no chance with the Harding Administration.

POLITICAL STATUS OF THE NEGRO

The Journal and Guide is evasive in the extreme when it speaks of my endorsement by the Lily Whites, because it knows that we sought this recognition in defiance of the Lily Whites and to force the President out in the open as to his attitude towards the Negro Republican of the South. The application for this appointment was made for no other purpose than to emphasize the fact that the time had come to have a ruling from Washington as to the political and civil status of the Negro, even if it came to the point of exposing the Chief Executive who seems to be a docile candidate, but a very defiant President, openly declaring that "sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish," he is determined that the Negroes shall "fall in behind white leadership" in Virginia and in the South, or drop out of the equation all together. ,

REPRESENTATIVE GATHERING

As to the call for a conference, referred to in the editorial, which was signed by several citizens and myself, it was to be a district meeting held at

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Buckroe Beach, and had nothing to do with the larger conference which took place there August 7. This conference was well attended by representatives from many parts of the State, and it would have been a much better policy to have given all persons desiring to speak an opportunity to be heard, but even granting that there were some ill-advised remarks and intolerance, shown by those in charge, nevertheless, it was clear to all present that the overwhelming sentiment was in favor of a convention to nominate a ticket in Richmond on Labor Day. If the groun is so small which is the "inspiration of the Lily Black ticket," was there anything to prevent Editor Young and Dr. Somerville, the two Colored men of prominence in the whole State known to be opposed to the movement inaugurated in Richmond from calling out the great mass of people not represented in this little group?

DISCUSSING INDIVIDUALS

This group had five hundred and 98 bona-fide delegates in Richmond, can the Editor and Mr. Somerville muster as many citizens to vote either the Democratic ticket or the Lily White ticket? It seems to this writer that a mere discussion of individuals in a great fight like this is not worthy of the able Editor of the Journal and Guide, although the temptation is unusually strong considering the weakness of his case against the Colored Republican Party, to distract its attention from its purposes and aims by attacking some of the supposed vulnerable points in the armour of the candidates and temporary leaders.

NEEDS NO DEFENCE

Why attack John Mitchell, Jr., for instance, for attending the National Bankers Association now in session in Los Angeles? Mr. Mitchell is the only Negro delegate of that body and is chairman of one of the committees. Why, then, should he be censured for giving the race recognition in that organization of National financiers, especially when its meeting was arranged almost one year before Mr. Mitchell was nominated? But to attempt further defence of Mr. Mitchell one of the foremost Negroes of the country, would be to insult the intelligence of a thinking electorate.

LILY BLACKS NO MORE

The Journal and Guide speaks of Mr. Pollard as "irreconcilable and irascible" which qualities are pretty dominant in the Chairman's character; but I believe that if the Editor of the Journal and Guide will make a subjective examination of his own psychological fabric, he will discover that he possesses the same traits that are sometimes in evidence in both Chairman Pollard and the Editor of the Journal and Guide, I regard them both as clean, upright, forward looking citizens with the very best motives in the present crisis. Now the Journal and Guide has promised to call us Lily Blacks no more but Colored Republicans, and so we shall have this great Journal at least, dignifying us by the proper spellation.

The Editor goes along pretty smoothly until he comes down to answering my questions. He says now, that the candidate for Attorney-General is an able lawyer, but a poor politician. I am going to pay him the sincere tribute that he is one of the best editorial writers known to me, regardless of color, but he is not only a poor politician but he goes exceedingly bad both in his mathematics and logic.

BAD MATHEMATICS AND LOGIC

Here is a sample: He says that there are 1,500,000 whites in Virginia and 675,000 Colored people. Then he goes on to say that the whites can draw off to themselves and divide fifty fifty, and that they would still have odds by a wide margin. Now how can my friend figure this out? There is a maxim which says, things equal to the same things are equal to each other, and if anything is added to either of these equals, it will become greater than its co-equal by the addition of that thing, however insignificant it may be. So, if the white people in Virginia should divide themselves equally in two parts and the Negro was so organized that he could deposit his votes with one of these equal divisions, how can the Editor of the Journal and Guide figure that in that event the Negro would not hold the balance of power? But that is only one of the fallacies appearing in the editorial under discussion.

THE THREE PERTINENT QUESTIONS

If the Negro is not needed either to elect or defeat the candidates of the two white parties in Virginia, will the Editor please explain to his readers why, in such case, he should not hold to his own ideals and principles, since he can thereby preserve his self-respect without doing anyone any harm just as by voting with one of the parties he can do no one any good? It seems to me that the Editor is covering up considerable thought in his lengthy editorial by a multitude of words and fine rhetoric. The Editor has not answered any of the questions propounded in my last letter to-wit:—

1. Shall we vote the Democratic ticket?
2. Shall we vote for the ticket named in Norfolk in a hall from which Negroes were excluded?
3. Shall we vote the Republican ticket named in Richmond, which excluded no man or woman on account of color?

What Shall We Do?

RACIAL SOLIDARITY BEST COURSE

He goes on rather to argue that I assume that racial solidarity is the best course to be pursued by the Negroes at this time in Virginia, and he argues we might, as individuals, vote the Democratic ticket, and by the same token we might vote the Lily White ticket, and he even permits his readers to vote the Colored Republican ticket, provided J. R. Pollard, John Mitchell, Jr., J. Thomas Newsome, Dr Scott, Dr. Jones; Capt. Brown; Mr. Nash and of course Mrs. Maggie L. Walker have achieved anything political in thirty years. Before going further, I must pause to ask: what has Editor Young accomplished during these years and what Dr. Somerville in things political?

But all of this is besides the question; for it has been impossible for the gentlemen named by the Journal and Guide or any other Colored man in Virginia, to achieve anything political owing to the elimination of the Negro by Constitutional amendments and political legerdemain thrust upon the people by the Democratic Party aided and abetted by the very Lily Whites for whom we are now advised to vote, by the Journal and Guide and the Vigil

PERSONAL SACRIFICES MADE

Few of the men named by the Journal and Guide have been actually engaged in politics for years and years, but there are those among them who have made places for themselves of prominence among their fellow men of education property and character equals in every respect of the candidates on the Lily White ticket.

And I happen to know that the honor of making personal sacrifices by being nominated for office to which none will be elected came to most of the men and to Mrs. Walker absolutely unsought, and know that it would have been the pleasure of the five hundred and ninety-eight, delegates that attended the mass Convention in Richmond on Labor Day to have nominated the distinguished Editor of the Journal and Guide, for any office he might have desired to stand for had he not already made known through the public press and by telegram that his business engagements and his doubt as to the wisdom of nominating a full ticket prevented such a result.

I wish to emphasize the fact that it will do no good in this discussion to attempt to belittle the men and woman who have been placed upon the ticket and who are leading this movement, nor is it just and fair, to impugn their motives. It has always been difficult for me to understand how a high-minded, clear hearted citizen can attribute base motives to others without concrete proof.

PLEA FOR EXPEDIENCY

I never can subscribe to the Editor's plea for expediency when a vital principle is involved. I quote from the Republican platform this doctrine on which we base our hope for the suffrage of the Colored Electorate, "No mere expediency however urgent the call for its exercise should be permitted to destroy the fundamental principles of the party."

Finally, I will not take the time to comment upon the Editor's suggestion that we divide our vote between the Democratic Party and the Lily White so called [illegible] for it is as impossible for a self-respecting Negro in Virginia to be a Democrat in principle, as it is for a Lily White Ex-Democrat to be a Republican in this State except for office or revenue.

FAVOR RACE VOTING AS UNIT

The Journal and Guide closes its editorial with the following question. We should like to ask him (J. Thomas Newsome) if he is earnestly and sincerely in favor of the race voting as a unit in the future? My answer is that, I am sincerely and unqualifiedly in favor of the Negro voting the Republican ticket as a unit this year and next year and continually as long as there is hope that the party of Lincoln, Douglas and Grant may return to its ancient tradition and landmark. And if it turns out that the party has finally departed from its fundamental principles then it is my sincere desire and earnest prayer to God that the Negro may still maintain an organization as a unit and proclaim to all the world the doctrine of political and civil equality of all men before the law irrespective of race, creed, color, or condition.

FADING AWAY OF THE "LILY WHITES," SAYS THE EAGLE

Atlanta Independent
Dec. 1/21

"Slemp has slumped" is the Washington epitomization of Virginia election returns. The one Republican representative in Congress from the Old Dominion comes from Big Stone Gap in the Cumberland mountain section of Virginia's southwest corner. Campbell Bascom Slemp had no opposition in his district. He has had little opposition since he succeeded his father in Congress a few years ago. Negroes are few in the mountains, though moonshiners may be many. Negroes are many in Richmond and in the cities of the State.

Mr. Slemp conceived the idea that if the G. O. P. would simply ignore the Negroes, ostracize them, rob them of their weight in Republican conventions, it could win the Commonwealth with white votes, "Lily White" votes, alone. The plan was widely advertised. Gossip is that it was more than half indorsed by President Harding and by Will H. Hays as Republican national chairman. It was not openly indorsed. At any rate it won a test.

The blacks were indignant. They formed a "Lily Black" party and nominated a candidate. But the Democrats were somewhat divided and with an imperfect organization, and Slemp had hopes. His friends were claiming the State by 25,000 the day before election. The returns show a Democratic victory by 60,000. Only about 20,000 votes were polled by the "Lily Blacks." The assumption is that a much larger number voted the Democratic ticket.

This may be fairly called the fading away of the "Lily Whites" in Southern politics. It is a warning to a Republican Administration that there is no hope in deserting their Negro allies. And if the Administration accepts the warning, the experiment will not be repeated in Louisiana or North Carolina or Georgia, for only in patronage-yearning is the mainspring of such a movement. And even in Ohio Republicans who have the ideals of Ben Wade and not the ideals of Rutherford B. Hayes are gratified by the present outlook.—Brooklyn Eagle.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Political—1921

Party Affiliation

Virginia

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN VIRGINIA

LEESBURG VA MIRROR

OCTOBER 13, 1921

COL. ANDERSON, who is an adept in rhetorical effusions and platitudes, an expert in destructive criticism but a hopeless failure in offering constructive suggestions to remedy the evils of the "system" of which he complains, is especially critical of the organization of our present school system. In our last editorial, we showed the inaccuracy of many of his statements and the unfairness of quoting results without stating frankly how the calculations were made. Any candidate so interested as he pretends to be in the future growth of Virginia and the material welfare of her citizens should be fair enough to give the people the benefit of his acknowledged ability and not try to deceive them by camouflaged statements that are grossly misleading. At present the State Board of Education consists of eight members, the governor elected by the people, the superintendent of Public Instruction, elected by the people; the Attorney-General, elected by the people; three men appointed by the senate from the Boards of Directors of our state institutions, a city superintendent of schools and a county superintendent of schools. The first six, three of whom are elected by the people, and three able educators appointed by the senate, select the division superintendents of schools.

The County Trustee Electoral Board consists of three members: the Commonwealth's Attorney, one member selected by the circuit judge, and the Division Superintendent of Schools. This board selects the school trustees. The Republican platform proposes a state board appointed by the governor, which Board would appoint the state superintendents and they in turn would appoint the Division Superintendents from a list of eligibles furnished by the local school boards. According to this plan were the improbable to happen and Mr. Anderson were elected governor, he would control every school officer except the local trustees who would be elected by the people.

As a general proposition, we believe that the sovereignty inherently vested in the people should be exercised by the people, but if the election of trustees should be brought about under a Republican administration pledged to carry out the planks of a platform that condemns the present constitution and advocates the repeal of the restrictive clauses in the laws governing registration, which restrictions have kept and are keeping the ballot safely in the hands of the white race, and by a party whose chosen leader favors the repeal of the constitutional provision requiring the payment of poll tax six months prior to an election as a prerequisite to voting, the right of suffrage, which is the most sacred privilege of a free people, would be given to thousands of ignorant, shiftless and irresponsible negroes both, women and men, and we would see the management of school affairs in many localities and in some counties turned over to them. To the honest, law-abiding, intelligent negro we gladly accord that respect that is due him. Although they number one-third of the population, while possessing only five per cent of the assessed wealth, we are glad that Virginia is providing educational facilities for them and appropriating money to take care of the unfortunate afflicted members of their race. We certainly have no desire to inject any racial issues into the campaign, nor to stir up race prejudices, but the white men and women in Virginia are positively going to control the state, and that control is better for the negroes themselves.

Every intelligent citizen knows that the grandfather clause in the constitution had for its object the disfranchisement of the ignorant negroes, and that it has purged the state of the noxious stench that once enveloped it like a miasmatic vapor. The late Senator Henry Fairfax was Loudoun's representative in that convention, and no man was more conscientious in the performance of a duty, more devoted to Virginia and her ideals, nor more concerned in her material welfare than he. The man or women who cares so little for his or her state that he is unwilling to pay $1.50 for the privilege of voting more especially since the money goes for the benefit of the schools, if allowed to vote without such payment, would be indifferent about the results of elections and the number of purchasable votes would be increased. Irresponsible, indifferent voters are a menace to the stability of any democracy. The attempt of the Republican party to cleanse itself of the stain that was placed upon it by reason of the mismanagement of affairs before control was wrested from it by the Democrats is a mere camouflage, and Virginians can not and will not be deceived by this Republican smoke screen. Mr. Anderson's oratory and rhetorically arranged phrases and clauses serve as a barrage fire, guarding the real purpose of the party which is to enfranchise the 340,000 black men and women and this would make permanent the Republican control in Virginia. The only specific recommendation contained in the whole Republican platform was taken in toto from the recommendations made in 1919 by the Education Commission provided for by a statute enacted by the Democratic General Assembly in 1918 and headed by the state superintendent of Public Instruction, Mr. Hart. If a majority of the voters of the state desire that the counties and cities be made the units of administration instead of the districts as now provided and desire further that the trustees be elected instead of appointed, the change can and should be brought about by the Democratic legislature, which is ever responsive to the wishes of the citizens. If it were done by the Democrats the trustees would be selected by a white electorate, but were it done by the Republicans with all the constitutional restriction concerning registration removed the balance of power would be with the negroes, and this would mean in many parts of Virginia the selection of negro trustees, a condition of affairs that would never be tolerated.

The free discussion of economic questions is beneficial to the people and a thorough understanding by the people of the issues involved will bring about improvement in the enactment and enforcement of laws. A business administration of governmental affairs, the economic expenditure of the income, and appropriations commensurate with the taxable resources are the ends to be sought for in the efficient management of public affairs. If the Democratic party has failed to do these things, it deserves criticism insofar as it has not been responsive as the chosen guardian of the best interests of all Virginians. It is human to make mistakes, but a few errors of judgment on the part of the Democratic party most assuredly does not warrant a return to conditions that prevailed before the adoption of the new constitution. The grandfather clause stood the test of the supreme court of the United States, and it has eliminated many of the most unpleasant conditions that we now have almost forgotten.

Elect the whole Democratic ticket by an overwhelming majority and keep the ship of state of this Commonwealth safely moored in the harbor of liberty under the constitution, and preserve for her citizenry the ideals and traditions of her illustrious leaders who laid upon her sacred soil the foundations of a civilization that bequeathed to us an heritage of which we should be justly proud, and which it is our duty to preserve inviolate.

Election Outcome In Virginia Political Surprise of the Year

Year Book

11/12/21

Democrats Carry State by 70,000 Despite Well Organized Fight of "Lily-White" Republicans to Draw Democratic Votes. Colored Ticket Failed to Receive Expected Support.

Norfolk Journal & Guide

One of the biggest political surprises of recent years was the sweeping victory of the Democratic party in the State election last Tuesday. With the Republican party divided between white and colored factions the white faction having gone on record as being "lily-white", it was expected that a large number of Democrats and independent white voters would enter the ranks of the Republican faction that was set aside for whites only.

The colored, or Independent Republican ticket was expected to poll ninety per cent of the Negro vote in the State, according to its State chairman, but it appears from the returns that the vote received by this ticket was negligible. In Norfolk, for instance, where there are sixteen hundred registered colored voters, Mr. John Mitchell, Jr., head of the colored ticket received 91 votes. In Portsmouth he received 75 votes, and less than 500 in Richmond, where there are 2,800 qualified colored voters. Throughout the State the vote cast for the colored ticket was negligible. The reason is hard to explain. It appears that the colored voters, who number over 20,000 qualified, remained away from the polls, or scattered their vote.

In commenting upon the failure of the colored ticket strength to materialize, the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* says:

"The colored strength appeared to have been greatly exaggerated. Hinted combinations against the regulars were not apparent in the show-down. It was shown by the Republican workers that there were about 2,800 qualified Negroes. This strength is not at all displayed, for Mitchell, the 'lily-black' candidate, received a distressingly small vote—less than 500 in the city. If the Negroes voted their strength was scattered."

The vote fell down in the same proportion all over the State, the total vote for the colored ticket aggregating probably not more than 2,500. In many counties it was so small as not to be counted as important in the returns.

Another reasonable view to be taken from the outcome of the election is that the great body of Negroes in the State will not countenance radical leadership. There are certain objectives for which they are all striving, but they are not willing to jeopardize their prospects of reaching these objectives by adopting insane methods.

It must now be apparent to the white Republicans that they cannot win in Virginia by erecting barriers against the political rights of Negroes within the party. If the solid South is ever broken it appears that the Republican party will not figure in the breaking of it. Some other party may accomplish the end desired by many white people themselves, but it will not be the Republican party. Men who were born and reared in the Democratic party cannot be Republicans at heart in the South, as long as the South persists in clinging to its "own peculiar problem"—which is the race problem. The more the white Republicans attempt to thrust the Negro voter out of the party, the more the Democrats exert themselves to thrust him in again. Nothing but a mutual understanding between Southern white folks and Southern colored folks will bring about a political division that will amount to anything in the South.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

POLLARD, NEWSOME AND WILLIAMS, COLORED REPUBLICANS' HEAVY ARTILLERY, AROUSE CLASS HATRED IN RACE IN BITTER SPEECHES

Ignore Issues of Campaign and Waging Relentless War of Abuse Upon Colored Citizens Who Dare to Disagree With Them. Whole Fire of Speakers Directed at Those Who Favor Political Independence.

Norfolk Journal & Guide
10-22-21
Virginia

In Virginia, according to Prof. Nelson Williams, one of the trio of "lily-black" speakers at a meeting in Portsmouth last Sunday afternoon, a colored man cannot be anything but a "Joseph R. Pollard Republican" and be a decent citizen. He must either vote for Mr. Pollard's ticket or be expatriated both from the race and from the State.

Prof. Williams, when he is not making political speeches is a Sunday school man and good churchman. But there was nothing in his remarks Sunday to indicate that he was either.

There are four kinds of Negroes, according to the Professor. They are Virginia Negroes, mulatto Negroes, black Negroes and "white folks' Negroes." After classifying them he proceeded with all the invective at his command to array his imaginary classes against each other. With the genuine Virginia Negro there is nothing wrong. He is proud of his ancestry, which is usually distinguished. He is never ashamed to own the State of his birth, no matter where you find him, according to Mr. Williams. The black Negro is all right because he is usually not found wanting to be white or trying to be white. The "white folks' Negro" is the Negro who does not vote for Chairman Pollard's ticket. He ought to be in hell, declared the Professor. The mulatto Negro came in for most of his invective. When you see one you can bet that he is a "white folks' nigger," and you can put a question mark behind his daddy's name. He is a disgrace to his mother. "In the common parlance of the street," he exclaimed, "I call him an ordinary bastard." After finishing with his four classes of Negroes he opened a barrage against white people of all kind. Marcus Garvey, in his most radical days was never wilder in his imagination, never more vitrolic in his speech than was the deep-toned professor on this occasion. His closing peroration was something like this: I can see the day, not in the far distant future, when the 15,000,000 Negroes in America, will march up to the ballot box and take the reins of government from the tyrants who now oppress them, etc.

Newsome Characteristic

Attorney J. Thomas Newsome, of Newport News, candidate for attorney general of the State on the Pollard ticket, was the first speaker. He made a characteristic speech, playing with all the skill gained by his years of law experience, upon the passions and prejudices of the audience.

He did not advance any reasons why he felt better qualified to fill the office he is seeking than the other candidates, but let his audience know, in the beginning, that he wanted "to get" two certain prominent men in the State who were not supporting the ticket. Then he proceeded by slanderous inuendoes to make these men the burden of his speech. He said that no self-respecting Negro could vote anything but the Pollard ticket, that there was no such thing as the colored man being independent in politics. That the only thing to do was to vote the Negro Republican ticket. A colored man could neither vote the Democratic, socialistic, Labor party or Republican tickets and keep his self respect. Following this assertion he offered this paradoxal substitute: The Negroes should form a solid black party or organization and hold themselves in readiness to vote in a lump either the Republican or Democratic ticket as the occasion required. According to Mr. Newsome, it is a crime against the race for an individual Negro to vote the Democratic, Republican or other ticket. But as a whole the race vote may be diverted to either of these parties, whenever he or his associates get an offer that will justify the deal.

This same Mr. J. Thomas Newsome, who is now the angel of the Colored Republican party, refused two years ago to support R. H. Pree, colored, for the city council of Newport News, and published in the papers of his city a statement to the effect that he did not think it was time for a colored man to run for office.

Pollard Makes Charges

Mr. Pollard, chairman of the Colored Republican party, was the last principal speaker. He was introduced by the chairman as "the brains of the party." The compliment was much appreciated by Mr. Pollard. He started off by reciting some of the causes which had made him a guerilla general in the Republican party. He paid his respects to Henry W. Anderson, candidate for governor on the lily white ticket and also to Congressman Slemp. "Anybody who can swallow Anderson and Slemp," said the "Brains," "must have a zinc lined stomach." This was as far as he got with telling his audience why they should vote his ticket. The remainder of his speech was directed at the mysterious two prominent colored men who are opposing him. He charged that one of them lives in Portsmouth and "sold out" at the Chicago convention. He recited over and over the details of how he and three other colored men were barred from the Norfolk convention. This was the "throw" that killed Joe, for he has been thrown out of Republican caucusas and conventions, both city, county, State and national, so much during the past twenty years that the Republicans who do not like his obnoxious ways have developed a "fade-a-way" curve to the throw.

When Mr. Pollard finally got through a collection was taken, which amounted to $25.00.

After the collection, Dr. J. J. Jones of Hampton, was introduced and told in his pathetic way how he was excluded from the Norfolk convention of the lily whites. The Doctor also said that a Hampton bank, whose president is a lily white Republican had turned down his check for $500 dollars. He did not say whether or not he had the money in the bank when the check was presented for payment.

Mr. Geo. A. Melvin, a Portsmouth attorney, was next introduced and quoted some Scriptures to the irreconcilables. He also made some remarks which were to the point.

Afraid of Debate

After this, P. B. Young, of Norfolk, who was in the audience, arose and asked the chairman if he might have a few words to say. He was asked if what he had to say was in favor of the movement, and replied that it was not. There was a telepathic consultation on the rostrum, on which was seated Messrs. Newsome, Pollard, Chairman W. M. Reid, Williams, Scott. "Lieutenant Governor" Nash, and Jim Mitchell. Mr. Young was invited to come to the platform. He accepted the invitation and was told that he was to say nothing that would throw any damper upon the movement or anything that would cause any debate. In other words, he was not to take issue with anything that had been said.

He started off by saying that he had been living all of his life in an atmosphere of free speech, and hoped now that the time had not come when among the cherished traditions of Virginia—that of free speceh and free thinking—were to be denied. A section of the colored press of Virginia, he said, has been accused of alleged disloyalty to the movement. As a part of that section he reserved the right to his opinions, but challenged any man in the audience or in the State, who claimed that the paper of which he was editor had ever made a statement in its columns detrimental to the best interests of the race, to stand up and say so. Nobody stood up. Mr. Young then began to recite the political history of the race under the leadership of some of the men who sat upon the rostrum, and the chairman was given orders to "stop him." The speaker asked for an opportunity to conclude, but found himself surrounded by every man on the rostrum, all of whom were trying to speak at one time, determined that the speaker should not proceed. The mob was led by Jim Mitchell, who is a partisan of the Pollard-Newsome combine, not so much because he has lost his political standing elsewhere, but because he was kicked out of the Navy Yard last winter for general inefficiency. In disgust, the audience left, followed by Mr. Young, who was unable to have one of Virginia's most sacred traditions upheld.

GOV.-ELECT TRINKLE WILL GIVE NEGROES A SQUARE DEAL

Richmond Va. Planet
11/19/1921
Chicago Defender

Editor John Mitchell, Jr., Republican candidate for Governor of Virginia sent the following letter to Governor-elect E. Lee Trinkle, at Wytheville, Virginia:

"Richmond, Va., Nov. 9, 1921.
"Senator E. Lee Trinkle,
"Wytheville, Va.
"Honored Sir:—

"I congratulate you upon your great victory and pledge to you my support in making your coming administration a success. You conducted your campaign upon a high plane, that of a statesman and a Virginia gentleman.

"Very truly yours,
"JOHN MITCHELL, JR."

He received the following printed reply handsomely embossed:

"Many thanks for your congratulatory words on my election as Governor of Virginia. I am deeply appreciative of this thoughtfulness.

"Sincerely,
"E. LEE TRINKLE."

"November Nineteen Twenty-one
"Wytheville, Virginia."

In addition to this was enclosed the following letter, which will be read with genuine satisfaction by every colored person in Virginia:

"Wytheville, Va., Nov. 14, 1921.
"Mr. John Mitchell, Jr.,
"care of Mechanics Savings Bank,
"Richmond, Va.

"My dear Sir: Your letter of the 9th received, and I sincerely thank you for the kindly sentiments therein expressed.

"I want to assure you that it is my purpose to deal fairly and justly with your race, and to do all in my power for the promotion of their interests, morally, financially and educationally, as well as otherwise.

"With regards, I am
"Yours very truly,
"E. LEE TRINKLE."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
REEL 14

Political – 1921.

Party Affiliation

Republicans Hope To Carry Virginia

Make First Campaign as a White Man's Party

Women Counted On to Swell Vote for Col. H. W. Anderson, Nominee for Governor

N. Y. C. POST
SEPTEMBER 8, 1921
[Special Dispatch to the Evening Post]

RICHMOND, Va., September 7.—The banner of the Republican party is being lifted in Virginia to-day by the hands of a leader who believes he is battling for a principle and has offered himself before the people for the office of Governor in a State which has been unwavering in its Democratic allegiance since the years of readjustment following the Civil War.

The name of Col. Henry W. Anderson, Republican standard bearer, is not unknown to the country at large and is conspicuous in Virginia. He was looked upon as a logical aspirant for Vice-Presidential honors at the Republican national convention last year and was later discussed in connection with a Cabinet portfolio. He is not an office-seeker for personal or political advancement, and his present candidacy in Virginia is the outcome of a profound conviction with him that it is to the best interests of the whole people and of the nation at large that the "Solid South" should cease to exist as an isolated Democratic political unit.

In challenging Democratic domination in Virginia Colonel Anderson will doubtless be assisted by political conditions which have matured rapidly in the last few years. In this connection it may be stated as a fact that the last Administration of Woodrow Wilson tended more than any other one circumstance in the minds of many Virginia Democrats to shake confidence in the party he represented. The truth of this contention, they say, was evidenced in the last Congressional and Presidential elections, and will be felt in Virginia, as probably throughout the country at large, for many years to come. So that hundreds of the leading business men of Virginia, believing that the last Administration was more Socialistic than Democratic, turned for relief and safety to the Republican party, whose principles they now openly espouse.

Virginia's Democratic Organization

While the normal life of a factional political "machine" or "organization" has been placed at sixteen years, the dominant wing of the Democratic party in Virginia, which came into existence with the election of the late Thomas Staples Martin to the United States Senate in 1893, continued until his death, in 1919. Upon the death of Senator Martin the Democrats were left without a real leader, but so thoroughly organized were they that their machine continues to function despite the rising tide of Republican opposition and the materially strengthened anti-machine Democratic faction. Although the organization of the old "ring" was shaken to its foundation by the death of Senator Martin, it has just achieved a notable triumph in the nomination for Governor of Senator E. Lee Trinkle, who will be opposed in the State election in November by Col. Anderson.

The Democrats nominate in primary in Virginia, while the Republicans choose their candidates in convention. It is the belief and hope among Republican leaders that a considerable number of anti-organization Democrats who were disappointed in the outcome of their primary last month will support Col. Anderson this fall. Both parties are making a strong bid for the woman vote, the Republicans having nominated Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis Otey of Lynchburg for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, she being the first woman ever nominated for a State office in Virginia.

Elimination of the Negro

Probably the most notable feature of the Republican campaign thus far has been the elimination of the negro from the councils of the party. This action has been taken without equivocation. From now on the Republican party in Virginia is to be a "white man's party." It is understood that this innovation meets with entire approval at Washington. At a recent meeting for the election of delegates, held under the auspices of the Republican Club of Richmond, just prior to the Republican State convention at Norfolk on July 14, negroes were debarred by the police. This caused a bolt of colored Republicans and the negroes will place a full line of candidates in the field this fall. There is an estimated qualified negro vote in Virginia of from 10,000 to 12,000.

In exchange for the loss of its negro auxiliaries the Republicans in Virginia have gained the support of many men of influence and wealth. Among these may be mentioned Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern Railroad; John Kerr Branch, millionaire banker, rated as probably the wealthiest man in Virginia; I. J. Marcuse, vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce of Richmond and former officer of the American Can Company; W. J. Ford, president of the Planters' National Bank, of Fredericksburg; Jacquelin P. Taylor, of Richmond, chairman of the board of directors of the Universal Leaf Tobacco Company; H. C. Pearce, vice-president of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad; C. B. Roller, head of the Augusta Military Academy, together with a long list of bankers and business men of Norfolk, Roanoake Lynchburg, and other cities and sections.

Virginia

Virginia is divided into ten Congressional districts. Of these, the Ninth has for the past eighteen years maintained an unbroken Republican representation at Washington, a record unequalled by any other Southern State. The Republican vote is also strong in the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Tenth districts. At a meeting of the Virginia Democratic State Committee held in Richmond on August 30, Senator Swanson expressed the belief that the Republicans would carry only the ninth district in the November election and would be defeated by a Democratic majority of from 50,000 to 60,000. The vote between Wilson and Hughes in Virginia in 1916 was: Wilson, 102,824; Hughes, 49,356. The vote between Cox and Harding in 1920 was Cox, 141,670; Harding, 87,458. The increase in the Harding vote was largely due to the enfranchisement of women.

The Republicans are conducting their present campaign under the management of Joseph L. Crupper. Their headquarters are the handsomest ever seen in Virginia, being on the main floor of the Jefferson Hotel, the most exclusive one in Richmond. News received by the Republican campaign committee is said to be exceptionally favorable, and some of the Republican leaders actually believe they will carry the State. The Democrats laugh at such claims, but it is regarded as a fact that the Republican vote throughout Virginia in the November election will set a new record.

The Democrats are not likely to lose but they will have to fight.

IDLEFORD ME JOURNAL
AUGUST 17, 1921

COLOR LINE IN POLITICS.

Referring to the frequent assertion that the reason for the Solid South is the fact that the negro voters, almost to a man, adhere to the Republican party, the New York Sun says that the state elections in Virginia will be watched by the country with unusual interest and continues:

The block of Democratic majorities stretches from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, indeed, and dates from the overthrow of the Reconstruction governments. Naturally men look on this phenomenal voting record as an outcome of the southern white people's effort to keep control of southern affairs in their own hands. So long as the Republican party continues to espouse the cause of the colored man, we are told, the whites will vote the Democratic ticket.

There will now be an opportunity to test the correctness of this theory. At a recent meeting of Republican leaders in Virginia it was decided, on behalf of the party, to renounce the negro element. This meeting selected a strong state ticket, headed by Henry W. Anderson of Richmond as candidate for governor. Anderson is a young man who stands high in the estimation of his fellow citizens and with a notable record for things accomplished in the public interest. The success of this ticket would put the whites in complete control of state affairs, and it is presented with an appeal to the people to break the Democratic monopoly in the state government. However, it is not likely that immediate success will follow this revolutionary movement. As their candidate for governor the Democrats have selected E. L. Trinkle, a man who is able and popular with all classes, and to bring about his defeat will require more votes than are now in sight for the new movement. But the size of the Republican vote, even though it is not large enough to carry the election, will have an important bearing on the situation, and any notable gain would inspire hope for the future. Other southern states will watch Virginia. If the experiment succeeds it will be imitated; if the Democrats roll up the usual overwhelming majorities the Republicans in other southern states will probably continue to appeal for the negro vote. To oppose the all-white ticket of the Republicans, the Virginia negroes have selected an all-black ticket. They can hardly expect the assistance of white voters and so their ticket is probably doomed to defeat. What the outcome will be no one can safely predict. The Republicans have not been able to win with the practically unanimous help of the negro voters. Can they win without this help? Many whites have voted the Democratic ticket because of the presence on the Republican ticket of names of negro candidates. It is doubtful if there are enough of this class who will now vote the Republican ticket, purged of an objectionable element, to offset the loss of negro voters. There is small hope for the negroes in an all-negro ticket. For this reason, after demonstrating the fact to the satisfaction of the majority, they may decide to do their part toward taking the race issue out of politics by dividing their strength between the two old parties. Under present conditions, the Democrats do not desire or need this additional support. However, the Virginia experiment will be enlightening. The Republicans there have much to gain and little to lose and so they can afford to take a chance.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN VIRGINIA.

3-28-21

The political situation in Virginia at this time is peculiar relative to the recogntion of the Republican Party as recognized by the National Republican Committee and the other wing as led by Attorney J. R. Pollard of this city. The regular organization is proceeding with business just as though the colored Republicans in this State had no actual existence. The indications are that the colored citizens will not obtain any recognition what ever unless some way is found to approach the regular party organization and from its decision against the colored citizens make an appeal to the President of the United States at Washington.

In view of the friction existing between these two wings, how can this best be done? We are of the poinion that the financial interest, better known as the business colored men of the commonwealth, who have not been actively allied with party politics should make this "appeal to Caesar" for recognition in this State. It will not do for colored men in the most progressive state in the Union, so far as colored people are concerned to "lay down" so to speak and obtain no official recognition whatever. We believe that Hon. C. Bascom Slemp can be induced to listen to reason, that this Negro-hating propaganda can be caused to disappear "like frost before the sun," if the proper men are selected to present the case in the proper manner.

This is no time for abuse or for using intemperate language or for using threats We weaken our case by so doing. These political leaders opposed to us know the extent of our power and are able to ascertain the limit to our influence. The black vote in the North is our greatest asset, although the black vote in the South will prove a very effective weapon. Most of us have relatives, who are living North now and who have qualified themselves to vote. We need a visible, breathing, influential political organization in the South with men, who will put up the necessary funds to finance their organizations and to enforce their de-

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crees.

The situation is alarming to an interested observer and it seems to us that we have reached the point where it is evident that we must "Awake, arise or be forever fallen!"

NEGRO-HATERS IN THE SADDLE.

5-28-21

There is accumulating evidence that this race question has reached an acute stage in the councils of the Republican administration at Washington. At the meeting of the National Republican Convention at Chicago, the "Lily White" Republican organizations in North Carolina and Virginia were recognized and accordingly had the stamp of regularity. Now, that the election is over, these organizations are recommending to the President of the United States for appointment to office, men who were front and foremost in the advocacy of these un-Republican dogmas.

The Administration is taking the ground that it must recognize these white men and must yield to their wishes in the matter of appointment. While mighty unpleasant, this is the logical conclusion. But, certain it is if President Harding and his cabinet could not control these Negro haters before the appointment to office, he can control them after their appointment to office. Will they be given explicit instructions as to their duties and will he see to it that their actions now be made to "square" with the attitude of the present administration?

It was reported that the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate had rejected the nomination of Attorney Frank Linney as United States District Attorney for the Western District of North Carolina. The report was as follows:

Washington, D. C.—The Linney nomination came before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate on Monday, May 16th, but that committee balked at confirming the lily-white Republican as United States Attorney for the Western District of North Carolina. Linney's nomination for this office, in the face of a storm of protests from Negroes of the state, is due largely to the fact that Linney, as a Republican delegate-at-large to the Chicago convention, disregarded instructions of the state primary which declared in favor of Johnson of California and voted for Harding after having supported Lowden until his elimination by disclosure of financial scandals.

It is noted in this connection that the confirmation of David H. Blair as Commissioner of Internal Revenue for North Carolina is being held up in the Senate by the fight conducted by Senator Hiram Johnson based on the same facts, i. e., Blair as a delegate, ignored primary instructions and voted for Lowden first, switching afterwards to Harding. The principal at stake, says Senator Johnson, is whether or not a delegation elected to a national convention can ignore the verdict of its state preferential primary and vote for some one else other than the choice of the state primary.

The appointment of Linney as was that of Blair, is believed to be in payment for the support given Harding at Chicago and it entirely disregards the welfare of the Negro Republican of the South.

The Judiciary Committee at one stage of its proceedings practically rejected Linney but decided at the request of Senator Overman of North Carolina one of the Democratic leaders, not to close the case and to give Linney a hearing.

The committee was first apprised of the allegations that Linney exerted his influence and efforts against the voting of Negroes by Bishop G. W. Clinton, a colored bishop of North Carolina. He wrote a letter of complaint to the committee. In addition to this Senator Hiram Johnson of California advised the committee that he had received a number of letters from North Carolina protesting against Linney's selection for district attorney and charging that he had not only opposed voting by Negroes but had sought to form a coalition with Democrats to bar the Negro from the polls. In the documents submitted by Senator Johnson was a letter written by Linney, as chairman of the Republican State Committee to the Democratic State Chairman in which he had made it plain he was not only opposed to Negroes voting, but wanted to enter into a coalition with the Democrats to keep them away from the polls for years to come.

After listening to the letters and documents Senator Borah declared he would vote for a "yellow dog" before he would vote for Linney. Senator Reed of Missouri, Democrat, also said as much. Senator Overman moved to report the nomination favorably. This was voted down by a large vote.

The matter would have ended there with Linney rejected had not Senator Overman urged that final action be deferred until a hearing could be arranged. The committee granted Senator Overman's request. The matter was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Senators Ernst, of Kentucky; Cummings and Overman.

Attorney Linney won. The New York Age tells of the protest in the following language:

Raleigh, N. C., —President Harding and Attorney General Daugherty have practically approved of the disfranchisement of the eligible and qualified Negro in the South by the recent managers of the Republican organizations ("the lily whites") by sending to the United States Senate the name of Frank Linney for United States Attorney, Western District of North Carolina.

Linney is chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee and last Fall, in the name of the Republican party, made overtures to the chairman of the Democratic party to meet him halfway that they might come to some agreement by which they might eliminate the educated Negro, eligible to vote, from politics, in the late campaign, as well as from all future political campaigns.

It is alleged that he and other leading officials of the party after the Democratic chairman didn't accede to his suggestion or overtures, requested the Democratic registrars last Fall to register every white person, whether literate or illiterate, but to refuse registration to the colored electorate, even if he could comply with the Constitution regulating the qualifications for suffrage.

The above facts and information regarding Frank Linney have been sent to President Harding and Attorney General Daugherty. Yet, in the face of this information concerning the political tactics of Linney, President Harding ingores the protests of 100,000 Negro Republicans in North Carolina by nominating Linney for the responsible and important position of United States Attorney.

Such conduct is discouraging, not only to the colored Republicans in this state, but to Negroes throughout the South because it is tantamount to endorsing the iniquitous suffrage measure initiated by the Southern Bourbon democracy and subsequently adopted and put in operation by the 'lily-whites."

The question was primarily up to Attorney General Daugherty and not to the President. What are you going to do about it? Delegations should wait upon the Attorney General of the United States and have him define his position upon this all important question. Shall colored citizens of the United States continue to be the victims of radical race prejudice? Now is the time to make the issue. For our part, we do not like the outlook. It should not be a difficult task to secure even and exact justice at the hands of the distinguished statesman, who now occupies the White House of the nation.

ASHVILLE N. C. CITIZEN
SEPTEMBER 16, 1921

Lily Whites In Virginia

Virginia Republicans are in earnest, apparently, about carrying into definite action their declared intention of removing the race question from politics. And that the colored people believe that their former political allies mean business is demonstrated by the announcement of a complete Negro ticket for the State offices.

Last year North Carolina Republicans adopted the same policy with regard to their State convention, and if Southern Republicans stick to this program there may be some real hope of eliminating the race question from Southern politics.

The Virginia Negroes are shortsighted in attempting to set up a party of their own. They are tempted, to be sure, by their considerable strength in Virginia; they boast that they will poll more votes than the regular organization, and presumably they are confident that if they can accomplish that doubtful result they would be able to arrange a compromise with the white Republicans. But in this undertaking they are facing disappointment and creating the conditions for greater race hatred. Years of blundering has taught the responsible Republican leaders in the South that no party can expect to maintain power and influence if it accepts the colored citizen as an auxiliary entitled to recognition in party councils and to a share of the spoils that come from political victory. Where the colored population is strong the white Republicans will sometimes be almost irresistibly influenced to join forces with the black man, but the future of Republicanism in the South depends upon its ability to withstand this temptation.

A THREE-CORNERED FIGHT.

The New York Age 9/24/21

The colored Republicans of Virginia met in a convention on September 5th at the True Reformers Hall in Richmond and nominated a full ticket of State officers, making the third ticket to be voted for at the coming election. Nearly six hundred delegates were reported present at the meeting, which was held under the name and style of "the Republican Party of Virginia."

The ticket named was as follows: John Mitchell, Jr., of Richmond, Governor; Theodore Nash, of Portsmouth, Lieutenant-Governor; J. T. Newsom, of Newport News, Attorney-General; Thomas E. Jackson, of Staunton, Treasurer; F. V. Bacchus, of Lynchburg, Secretary of the Commonwealth; Mrs. Maggie L. Walker, of Richmond, Superintendent of Public Instruction; J. L. Reed, of Roanoke, Corporation Commissioner; A. P. Brickhouse, of Exmore, Commissioner of Agriculture.

The platform adopted had the following expression on the subject of the franchise:

> We hold that under a government where the sovereign power is lodged in the people and exercised by them through the elective franchise, the right to vote is inseparable from the right to be voted for, and any attempt to separate these prerogatives is a dangerous political heresy, contrary to the genius of our Republican form of Government and destructive of the ends and aims of a free people.
>
> The history of the colored people in Virginia for the past twenty years attests the fact that they are by no means chronic office seekers, and therefore, we denounce as a political subterfuge the pronouncement in the Republican platform in which it attempts by innuendo to assure the white electorate that it is opposed to Negro officeholders and thereby in its efforts to gain the support of a certain element of the white electorate, offers a gratuitous insult to the colored electorate at large.

This is a dignified and deliberate step taken in opposition to the "Lilywhite" movement, designed to eliminate the Negro from the Republican party in Virginia. It is an entirely legitimate effort of self-defence and the participants in it are entitled to full credit for their courage and self-assertion in maintaining their rights as citizens and as members of the Republican party. The measure of support that this movement can demand from the colored citizens of Virginia will measure the interest that the race is willing to devote to self-development in politics.

If the result of the election demonstrates that the cooperation of the Negroes of Virginia is essential to the maintenance of good government, this manifestation will not have been in vain.

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Party Affiliation.

Virginia.

VIRGINIANS STIRRED BY ATTACK ON TICKET

The New York Age 9/24/21

(Special to The New York Age)

Petersburg, Va.—William H. Major has raised quite an uproar in political circles here, by ridiculing the Negro Republican ticket put up at Richmond, Va., and attacking the sincerity of the nominees in the *Index-Appeal*, a white daily of which he is a paid correspondent. A meeting will be held this week directed by Frank R. Hallion, editor of the *Colored Republican* of Richmond, Va., and a committee will be appointed, which will demand Mr. Major's head. His presence is desired at the meeting and he has signified his willingness to attend and speak in his own defense.

Here is a paragraph from Major's article referring to the five hundred delegates present.

"There might have been 1,000 representatives present, as it was merely a 'mass convention,' and any number of school boys more hard-headed and less given to sane reason could have called a like assembly. Every Tom, Dick and Harry, Mary Jane and Sally Ann had free access, in fact, it is said, the highways was appealed to to come in and witness the first 'mass convention.'"

THE ISSUE IN VIRGINIA.

The Richmond Planet 10/1/21

The Republican Convention of Virginia, in session at Norfolk, Va., and controlled by the disgruntled white citizens who for some reason or the other had quit the Democratic Party conceived the idea that they could capture the State machinery and elect State officers, if they had a chance with the backing of the Republican Administration at Washington and with the elimination of the Negroes as a political factor in the campaign. To accomplish this, heroic action was absolutely necessary. Not only must the fundamental principles of the Republican Party be nullified, but the distinguished occupant of the White House would necessarily be required to stultify himself, so far as his pre-election utterances were concerned.

The "preacher President," the statesman, who openly, in the sight of Almighty God and the American people took the Bible as his guide and its precepts as his platform practically repudiated the fundamental doctrine that all citizens of this Republic are equal to equal rights and privileges, even as they apply to voting for candidates for office, aspiring to office and to occupying offices given by the appointing power. Just how this was brought about will always, we expect remain a mystery. Certainly, powerful influences must have been brought to bear to cause a statesman of President Warren G. Harding's type to forsake the teachings of a life-time.

In the Republican Convention at Norfolk, there were only three colored delegates. These held credentials, unquestioned and they no doubt felt that their title to seats was secure. If the question of race and color had not been raised, few white men would have known that they were members of the body. But Democratic police-officers were stationed at the entrance to the hall to bar their admission. Color and not party regularity was the basis of admission to the Convention. Chairman C. Bascom Slemp is reported to have furnished badges to one colored leader and he thought that with this admission to the hall might be obtained. It had no effect and as a result an all white body nominates a ticket with anti-Negro candidates declaring that by this policy, the Negro was no longer an issue in Virginia.

This action was followed by other action. It is a fundamental rule of physics—"Action is equal to reaction in a contrary direction!' This reaction came and a ticket composed of all colored men, just as the other Republican and the Democratic tickets are composed of all white men. The colored leaders, who had been ignominiously betrayed and insulted decided that this was the only manly stand they could take in the face of existing conditions. They reasoned that when the white folks closed their hotels in this State to the Negroes, these same Negroes opened their own hotels. When they denied Negroes admission to their ice cream parlors, they opened their own ice cream parlors. When they showed that they did not want colored people in their churches, the colored people opened their own churches and employed their own preachers. When they found that they did not want them in the white neighborhoods, the colored folks opened up segregated districts of their own. When they found out that the jitney service in this section was not available to them, they bought the white folks run-down cars and used them until they were able to purchase new ones and now they are riding around all sections with smiles upon their countenances, regardless of the depleted pocket-books this kind of enjoyment entails.

As to whether the colored people will support a ticket, which the colored leaders, nominated is a reflection upon their intelligence. Whether this ticket secures one hundred or one thousand votes, it is there to show the political aspirations of one of the kindliest races of people on the face of the globe. The necessity for this action on the part of our people is as disappointing as it is disheartening, but to the thoughtful, upright. God-fearing electorate, there seems to be nothing else to do.

THE REPUBLICAN SPLIT IN VIRGINIA

The Norfolk Journal & Guide 10/1/21

Whatever one's feelings may be with regard to the treatment of Colored Republicans by the party's convention held in Norfolk in July, and the subsequent action of certain Colored men in calling a "Mass Convention" in Richmond and putting a Colored ticket in the field from governor down, one is compelled to give respectful and thoughtful consideration to the editorial from *Vigil*, entitled, "Lily Blacks and Lily Whites," which we reprint in full in another column on this page.

Reprisals and protests are timely and often efficacious in bringing about certain reforms desired, but it is very often that reprisals and protests are ill-timed and ill-advised. We do not mean to say that the action of the state party managers in arbitrarily reading the Colored voters out of the party councils and convention was not unjust and unwarranted. It was as revolutionary and as high-handed a piece of political ingratitude and injustice as was ever perpetrated upon any people anywhere. But does the remedy lie in precipitate action? "We cannot believe that two wrongs can be made to merge into one right," says Dr. Sommerville, in *Vigil*. "Even though one may have cause to be righteously indignant in a given case, it is neither wise nor profitable to 'show your temper.' "

Even considering the stock argument that we have certain constitutional political rights; making due allowances for all sentimental phases of the question we firmly believe that better political strategy could have been used than the organization of a "lily black" party and the placing of a "lily black" ticket in the field. We have no criticisms to make upon the ticket. Personally it is a very splendid group of Afro-American citizens.

But recalling Republican party history, particularly the Colored citizens' blind allegiance to the Republican party in Virginia can any one point to any prestige or economic advantage the race has derived from it?

In view of our naked past, much of which was planned and executed by the very men who are leading the "lily black" movement, Dr. Sommerville is eternally right when he says that the Negroes' hope of political independence lies (1) in becoming a larger intellectual, moral and financial force in the community and in the party; (2) in not voting blindly or against our best local interests, and (3) in carrying on the fight for political fair play WITHIN and not WITHOUT the party we are allied with.

There is also something significant in Editor Sommerville's observation that "the people must see to it that our leaders go forward less for the 'loaves and fishes' and more for the common good of all.

It is of peculiar significance that the chairman of the Colored party was an avowed contestant with C. Bascom Slemp for the honor of dispensing federal patronage in Virginia prior to the inauguration of President Harding.

It is a fact that the Colored candidate for Attorney-General, who is a brilliant and successful lawyer was an active aspirant and applicant for the position of assistant district attorney after the inauguration of President Harding.

It is a peculiar coincidence that the distinguished gentleman who is the Colored candidate for governor refused to concede the logic of chairman Pollard's candidacy for the United States Senate; refused to support him and refused in any way to recognize the lily black movement at all until Chairman Pollard "tentatively" nominated him for Governor. If the distinguished gentleman referred to will consult his own editorial files he will find abundant contradictions of his present attitude and status. It was editor John Mitchell, Jr., who first gave utterance in his influential newspaper to the expression that a "lily black" party was as wrong on principle as a "lily white" party.

This writer is not one of those who believe that the salvation of the Negro race is in the Republican party. We believe on the other hand that if in the past the race had cast its vote with more independence and discretion our political, intellectual and economic condition in the South would be vastly better and race relations would be less strained.

In this connection we quote the New York Age, for two purposes—to sustain our position and to show that Northern Negro Republicans will hardly be influenced by the present administration's treatment of Southern Negro Republicans:

"It is well to face the facts in the case without evasion or disguise of the real issues involved. Under past Republican administrations, it has been the practice to give one or two important offices in various Southern States to those members of the race who have reached the ear of the appointing power. According to the complaints of the masses, this has not worked to the general advantage, but has intensified racial friction to such an extent as to make life and property unsafe in certain sections, which conditions have not been remedied by the general government, or the administration in power.

"The Republican party in the South has not been of late years any more than a skeleton organization, sufficient to make a showing at a national convention and furnish delegates, whose vote has been a source of scandal and contention. It is time that some steps should be taken to put an end to this scandal and to make the party a live organization with a constutuency of voting strength Whether the policy adopted by

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the administration will help to accomplish this result remains to be seen. At any rate it is up to the Negroes of the South to demonstrate their ability and willingness to assume the duties and obligations of citizenship by seeking to qualify and exercise the franchise.

There is stil a chance to correct some of the errors of the past. If we are going to take upon our shoulders the tremendous task of disciplining the Republican party of the Nation for its lapses of idealism as typified in Statesmen of fifty, sixty and seventy years past we are going to lose much of that chance.

NORFOLK GUIDE AND THE PORTSMOUTH VIGIL HAVE JUMPED THE TRACK

Richmond Planet
10/8/21

Newport News, Va.,
October 3, 1921.

Dear Sir—Under the heading: "The Republican Split in Virginia" the Journal and Guide takes the Negro Republicans to task for holding a convention in Richmond and putting a full ticket in the field composed of Colored citizens.

The able editor creates a straw man and then proceeds to demolish him. The paper adopts the derisive name "Lily Black" by which the white press seeks to ridicule us, and then goes on to intimate that the convention in Richmond drew the color line.

Such is not the fact. The official call for the convention was issued to citizens, white and black, male and female who believed in the principles of the Republican Party. No man or woman was excluded on account of color or condition.

In addition to the call which was published throughout the Commonwealth the organization mailed thousands of po tals to the Republicans of Virginia, irrespective of color, welcoming them to the convention. Furthermore, we mailed cards to Hon. C. B. Slemp, Col. Anderson and every other white Republican known to our committee of two hundred, who had charge of that part of the work.

How do the Journal and Guide and the Vigil get the information that we retaliated in kind when we put up a Negro ticket? We excluded no one. We could not drag them into our meeting. Vi Et Armis. We very much desired them. But they treated us as the Journal and Guide and the Vigil now treat us. They staid away, they would not come and now they blame us because we used such material as we had.

Dr. Somerville would have us carry on our fight "within" the party. Well, how shall we do it? We are kept out of the councils of the party and excluded from its meeting places by insults and police force. we are not allowed to say a word as to who shall be the party nominees, so I cannot exactly see how my good friend, the doctor, expects us to fight, "within" when we have been forced to remain "without" the council chambers of the party. It is positively puerile to accuse Negroes of excluding white folks from the party. Everybody knows that the white man is welcomed to any State or National Political party organized by Negroes and they will be given every consideration and honor, if they do come in.

The Vigil's talk about "loaves and fishes" is as void of basis in fact, as the comment on the utterance by the Jorunal and Guide is adroit irrelevant and misleading.

Suppose, Mr. Pollard contested with Mr. Slemp for the right to dispense patronage in Virginia: Has not Mr Pollard the same right to aspire to that honor as Hon. C. Bascom Slemp? If the congression is not out for "loaves and fishes" why Joe Pollard? Is it a crime for a Negro to aspire to office? Is he a man without honor because he seeks to fill any position his training and character fit him for? And the Journal and Guide seems to think it significant that I was endorsed for assistant District Attorney, for the Eastern District of Virginia, under the Harding administration. But the public shall be enlightened right here as to our effort to have the President declare himself on the question of recognition of some Colored man to an office of honor in the South. It was rumored that Mr. Harding was in full accord with the movement in Virginia, to exclude Negroes from the councils of the party. We were to fall in behind white men we were informed. It was decided, therefore over Mr. Pollard's protest to ask him to appoint me Assistant Attorney General It was well known in Virginia that I am a conservative, that I never presume upon any man white or black, and that I had been associated in cases with such men as Congressman Byrd, Hon. R. E. Byrd and many of the leading men of the bar in the State.

No objection could be made as to my legal training, and I was well known among my people in the South. I was endorsed by the leading Negro Republicans of the country, and by Presidents of Colleges, Pastors of Churches, Editors, Bankers and men of standing in all walks of life. I had it distinctly written in every endorsement, that I am a black man. The issue was squarely put up to the President, but I WAS NOT APPOINTED BECAUSE I AM A NEGRO.

Those who know me and the extent of my practice, know that it would have been a financial sacrifice for me to have accepted the office, if appointed, but I am in the fight for my race and my posterity.

When the Journal and Guide speaks of Mr. Mitchell's 'change of front' it must be remembered that both its Editor and Dr. Somerville were with us in the beginning of this movement. Why they have left us now, I do not know, but 'wise men change' sometimes.

Now I want the Journal and Guide to tell us what to do:

1. Shall we vote the Democratic ticket?

2. Shall we vote for the ticket named in Norfolk in a hall from which Negroes were excluded?

3. Shall we vote the Republican ticket named in Richmond, which excluded no man or woman on account of color? WHAT SHALL WE DO?

NEGRO IS STRONG FACTOR IN POLITICS

TRINKLE DECLARES

NEWPORT NEWS VA PRESS
OCTOBER 12, 1921

Democratic Candidate Asserts That Republican Claims Won't Work in This State.

That the negro political problem is an important one and cannot be overlooked in this State despite Republican plans to the contrary is the belief of E. Lee Trinkle, Democratic nominee for governor. Mr. Trinkle is due to speak on the Peninsula Thursday. Mr. Trinkle, declaring that he has no desire to arouse race prejudice ,said in a recent speech at Chesterfield:

"My opponent claims that it would be to the best interest of our State and the South for the people to be more evenly divided between two leading parties. Many objections may be mentioned to this:

"1. Virginia, like all of the States of the South (the States being different in the North), has to deal with the negro, an important factor in political and social affairs.

"This condition must ever be faced and considered and, therefore, that which at first thought might seem to be a wise political suggestion may be found, on serious consideration, to be extremely unwise.

"2. If the two leading parties in Virginia were more equal in numbers, that in itself would make Virginia a doubtful State in national elections, and necessarily result in a very large expenditure of campaign funds by the wealthy Republicans of the North who have but little thought and perhaps knowledge of our real racial problems and conditions, and only act upon the principle of party victory.

"Thus would follow corruption of politics, the buying of votes, the debauchery of the electorate and the placing of an unfair burden upon the less wealthy Democracy of our State to maintain an approximately evenly divided vote.

"Virginia, comparatively speaking, has been strikingly free from the corrupt use of money in politics.

"A nearly evenly divided support for the two leading parties, Democratic and Republican, as much as we hate to admit it, would tempt both in time of political distress or danger, to use the negro for their present purpose of victory in that political campaign, and cause them to be forgetful of future results. We all must, andI am sure, want to, be relieved of such happenings.

"3. Republicans now claim to have eliminated the negro from their party.

"If this be true and the white people should be anywhere near evenly divided in their political affiliations, this would mean that the negro would hold the balance of political power, which is said to be the case now in Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia, with conditions familiar to many Virginians.

"So far as I know, all of the Eastern and Western States now classed as Republican maintain mixed schools.

"4. While the Republicans claim to have eliminated the negro, they propose, and their candidate for governor is an ardent supporter of the proposition, to abolish the poll tax as a pre-requisite to voting and to remove other restrictions on the right of suffrage. This manifestly is proposed as a 'sop' to the negro voters; and if accomplished would undo the good of the suffrage article of our constitution and would really jeopardize the white supremacy in a large part of the State, if not in the entire State."

OKEY BOLT IN VIRGINIA

Afro-American
Baltimore

Both Men Admit Having Aided Lily-black Party There

11/11/21

Wash., D. C., Nov. 10.—Perry W. Howard, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, returned yesterday afternoon from Norfolk, Va., where he addressed the citizens on Sunday.

The report was called to his attention that he and Colonel Henry Lincoln Johnson were opposed to the colored ticket in Virginia.

Mr. Howard remarked that his address at Norfolk was purely racial and that any statement that he was opposing the colored ticket in Virginia, directly or indirectly, "is nothing more than a plain, malicious falsehood."

He stated further that "Colonel Johnson and I did write Mr. Joseph Pollard, one of the Virginia leaders inviting a conference on the wisdom of attempting to organize a national race party and expressed as opposed to it as such--and I am of that opinion still.

We stand four square on the proposition that a national movement, which looks to the formation of a distinct Negro party, is a serious blunder and we are opposed to and shall oppose any movement of this kind, which borders on political Bolshevism.

"As to their state ticket, we have no hesitancy in saying that they have received more aid from us than from any other source and we were in conference with the Honorable John Mitchell, the Virginia candidate for Governor, a few days since.

"We shall not be swayed to the right or left by political upstarts, who have not yet thrown off their swaddling clothes.

As told in an extra edition of the AFRO - AMERICAN last week, Henry Lincoln Johnson thwarted attempts of Mr. Pollard and others to form a national Negro party here.

"We know," Mr. Johnson said, "that the Republican Party fundamentally is right. Therefore, is it is wisdom to leave it, when in truth and in fact, we have no where to go?

Suppose that you should organize a national party made up of our racial group and cut loose from the Republican party, and some Vardaman, Hoke Smith, or Tillman should arise in the Senate and propose the repeal of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, may we not pertinently and appropriately ask if it would not be in the line of human nature for the Republican leaders in the Congress to strike back at us by reason of our alienation from the old party and display their resentment by joining with these gentlemen of the Southern Democratic School of thought and make the repeal of the aforesaid amendments a fact and, thus, at one fell swoop, take from us those rights of citizenship and enfranchisement, for which the Abolitionists fought and our forefathers so fervently prayed?"

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C Virginia

N. Y. C. MAIL
JULY 15, 1921

Virginia Negroes Call Lily Black Convention

Norfolk, Va., Today.—Three negroes sat as accredited delegates in the Republican state convention here today, although several contested delegations of negroes were barred.

Police guarded the doors to the convention hall and turned away negroes under the leadership of Joseph B. Pollard, of Richmond, who was a candidate for United States senator on the Republican ticket last year.

These negroes held a meeting and announced that a "lilly black" convention would be held in Richmond September 5 to nominate a state ticket.

REPUBLICANS BAR VIRGINIA NEGROES

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
JULY 15, 1921

State Convention at Norfolk Draws Color Line and Ejects All But Three.

TRICK BY WHITE ELEMENT

Caught Negro Leaders Napping and Quietly Called District Sessions for Nominations.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., July 14.—The barring of all but three of the negro delegates and the decision to put out a State ticket headed by Henry W. Anderson featured the session of the Virginia State Republican convention here today and tonight. Despite the action of the convention in barring the negroes, the sessions were orderly and everything passed off quietly.

The negroes were barred on the ground that they were not elected and not duly accredited delegates under the regulations of party organization. The three exceptions were two elegates from Newport News and one from Hampton, who presented credentials duly accredited and came into the convention with the white delegates elected in the same ward meetings. They were seated by the Credentials Committee.

The inside story seems to be that the negro Republicans of the State were caught napping by the white Republicans, who for years have been anxious to get rid of the negro element in the party, believing that it was hindering the progress of Republicanism in the State. When the State Chairman announced the date for the State Convention the white Republicans of all of the larger cities, and in the Republican strongholds in the Ninth District, headed by Congressman C. Bascom Slemp, quietly called ward, district and county conventions, and named delegations to the convention, including fully fifty white women. These delegations obtained the accredited credentials properly signed by city and county Chairmen.

When the negro leaders of the party learned what had been done they immediately called independent meetings in a number of the principal cities, including Richmond, Norfolk, Lynchburg and Roanoke, and named all-negro delegations. These delegations today presented their credentials and contested the seats of the white delegations. They lost out in the fight in the Credentials Commitee and the convention sustained the action, ejecting all of these delegations. The three remaining on the floor, it seems, joined with the white Republicans in the accredited meetings in Newport News and were named as delegates and they could not be barred.

The general impression among the leaders of the convention and the Republicans of the city is that it was the wisest move ever made by the Republican Party in the State. The feeling is strong that if the policy is adhered to rigorously the party will rapidly grow in strength in Virginia. It is pointed out that one of the great drawbacks in the past has been the practical domination of the party by the negro element, causing white men of the State inclined toward Republican principles to refuse to align themselves with the party.

John T. Adams, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, sent a letter that was read to the convention. He had intended to be present, but sent word that he had to remain in Washington. In his communication he invited Virginia to take the rôle of pilot in "bringing the new South into the harbor of Republicanism" and declared that "on fundamental issues, Virginia in sentiment is as strongly Republican as Iowa. This State should assume its rightful place in the councils of the nation."

The leaders tonight declared that they are confident that the State ticket headed by Henry Anderson will mean one of the largest votes ever polled in the State for the Republican Party since reconstruction days.

Democratic leaders merely smiled tonight when told of the sentiment of the Republican leaders and their hopes, and declared that Virginia would be found solidly Democratic in the State election in the Fall.

Herald Commonwealth
7/14/21

Norfolk, Va., July 14.—Virginia Republicans made Southern history today, when in State convention assembled they closed the doors of the party to the colored voters, and then proceeded to nominate a ticket made up of candidates in hearty accord with the action taken.

The ticket is as follows:

Governor—Henry W. Anderson of Richmond.

Lieutenont Governor—J. H. Hasinger, Abngton.

Secretary of Commonwealth—T. X. Parson, Grayson.

Attorney General—Harry K. Wolcott, Norfolk.

Treasurer—R. H. Angell, Roanoke.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis Otey of Lynchburg.

Member of Corporation Commission—Gilbank Twigg, Fauquier.

State Treasurer—J. W. Flanagan Radford.

Commisioner of Agriculture—Jacob S. Halderman, Frederick county.

The news of the conventon's course was noised about town following the recess during the day, and when it reassembled tonight the great hall was packed to the doors with Democrats and Republicans who came to witness the windup.

Platform Is Adopted

The platform submitted this evening was almost a counterpart of the keynote speech delivered by Col. Henry W. Anderson, the prospective candidate for Governor, during the day, and following its reading by L. mittee on resolutions. The latter in . Summers, chairman of the com- red-hot speech, called upon every ed-blooded white American in Virginia to stand by the Republican party.

Convinced by their standard bearer that a sensible presentaton of the race issue would be helpful to the Republicans, the party leaders acceded to what may be regarded as a compromise on the Negro question.

Former United States Senator J. L. McLaurin of South Carolina, who attended the convention, was asked what effect the barring of the Negro would have on other Southern States. His reply was that it would undoubtedly result in theri following suit. He said he thought it was a wise move, and would rebound to the benefit of the Republican party. "In my judgment," he said, "it was a political step in the right direction."

7/23/21.
Richmond Planet

We have read with interest the accounts of the meeting of the State Republican Convention in session at Norfolk, Va., July 14, 1921. We are of the opinion that the machinery of the Republican Party in this State has been turned over to the Anti-Negro element of the Democratic Party for use in this campaign with the hope and expectation that by laying stress upon the fact that they have an out and out straight white Republican Party in the State, enough Democratic voters can be induced to cast their lot with the new organization to overthrow the present Democratic machine. Vain hope! On the other hand should they fail so to do, the voting strength displayed would ensure to the present day Republicans sufficient strength to justify these scheming politicians in making demands upon the national administration at Washington.

The report states that every colored delegate was debarred from entering the hall where the convention met except two regularly elected with the "lily whites" from Newport News and one from Hampton, Va. This condition of affairs presents a problem to the Republican colored men of the State. If they are not wanted in the Republican Convention, then their votes are not wanted at the polls. If we can get our leaders to stop talking in public and announcing plans, before the conferences have been held to decide upon a line of action, all will be well. The meaning of all of this is that there is a serious disaffection in the Democratic Party of this State and the Republican management has virtually "sold out" to this dissatisfied element at the expense of the Negroes of the State. There are several courses open to us. One is to nominate a full State ticket, naming one or more white men on the ticket, if they will consent to run. The other is to nominate a ticket with only colored men upon it and the last method is to consult with the Democratic managers, after their ticket is nominated with a view to ascertaining if they will accept our voting strength and to what extent they will accord us our right and privileges under the law.

It is plainly evident that Hon. Henry W. Anderson is not particular as to whether he is elected Governor or not. He was recently "elected" by President Harding or by some one else to a ten thousand dollar a year job and the governorship only pays five thousand dollars per year. Under the present conditions, it is plainly evident that no self-respecting citizen of color can support this distinguished Virginian upon his present anti-Negro platform. The newspaper reports of the convention have this to say.

A squad of police, headed by a captain, prevented Negro delegates from entering the convention hall. It was made known that orders to bar the colored men were given the police by Republican leaders in charge of the convention arrangements.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

Virginia Guide

Except for a small group, who may be styled as "bitter enders" on the score of honest convictions, few Afro-Americans of the state will feel much bitterness or disappointment over the action of the Republican convention in "reading the race out of the party." The convention did exactly what most well-informed members of the race expected it to do. Many will doubtless feel some resentment and humiliation at being perniciously exploited as a political issue. These may derive some satisfaction from the hope, even though it seems remote, that as the Republicans and the Democrats are now as one on the race question in politics we will escape being pilloried every time a campaign starts in city, county or state.

The white people of all political faiths are not more anxious than the Afro-Americans themselves that the race be eliminated from politics—*as an issue*. That Afro-Americans should be eliminated altogether, from any participation whatever in the political affairs of the state, is a proposition so revolutionary in itself and so contrary to the spirit of democracy, and so inconsistent with the duties and responsibilities of citizenship placed upon *all* Americans, that it is hard to believe that the leaders of either party expect it to be accomplished. Admitting the mistakes of the past; admitting that the ballot is a dangerous instrument in the hands of those not qualified to use it; it is still the root of our civil liberties and the defense of our human rights, and it is something that cannot be taken away from those entitled to it by the stroke of a pen or the mere pronouncement of a political convention.

What the convention really did was to give unqualified endorsement to a condition of affairs that already exists in the state of Virginia, a condition for which the Democrats are entitled to the major responsibility by reason of having promulgated it and the Republicans are entitled to the minor responsibility by reason of having tacitly agreed to what the Democrats did. Until the election of President Harding, however, the Republican organization did not have either the local power or the national

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

backing to put their program into effect. Since the Democrats gave Virginia a new constitution twenty years ago there have been comparatively few Afro-American votes cast in the state and fewer offices of even minor importance held by members of the race. With Afro-Americans entirely out of the organization, with the national administration backing them and with the local police department on duty as their door-keepers one can not quite understand the dramatic elaboration of the race question by the convention leaders, except that it might be explained by attributing it to an honest desire upon the part of the organization to manufacture the sort of propaganda that it requires to seduce a Democrat, which is hard to do in the South, as the Philadelphia Record, in commenting on the Norfolk convention observes:

"One may be permitted to wonder how the Republicans, who couldn't win when the Negroes were given full recognition and voted freely, can hope to carry the State when they themselves ostracize the black element of their party and draw the color line rigorously against it. The Negroes have always constituted the bulk of the Virginia G. O. P. When they are barred out under the new Republican policy, and the Democrats stand solid, how can victory be figured out?"

The Democrats have always made a capital political issue out of the danger of "Negro domination." Now the Republicans adopt the same slogan as that used by the Democrats But accepting Mr. Henry W. Anderson's own figures for the relative proportions of white and colored population and wealth in the state, one can not figure out how a race that comprises only one-third of the state's population and possesses only one-twentieth of the state's wealth could ever attain the control of the government or enjoy any more than a bare representation in it except by agreement of the dominant race.

No one can justly accuse Mr. Anderson, the convention's chief spokesman and nominee for governor, of being "brutally" frank in his statement of the party's position on the race question. When compared with similar efforts on the part of some statesmen native to our Southern country, Mr. Anderson's address and the plank he wrote into the platform were "gracious." While the spirit of his pronouncement wounds the sensibilities of all self-respecting Afro Americans, the language of it is diplomatic, dignified, courteous and even generous. But because Mr. Anderson is sufficiently cultured to clothe his party's ultimatum in diplomatic language does not alter the fact that he is a symbol of the political system, representatives of both parties, that "flashes as once flashed the Sword of the Archangel at the gateway of our Peace"—not our ambition to hold office, or to distress our majority neighbors of superior strength and experience, by efforts to lord it over them; but a human and justifiable ambition to enjoy whole citizenship where the duties and responsibilities of citizenship have been unquestionably fulfilled.

The sequence of the convention's action is that the white people of the South desire to rid themselves of the one-party system of government. There is a large element of them in both parties that desires to put aside the race question in politics, and take up the questions involving the development of mining, manufacturing, transportation, tariff, commerce, foreign trade and all the great questions that have waited in the background while one party has perpetuated itself in office for forty years after reclaiming for the South an indigenous status in politics, and dissipated all of its energies and abilities to develop to their full possibilities the South's great natural resources by holding up before the people the deceptive spectre of a return to political conditions that have long since been made impossible by popular education, economic conditions and time. If more effficiency in government, less burdens of taxation, improved living conditions, more amicable racial relations and no exploitation of Afro-Americans as a political issue can be accomplished by the race quitting the Republican party as an entirety, the JOURNAL AND GUIDE is willing to accept—with reservations, as they say—the challenge of the Republican organization to vote for the candidates of either party that are "personally acceptable," and devote its best thought and energies to the evolvement of a new and constructive program for the guidance of Afro-Americans of the state in their future political activities.

THE SORT OF INTOLERANCE THAT LEADS TO DISASTER

Norfolk Journal and Guide 8/13/21

It Mr. Joseph R. Pollard and Mr. J. Thomas Newsome and others, who are leading the lily-black party movement in the State would utilize against their common enemy the energy they are using in violent and misdirected fulminations against those whom they mistakenly believe are opposing their cause simply because they differ with them as to certain methods of proceedure, they would gain more friends and co-workers. The conference at Bay Shore Sunday, and all of the conferences they have had, revealed the amazing fact that Chairman Poliard and those closely associated with him are entirely intolerant of any one who may hold an honest difference of opinion, and who may have the temerity to give expression to such an opinion either in a Pollard conference or in the press. It is evident that the organization has emulated and intends to practice the most destructive tactics of the most notorious of political machines. This sort of practice may have been advantageous twenty-five or thirty years ago, but political conditions have greatly changed, and the presumptious political boss who promulgates a scheme to suit his purposes and then with the assistance of hand-picked lieutenants jams it through, is certainly doomed to meet the stern resentment and unyielding resistance of an intelligent electorate.

The people of the State have not been heard from but they are going to be heard from before they permit a group of self-seeking and self appointed political dictators to ruin their political and economic destiny. The people of the State do not know now a great deal which they will know soon about the history of this political oligarchy that presumes to traffic upon their votes. Fair warning is hereby served upon those who would rule or ruin.

"LILY BLACKS" IN CONVENTION

NEWPORT NEWS VA HERALD
AUGUST 8, 1921

Name Committee to Meet in Richmond Labor Day to Select Candidates for State Offices.

At the "Lily Black" Republican state convention held yesterday at Bay Shore a committee was named to meet in Richmond Labor Day to frame a full ticket to represent the colored Republicans of Virginia in State offices. The meeting was attended by colored men and women from all parts of the State. More than 300 were in attendance.

"The conference surpassed in members and enthusiasm the most sanguine expectations of the leaders of the black wing of the Republican party," stated J. Thomas Newsome, local colored lawyer, this morning.

Both Matt Lewis, of this city, and John Mitchell, of Richmond, editor of colored newspapers, were mentioned for governor.

Dr. P. A. Scott, chairman of the district committee, called the meeting to order, then turning the chair over to J. R. Pollard, state chairman.

Lawyer Newsome made the keynote speech, coming out strongly for a full ticket of state officers, and of candidates for the legislature in sections where the "Lily Whites" put up a candidate. Maggie L. Walker, president of St. Luke's Bank of Richmond, made an address representing the women present.

Dr. A. A. Graham's resolution to the effect that a committee should be named to select candidates, was adopted.

Plans were made to finance the campaign.

Resent the Insults of the "Lily Whites"

9/1/21
East Tennessee News

To The East Teennessee News:
The Associated Negro Press.

The Negroes of Virginia have put out a State Ticket. Everyone knows that they have no hope of electing their ticket, and every intelligent Negro knows that it would not be compatible with the best interest of the Negroes of Virginia for them to elect a solid Negro ticket, but the movement of the Negroes of Virginia should be taken up by Negroes in every state where there are any large numbers of voters. If the Lily White Republicans want to form a clean republican party by proselyting their disgruntled democratic brethren, they ought to be allowed to do so. It is very evident, as young Bob Church has said, "that the cleanest politics in the South exists in the democratic party." The Negro expects nothing from the democratic party; he asks nothing; he knows that the democratic party is antagonistic to his political rights; and yet he is compelled to acknowledge the democratic party is fairer to him than the baneful "Lily White Republicans." The very fact of the Harding administration endorsing the Bascome-Slemp Convention of Lilly White Republicans in Virginia, and of sendng a coterie of "Lily White" carpet baggers down in Georgia to straighten out the republican party down there to suit the hungry office seeking "Lily Whites" is evidence to the Negro that he may expect nothing of the present administration. The few jobs given several prominent Negro meer. should be a balm to the 12 million Negroes in the Uniteed States. In fact every Negro in Washington could throw up his job and go home. If a Negro could not be confirmed to a position of trust and and honor by a republican Senatae then, the Negroes ought to be men enough to not accept any job the President might offed him, and if the republican president and his administration can so easily repudiate his campagn pledges to the Negroes, then the Negroes should hands off.

The Negroes of Tennessee had suffered nsults and have been elbowed by the republicans of the "Lily White" persuasion long enough. They ought to pull off and let the top heavy republican party of Tennesseee go it alone. The Negroes of Tennesse need expect no recognition by the republican party in power in the state. He should organizee and form a party of his own. He could at least command the respect of the party in power if nothng els. There are hundreds of Negro voters of the State of Tennessee who favor ths move. There are hundreds who are tired of carying their own stool in to any political camp, and if The News or some other influential Colored paper will only take up the agitation, your followerers will be legions. Just watch the votes of your congressmen, and whenever they stand with the "Lily White element, organize and defeat them. This is the only way we will ever gain the political respect of any party.

Yours Very Truly,
E. M. ARGYLE.
Box 292, Maryville, Tenn.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Political—1921.
Party Affiliation

Ohio

Negro Defection Is Feared By Republicans, Who Are Making Drive in Black Settlements; Carrel Talks Taxes: Other Speakers Heckled

CINCINNATI O ENQUIRER
NOVEMBER 2, 1921

For the first time in the history of the party in Cincinnati it is said the Republican organization is really concerned about what appears to be a genuine revolt of a considerable sections of the negro voter against the party ticket. Night after night meetings are being held by the organization in negro localities.

Four such meetings were held last night—inthe Sterling Hotel, at Mound and Sixth streets; on Laurel street, near Central avenue; at Carlisle avenue and Stone street, and at 1431 Central avenue. And at the open-air meeting at Oliver and Central avenue there were many negroes in the crowd about the stand. The only other Republican meetings last night were at California and at Riverside.

Negroes have been expressing indignation over the fact that members of their race were barred from the Hynicka dinner at the Hotel Sinton last Saturday. Several negro attorneys were given to understand that they were to be invited, but they failed to receive invitations. Republican leaders have been concerned greatly over this indignation, which they fear may cause a serious defection at the polls next Tuesday.

It is said the reason the negro voter has remained steadfast to the Republican ticket in the past is because there was no alternative than the Democratic ticket or a thinly disguised Democratic ticket under the name of a "fusion ticket." It is declared that the negro will not vote for the Democratic ticket. But this year, with a known Republican like Judge Joseph B. Kelley at the head of the Independent ticket, it is reported the negro now is showing his resentment and dissatisfaction with the Republican organization by favoring the Independent ticket.

Extraordinary efforts are, therefore, being put forward by the Hynicka organization to retain the negro vote. One of the most trusted lieutenants of Hynicka among the negroes is Henry M. Higgins, long on the payroll of the city, formerly in the waterworks and now in the office of the Sealer of Weights and Measures. Speaking last night with other negro orators and politicians at 1431 Central avenue Higgins appealed to the traditional negro preference for the Republican party.

Higgins told of the positions that the Hynicka organization has given to colored men in the city government.

He made appeals to race pride and solidarity. But after the meeting negro men and women who had sat silent durthe meeting could be heard to sneer at what had been said. They complained particularly of unemployment and said the fact that a few of their race had geen positions in the City Hall was no good to the mass of the negroes of the city. They said that the Hynicka organization itself had not exerted itself to put over Higgins as a member of the Legislature, and that, too, in a year when there was an unprecedented Republican majority. They declared they had "too long been pulling goodies out of the fire for Hynicka."

Every night this week there are from three to six meetings billed especially for negroes by the Hynicka organization.

Altogether it was rather an off night for the Hynicka organization, it was said, because at a number of the meetings persons in the crowd "got back at" the speakers. When Gilbert Bettman, candidate for Vice Mayor, at Oliver and Central avenue, mentioned good streets as among the achievements of the present city administration there was a general laugh, because they said they saw right around them bad streets.

At another meeting a speaker said Dr. Bonifield could not give a five-cent fare because there was a contract between the city and the traction company which could not be changed except with the consent of the company. A woman in the audience said:

"But it was the Republicans who sewed us up with the contract."

Froome Morris asserted that if the occupational tax was repealed by Dr. Bonifield it would mean higher general taxes and a proportional increase in rent. A woman in the crowd said rents were increasing right along with the occupational tax in existence, and said the city administration had done nothing to keep rents down or better housing conditions.

Bettman in another part of his speech told of having attended the American Legion convention at Kansas City, and then eulogized the American soldiers in the great war, whereupon a young man said:

"Yes, and about half of them were Democrats, so your party's got none the better on that score."

George P. Carrel spoke last night at Oliver and Central avenue, and at Liston avenue and Patterson street. He gave most of his time to the tax question, treating it much in the same manner as he has at all of his meetings. He departed, however, to call attention to the examination of the books of the city by deputies of the State Auditor, two of the three being, he said, Democrats, and they had found no flaw.

Mr. Carrel said a big merit of the administration of city affairs by an organization that lived up to the creed of party responsibility was the co-ordination of every branch of the municipal government. No one, he said, played a "lone hand." There was, instead, partnership and team work.

He denied that Cincinnati was unique in the distress of finances. He referred to the "economic pressure" of the war, said the present was a period of readjustment throughout the world, and that normal conditions were reappearing. He went into more detail than usual in comparing the tax rate of Cincinnati with the rate in other cities, and denied that the rate here could by comparison be called high.

Mr. Carrel mentioned a number of the activities of the city that he said the people had insisted on having, and he said to have them it was necessary to furnish the funds to maintain them. This meant taxes, he wound up.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Political - 1921.

Pennsylvania

Party Affiliation

PHILADELPHIA PA RECORD
OCTOBER 7, 1921

The Colored Menace.

It is no secret to those interested in political conditions in Philadelphia that the foundation upon which rests the whole rotten fabric of the Republican machine is the negro vote. Upon this basis of ignorance, illiteracy and prejudice, strengthened by a foreign-born element that is largely influenced by police domination, is reared that superstructure of graft, trickery, fraud and corruption that has made the name of this city notorious throughout the civilized world for misgovernment.

It is for this reason interesting to note that the Republicans of Virginia have adopted a plank in their platform that is aimed directly at the negro vote:

> Political solidarity in either race is a menace to free institutions.

This serves notice upon the negroes of Virginia that their solid vote is not wanted for the Republican ticket there. Colored delegates were debarred from the recent G. O. P. State Convention, and its candidates have given notice that in the very unlikely event of their election no negroes will be appointed to office. The Republicans of Virginia want to be known as an exclusively white party, and it is on this ground that they have appealed to the electors for support.

Of course, nobody expects the gang in Philadelphia to take such a position. But it would be a splendid thing for the city if the colored voters, recognizing in this Virginia incident the real sentiment of the Republican party toward them, and appreciating more keenly their responsibilities as citizens, would assume a more independent attitude and cast their ballots, not as the bosses dictate, but as the best interests of the city require. Because of their slavish devotion to the Republican party the negroes are now treated with the utmost contempt by the bosses, who do not toss to them even the proverbial crumbs from their well-filled tables. They would be much better treated if they showed a manly spirit of resentment at such insolent conduct.

At heart there is no difference between Virginia and Pennsylvania Republican bosses in their feeling on this question of color. Here the feeling is dissembled because the gang wants the colored vote. In Virginia it is openly expressed because in that way the "lily whites" hope to attract Democratic electors to their side. For the negroes the only proper course in both States is to discard party allegiance and vote as independents. When they do that they will secure proper recognition. So long as they vote as solidly as they do in Philadelphia for a mere party label, without any grasp of the real issues involved, they will be treated simply as political chattels, and will receive nothing but petty doles of cash in return for their votes.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Political— 1921.

Texas.

Party Affiliation.

Houston Negroes Desert G. O. P.

East-Tennessee News 2/17/21

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Houston, Texas, Feb. 15.—There are signs which point to the danger of the Colored voters, in this city, capturing the machinery of the local Democratic Party. The present primary election is the innocent cause of the situation. And so acute is the probability that local Democratic leaders have taken serious steps to bridge about annulment of the law.

This fact was brought to light last Monday morning in the court room of Judge Charles E. Ashe where eminent counsel contended that the city had no legal right to bear the expense of the scheduled primary election for the ninth of February.

Ordinarily the primary law would have been allowed to go its way. But recently local Colored leaders have shown a marked disposition to forsake the Republican ranks and affiliate with the Democratic organization. Lily-Whitism is said to be at the bottom of the desire. This fact was pushed out into the limelight at last Monday's hearing before Judge Ashe. Several Colored men confessed that they were bent on going into the primaries to make a fight for recognition and a voice in government by throwing their support to such Democratic candidates as has shown a disposition to give the Negro a fair chance.

The democratic primary has been heretofore purely a white man's primary and as it operates here and in other Southern states, has been practically the real election day, all actual issues being fought out in the primary. Colored voters brought an injunction seeking to restrain any interference in their voting in the primary and the democrats moved to annul the law, claiming that the primary was illegal. Messrs. J. B. Grigsby, C. F. Richardson, Jr., N. C. Love, W. L. Davis, Wm. Nickerson, Jr., Norman Dudley, Jr., and Perry Mack were leaders in the movement.

Not a few Democratic leaders would be glad of Negro support if it were not for the fear that the Colored leaders would finally take advantage of the power of a majority vote and thereby capture the Democratic organization. This is too bitter a pill to swallow even by inference. Hence there has been a cry sent out from Macedonia and Judge Ashe has been called upon to come forward with help to hold back the impending "nigger flood."

It is expected that he will render a decision which will determine the present primary law unconstitutional and therefore inoperative. If he has the "nerve" to do this the State Supreme court will uphold the decision on "for the public good" grounds and thus save, for the passing moment, the already besmeared face of "white supremacy" in the city of Houston.

The Colored citizens were represented at the hearing by R. D. Evans, a Colord lawyer of Waco.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Political - 1921.

Party Affiliation

Naming Lily-White Leader As U. S. Att'y Blow to Race

Frank Linney, Republican Chairman Sought Agreement With Democrats to Prevent Negro Voter Qualifying

Pres. Harding Had Facts

Senate Judiciary Committee Holds Up Confirmation---Sen. Borah Would Vote for "Yellow Dog" before Linney

Newspaper page 5 col. 2

(Special Correspondence to The Age)

Raleigh, N. C.—President Harding and Attorney General Daugherty have practically approved of the disfranchisement of the eligible and qualified Negro in the South by the recent managers of the Republican organizations (the "lily-whites") by sending to the United States Senate the name of Frank Linney for United States Attorney, Western District of North Carolina.

Linney is chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee and last Fall, in the name of the Republican party, made overtures to the chairman of the Democratic party to meet him halfway that they might come to some agreement by which they might eliminate the educated Negro, eligible to vote, from politics, in the late campaign, as well as from all future political campaigns.

It is also well authenticated that he and other leading officials of the party after the Democratic chairman didn't accede to his suggestion or overtures, requested the Democratic registrars last Fall to register every white person, whether literate or illiterate, but to refuse registration to the colored electorate, even if he could comply with the Constitution regulating the qualifications for suffrage.

Facts Sent to President Harding

The above facts and information regarding Frank Linney have been sent to President Harding and Attorney General Daugherty. Yet, in the face of this information concerning the political tactics of Linney, President Harding ignores the protests of 100,000 Negro Republicans in North Carolina by nominating Linney for the responsible and important position of United States Attorney.

Such conduct is discouraging, not only to the colored Republicans in this state, but to Negroes throughout the South, because it is tantamount to endorsing the iniquitous suffrage measures initiated by the Southern Bourbon democracy and subsequently adopted and put in operation by the "lily-

North Carolina

Baltimore Herald 8/31/21

MEANING AND AIMS OF LILY-WHITISM

Below is published from The Greensboro News, the deliverance of Col. Isaac M. Meekins on the question of "whitening" the Republican party in North Carolina. It is an illuminating deliverance and was made by Col. Meekins before the Senate Committee taking testimony in the Linney confirmation case.

It is intensely interesting to the race and should be read by every Negro voter in the United States:

Negro Question Hurts Party

"I drafted that letter, Senator, and there was no intention on my part or on the part of any other Republican to deny the Negro the right to vote if he was qualified and had the right under the election to vote.

"I have very strong convictions about the policy of the Negro question in the Southern states. It is absolutely impossible to carry North Carolina if the Negro question is injected. In the brief which you have here, prepared by Dr. Suggs, he indicates to you gentlemen that if the Negroes could vote, the Democratic majority of 75,000 could be overcome. If these Negroes were turned loose to vote as a solid mass and voted in either party whichever way they voted that is the way it would go. My purpose is not to disfranchise the Negro, but to get an agreement that neither party would inject the Negro question as a party issue, make it a party question; just as when two men are contending for Congress and they are indulging in personalities, they get together and say: 'We will cut this out. You are a gentleman and so am I.' That was the intention of the paper, and no other purpose was in the mind of anybody that had any connection with it.

"Now I felt and I feel now that it is to the best interest of the Negro people in North Carolina that they should be eliminated from political strife. They have all the freight to pay, all the sentiment is stirred up against them and not against white people, and it results not only in the loss of their property but their rights. Why they cannot see it I do not know. I will take that back; the mere rank and file of the colored people are content. It is only now and then that the pernicious leader does this thing. They will go and secure a Negro to run for legislature and pay them in order to put it on, to say that 'we are the Negro party' and Mr. Linney, when he ratified this utterance, simply said to the white women of the state, 'if we are elected to power, we will not "niggerize" the state; we will not appoint a flock of Negroes, as was done in 1898 when Russell was elected governor.' They carried the state by a tremendous majority, and elected Pritchard and Butler to the senate, and had almost a solid majority, and in two years the Democrats took the whole state away from them again, Congressmen and everything else and the only reason Pritchard and Butler stayed there was because they were elected for six years instead of two years.

Nothing Against The Negro

"I have nothing in the world against the Negro. I do not think Mr. Linney has. I accord him his place. He tills our farms, clears away ou rwoods, builds our railroad beds, generally is a necessary factor of industrial, agricultural life in our section, but in politics it is just impossible to do anything with him, as these Negro leaders know. We, then, with that issue raised, have all the white folks bunched and all the Negroes on the other side. I have been through that Negro business once, and I will never go through it again. I do not know whether it is proper for me to say it, but if this committee fails to confirm Mr. Linney, I do not believe you can find a decent white man in North Carolina who would accept this job, if Mr. Linney is turned down, and the President would be confronted with the choice of appointing a Negro or letting a Democrat hold the position. We have our own fights to make at home, and are doing it the best we can; and in all charity to the Negro people, it is a condition and not a theory with which we are confronted; and when you start up against a condition and it is irresistible you might as well quit. That is the condition today. I have stated it, and I have no apologies to make, and I can go home feeling that I have done my duty."

Mr. McNeill: "What have you to say about the duty as to the Negro voter?"

Ought To Protect Negro Voter

Mr. Meekins: 'Absolutely he ought to be protected and vote, and no Republican in the state would undertake to block it. I would say that the only purpose in this letter was this, to allow the Negro to register if he could get on. I do not think there is a Democratic registrar in the state, if he can get on, that would bother with him, but let him vote. If there are 100,000 in the state that want to vote, I hope half of them, at least, ,will vote the Democratic ticket. If they all vote for us, we are out. You cannot carry a single congressional district in North Carolina if the Negroes bunch."

Johnson: "This question as to the preparation of the letter was discussed. I call attention to the phraseology: 'It must be perfectly obvious to every thinking woman that no Negro can register unless a Democratic registrar permits him or her so to do.

Mr. Meekins: "That is absolutely true."

Johnson: "Is not that a kind of negative predicate in that item, as the school teachers would call it? Is not that saying that it is not the intention to register Negroes? Is it not an intimation that 'Barkis is willin' '? Does it not say that the Republicans in the state will view with complacency these operations to disfranchise the Negroes in the state?"

Mr. Meekins: "It says that they cannot view with complacency the prospect of raising any such question as that again."

Johnson: "What do you mean, the Negro question? It is raising the Negro question, as I understand from the circular, for a Negro to appeal to the commonwealth to so conduct things that justice can be done. Is that what you mean by raising the question?"

Would Mean Negro Officials

M. Meekins: "Here is what I mean by raising the question. The Democratic party discussed the situation from the standpoint that if we could register 100,000 Negroes they would all vote the Republican ticket and the state would be Republican, and then the Negroes would insist on the appointment of Negroes to office, as demanding recognition for having upheld the power of the Republican party in the election.

"Now if your race in North Carolina would organize—and you have the men down there with the character and brains to do it—and say 'one

(over)

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half of us are going to vote the Democratic ticket and the other half the Republican ticket' or 'we are going to vote just as we please,' then there would be no reason for difficulty. But as long as you all vote the solid ticket one way the white people are going to view it that way."

Johnson: "So that is a matter of suffrage and constitutional rights?"

Mr. Meekins: "No.'

Johnson: "Did I not get that from your answer."

Mr. Meekins: "No; you misunderstood me. What I mean by the Negro question is that North Carolina under a Republican administration had Negroes put in office and in power, and your race has been shot down for no reason on earth by Democrats armed with rifles when you had done nothing in the world to justify it, and Republican white men and women had to stand the public ignominy; and we stood and fought, and we got rid of it."

Johnson: "That is based on the matter of suffrage is it not?"

Mr. Meekins: "Not at all. It is based on the matter of social equality."

Johnson: "Social equality?"

Mr. Meekins: "Yes."

Johnson: "Mr. Meekins, ,according to your view o fthe Negro question, as you used it in your pamphlet or letter you wrote for Mr. Linney, would the existence of the very words of the United States constitution itself be a propagation of the Negro question in your view?"

Mr. Meekins: "How is that? Not at all."

Johnson: "What is it with Negroes, about equality, that would eliminate them from politics? What is it other than their disfranchisement?"

Negroes Voted Blindly

Mr. Meekins: "I will answer that question this way. After the civil war you all had the right of the ballot and exercised it without any discrimination, voted blindly—most of you could not read and write—and voted the Republican ticket; and the soldiers who went home whipped said, 'We will never stand for it.' And they stood their ground and had a white government in the state and they are always going to have it.

Johnson: "Then they are independent of the federal constitution; that is true, is it not?"

Mr. Meekins: "That would be true."

Johnson: "That is it, they are independent of the constitution."

Mr. Meekins: "The white people will have a white government."

Johnson: "So that before this senate committee here the proposition involved is as to whether the sensibilities of the commonwealth are to be supreme before this subcommittee, or whether the constitution of the United States is to be the rule?"

Mr. Meekins: "No, we are all for the constitution, but we have our own ideas about—"

Johnson: 'How about the Negro in the constitution? Does it bring up—

Mr. Meekins: "Johnson, the best friends that your race have got in North Carolina are the white people, and there is absolutely no reason on earth why the relation between them and the white people should be disturbed and destroyed in each political campaign; but there is no way to avoid it unless you occupy a different postion with reference to political position than you have in the past.

Durham, N. C., Sun.
SEPTEMBER 5, 1921

LET NORTH CAROLINA WHITE REPUBLICANS FOLLOW VIRGINIA WHITES.

Virginia Republicans are saying that Republicans in some other Southern states are thinking—that it is time for the Republicans of the South to be a white mna's party. This attitude does not deprive the negroes of any of their rights. It simply places the race on its own footing. There is no more reason for the white Republicans carrying the black man's burden than there is for any party carrying the burden of any race.

The Republican party gave the negro his freedom. It has given him assistance for years. If the negro has not made good, and it is not asserted that he has not, it is his own fault. He has has every advantage that has been enjoyed by the whites.

The Democratic party in the South has done more to keep the negro in the back ground than was fair to the negro, and at the same time the Democratic party in the South has done all it could to make the negro believe that it is a better friend to the negro than the Republicans. The Southern Democrats have kept the negro where he is today in the South not because the Democrats did not care for the negro so much as they would have the negro believe, as because the Southern Democrats love the white Republicans less.

The Southern Democrats have been telling the negro to fish or cut bait and when the negro did neither the blame has been put up to the white Republicans.

The new generation of Republicans in the South has decided most sensibly to let the negro take care of himself. The white Republicans of Virginia have set the pace for white Republicans in other Southern states.

The Sun commends their courage and common sense. The Sun recommends to the new generation of Republicans in North Carolina the adoption of the platform just adopted by the white Republicans of Virginia.

The white Republicans of Virginia are endorsed by the New York Times, a newspaper which is not classified as a Republican authority or advocate. If it were either, the Sun would not present its views on this subject. But because the Times is sufficiently conservative to be courageous, and because the conditions in Virginia are analogous to those in North Carolina, meaning the conditions in the Republican party in North Carolina, the Sun urges the white Republicans of this State to carefully consider the editorial of the New York Times which is herewith presented:

Most of the attempts of the epublican Party to break into the "Solid South" have been made on the lines of national politics. But they have never had anything more than local and fleeting success. All that the Southern Democrats have had to do was to raise the race issue. But now in Virginia an effort is making to change the political strategy and strike out in new paths. The Republican movement starts out in the name of the State, pure and simple. National questions are not mentioned. The charge is that Virginia has been or years badly governed. The Democratic machine has been able to entrench itself in power, largely by appealing to race prejudice, and has steadily deteriorated. The vital interests of the State have been more and more neglected, despite the increasing army of office-holders.

Such are the assertions of the Republicans, who have nominated a man of high standing for the Governoship and who appears to be rallying many of the substantial people of Virginia to what they describe as the cause of the States against the politicians. How do they propose to meet the old cry of negro domination of the Republican Party in the South? They seek to do it by adopting a platform which makes them, in effect, a white man's party in Virginia. They profess to be desirous of securing to the negroes their political rights, but do not wish the colored voters to attach themselves to any one party "Political solidarity in either race," declares the platform, "is a menace to free institutions." The platform also makes it plain that the Republicans, if they carry the election, wil appoint no colored men to public office.

The Virginia plan is meeting with favor in other Southern States and may be tried by them. We shall very likely hear a good deal of it. The experiment is interesting and some of its avowed aims are undeniably worthy. Yet unless old prejudices have lost their force and and Southern Democratic politicians their cunning, the cry of social equality for the negro and endangered race purity for the white will long be raised in the South with great political effect.

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Political - 1921.

New Jersey.

Party Affiliation

N Y C CALL

JULY 13, 1921

NEGRO TO SPEAK ON SOCIALISM.

(Special to The Call.)

NEWARK, N. J., July 12.—Ross D. Brown, Negro Socialist orator, will speak in Newark tomorrow night. The meeting will be held in the open air, at Spruce and Prince streets, and will open promptly at 8:30 o'clock. Newark Socialists who have never before heard Brown have a treat in store for them.

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Political - 1921.

New Mexico

Party Affiliation.

ALBUQUERQUE N M JOURNAL
MAY 15, 1921

COLORED VOTERS ARE TOLD COMMISSIONERS' SIDE OF CONTROVERSY

Colored voters of the city held a mass meeting at 116 West Gold avenue, last evening. The meeting was called in order that these voters might familiarize themselves with the issues in the recall election.

Upon invitation, Walter M. Connell, chairman of the city commission, and ex-Congressman Ben C. Hernandez addressed the gathering. Mr. Connell explained that the city commissioners had not taken a stand against labor but had opposed the organization of the governmental forces which cannot have a divided allegiance.

"Of more importance than your vote on the recall matter is your vote against the proposed charter amendment," declared Mr. Connell.

Congressman Hernandez discussed the objections to the organization of governmental forces, pointing out the fact that his votes while a member of congress had shown his friendliness to organized labor.

After the two speakers had finished, several of the colored voters expressed their views on the matter. They seemed to approve the stand of the commissioners and their remarks to that effect were given hearty recognition.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Political – 1921

New York.

Party Affiliation.

COLORED VOTERS OF NEW YORK

[From New York Telegraph]

The Colored population of New York city sets a good political example to members of the Race throughout the country; not by heckling, although that is merely a hectic demonstration borrowed from white folk, not by demanding representation in the board of aldermen or the state legislature or congress, although a member of the Race is justified in an ambition to sit in those bodies if he have the ability and the genius of service. What the New York Colored colony has done to excite the approval, not to say the admiration, of all thinking persons is found in its disposition to break away from the thrall of a single party allegiance. It is no longer an asset of the Republican organization. And this is a hopeful sign.

In a recent speech President Harding said he hoped to see the time when the Race would divide on economic questions; when it no longer would feel wedded to one political division.

There is no more reason why all Colored men should be Republicans than there is why all white men of German, or of Italian, or of Irish birth should be Republicans or Democrats. Race has nothing to do with it, and we are more than half a century away from emancipation.

The Negro Race owes the present Republican organization nothing, not even its political freedom, and the intelligent members of the Race living in New York know it. They are acting accordingly.

CLARENCE A. CARPENTER,
Socialist party candidate for Assembly in the 21st Assembly district, Manhattan.

Socialist Candidates in 21 A.D., Harlem, Enlisting Negroes in Workers' Ranks

N Y C CALL
OCTOBER 15, 1921

Clarence Carpenter and Frank Poree Conducting Active Campaign at Street Meetings.

A drive for the biggest vote ever cast for the Socialist party in the Negro sections of the city is being made by the 21st Assembly district organization, whose members are out on the streets every day and night with the message of Socialism for the workers, white and Negro alike.

The campaign in that section has been waged for several years, each year with better results, until today the Socialist party has come to be known in every section of the district as the workers' party. The drive of the Socialists is now to break the Negro workers away from the superstition that only by adhering to the Republican party can they get anywhere.

A group of aggressive young campaigners has been hard at work from the early spring, under the leadership of Frank Crosswaithe, A. Philip Randolph, Chandler Owen, W. A. Domingo and a number of others. Literature has been distributed again and again, and the campaign managers assert that the inertia that has kept the Negroes wedded to the Republican party is beginning to give way.

Candidates Popular.

The two local candidates, Clarence A. Carpenter, who is candidate for Assembly, and Frank Poree, candidate for Alderman, are among the hardest workers in the party, and they are winning friends for the party's cause by their intense campaigning for the party and its principles.

Carpenter was born in Antigua, British West Indies, and came to the United States when young. He graduated from Public School No. 89 and entered the Rhodes School for a preliminary course in law. When the war broke out he, like many others, was drafted into the United States army, which for the time being ended his education.

Carpenter has been active in the labor movement for the past five years, being one of the organizers of the Elevator and Switchmen's Union. He recognized very early the shallowness of the claim of the Republican party upon the suffrages of the working people, be they black or white. He has been an ardent member and supporter of the Socialist party for the past four years, speaking in the streets of Harlem night after night.

Poree a Socialist Veteran.

Frank Poree was born in New Orleans, La., January 28, 1868. He received his early education in the public schools of his native town, later attending a private institution for advance courses. The Ku Klux Klan and the White League later succeeded in destroying the civil rights of the Negro in Louisiana, effectually closing the higher institutions of learning to his race.

As a young man, he became convinced of the insincerity of the old parties, and recognized that education and education only would lead his race into a better future, but his attempts at educating the children in the country parishes of Louisiana only resulted in systematic persecution, which finally made his remaining in his home state an impossibility.

Frank Poree has traveled extensively in the United States, Canada and Mexico; is a man of wide experience, a close observer, an accomplished linguist, speaking fluently, in addition to English, French and Spanish. He has been a stanch member of the Socialist party for 20 years, since 1901, when he permanently took up his residence in New York City.

FRANK POREE,
Socialist party candidate for alderman in the 21st Aldermanic district, Manhattan.

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Political 1921.

Party Affiliation.

REPUBLICANS CUT QUOTA FROM SOUTH

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
JUNE 9, 1921

Negroes' Lively Protests Fail to Block Reduction in Convention Delegations.

HAYS WARNS PARTY MEN

Retiring Chairman Says 7,000,000 Majority Is Not Permanent; Country Must Be Served.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Over the protest of negro members of the Republican National Committee, some of whom were vociferous in their remarks, that body adopted today a resolution further reducing the South's representation in the national convention by twenty-three votes. The vote on the resolution was 36 to 12.

Particularly strong language in denunciation of the proposal to reduce the representation of the South came from Henry Lincoln Johnson of Georgia and H. L. Remmel of Arkansas. The former, a negro, declared the plan which was embodied in a report submitted by a sub-committee, was an attempt to "penalize people of the South whose only crime has been the voting for such men as McKinley, Roosevelt and Harding." He added that the committee had refused to demand that its party in Congress enact laws carrying out the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution which would give the party additional votes in the South.

"You are about to pronounce sentence on us," Johnson shouted. "Why do you put through this thing, jam it down our throats, instead of making your majority perform in Congress?"

Finally he remarked that the Republican Congress did not "have the guts" to enforce the Constitution.

"Sit down, Henry! Sit down!" interrupted Chairman Hays, and that ended the incident.

The Changes That Result.

Under the plan adopted the changes in Southern representation will be as follows:

	1920.	1924
ama	14	1
insas	13	1
Uda	8	1
Georgia	17	1
Louisiana	12	
Mississippi	12	
North Carolina	22	2
Texas	23	2
Virginia	15	16
Tennessee	22	24

These changes result from a new apportionment of district delegates. Each State will now have:

"(1) One district delegate from each Congressional district maintaining therein a Republican district organization and casting 2,500 votes or more for any Republican elector in the last preceding Presidential election, or for the Republican nominee for Congress in the last preceding Congressional election.

"(2) One additional district delegate for each Congressional district casting 10,000 votes or more for any Republican elector in the last preceding Presidential election, or for the Republican nominee for Congress in the last preceding Congressional election, or having elected a Republican representative in Congress at the last preceding Congressional election."

The delegates which the South loses, making a total reduction of 40 per cent. since 1912, will be largely gained by Northwestern States.

John T. Adams of Iowa was elected Chairman, to succeed Mr. Hays, and Ralph Williams of Oregon was made Vice Chairman. The office of Second Vice Chairman was created for Mrs. Leonard G. Woods of Pittsburgh.

Chairman Hays Gives Warning.

A feature of the meeting was a frank statement made by the retiring Chairman, Will Hays, that it was necessary to be on guard to deserve the vote of confidence given the party at the Presidential election. In part he said:

"The majority of 7,000,000 in 1920 is reasonably satisfactory. A Senate by 22 and a House by 170 brings a degree of content not inexcusable.

"The present condition is no accident. It was, first, the registered appreciation of the party's great candidates by the country's citizenry; it was an expression of the country's confidence in the party's purpose. It was brought about in part by the protest from the people against a conduct of Government which they regarded as an abandonment of the primary principles of American institutions.

"But just as our victory was unparalleled in the nation's history, so in like manner is our responsibility unparalleled. Only in so far as party success may be translated into patriotic public service is success worth while to any political organization.

It is well to remember that no majority is necessarily permanent and that certainty of continued success comes only with certainty of performance. Just as an offended electorate registered an emphatic protest against a conduct of Government, regarded as reprehensible, so now this same electorate in the spirit of helpfulness and co-operation, but still keenly alert for the advancement of the nation's interest watches to see if our steps are forward and measured by the new needs of the nation.

"Be very sure that any deviation from the path of progress will be noted and condemned. A 7,000,000 majority is large, but it is not an alibi for the mistakes, negligence and extravagance of misgovernment. We have our opportunity, but there is a consequent proportionate accountability that is very properly inevitable. The pledges made and the assurances given constitute a solemn contractural obligation, both executive and legislative, and the country is entitled to, it expects and it will require a 100 per cent. delivery. Let us have no misunderstanding about that.

"I have complete confidence in the good faith, earnest zeal and effective execution of this Administration, both executive and legislative. Whatever fidelity of purpose and consecration to country can accomplish through the abilities of those charged with the tremendous tasks, that will be done. Every official of the Administration has caught the spirit of its Chief Executive, whose words and deeds are the constant fulfillment of the lofty ideal we call Americanism."

COMMITTEE OF 100 OF GEORGIA G. O. P. TO GATHER JULY 9

Constitution 6/11/21

Present State Central Committee to Be Asked to Resign for "Good of the Party."

NEW STATE COMMITTEE WILL BE RECOGNIZED

Federal Patronage to Be Postponed Until After Meeting of Committee in Atlanta.

BY JAMES A. HOLLOMON.
Constitution Bureau.
Raleigh Hotel.

Washington, June 10.—(By Constitution Leased Wire.)—It has been tentatively agreed that the 100 Georgia republicans, who will be invited by the national committee to reorganize the party machinery in that state, will be called to meet in Atlanta, in the assembly room of one of the central hotels, on Saturday, July 9, and that invitations will go out from Washington on or about June 25. That date has not been officially agreed upon but has been accepted by Secretary Clarence Miller as most satisfactory to all concerned and will accordingly be suggested to the executive committee before the invitations are sent out.

This "committee of 100" will not only be compiled from lists of names that have already been submitted by all of the contending party factions in Georgia, but will incorporate the names of several leading business men of the state who have not heretofore been regarded by any old-time party leaders as affiliating with the republican party and who have consented, through independent envoys, who have been sent into Georgia within the last few days, to do so now only upon the basis of the elimination of all racial factionalism and the establishment of a complete new state organization under complete white leadership. Before the invitations go forth the president will personally check the list agreed upon by the committee and put his final stamp on it. According to the rules of the national committee, as already reduced to writing and placed in the hands of representatives who have been sent to Georgia, the "committee of 100" shall be composed only of voting republicans who do not seek office, who are not related to office seekers, who are not alligned with any party faction in Georgia, and who have no interest at stake other than party solidarity.

It is the present program of the leaders in the Georgia reorganization, following the action of the national committee Wednesday in rearranging southern representation in national conventions, to ask the members of the present state central committee to resign, "in the interest of the party," which invitation may also be extended to Henry Lincoln Johnson, as national committeeman, the latter, however, not having been fully determined, and upon the failure of the members to do so, to appoint a new state committee which shall receive the official credentials of the national committee, and be accordingly recognized.

In cabinet circles today it was officially stated that no federal appointments except postmasters would be made in Georgia until after the "committee of 100" shall have met in July and the state organization it creates begun to function.

In the meantime the other southeastern states materially affected by the new rule of the national committee, where the party is torn by racial factions, will be held on the waiting list as to major patronage. After the reorganization plan contemplated has been tested out in Georgia, and if the Georgia experiment is satisfactory to the national committee then the same program will be put into effect in those states.

LILY WHITES ARE NOW VERY AGGRGESSIVE

Made Up Of Outlawed Democrats

OFFICIAL AXE HAS FALEN

Savannah Tribune 7/16/21

Word Comes Republican National Committeen Not To Eliminate Negroes.

7/16/21

Washington, D. C., July 6th Associated Negro Press)—"Stop thief! Stop thief!" may well be the slogan of the day, so far as political progress and action are concerned.

There is an element in the country, for the present most active in the Republican party, that is endeavoring to steal everything in sight. Their petty and grand larceny are not confined to the bronzed Americans, but woe to such if the said element has its official way.

This element, which goes under the general cognomen of "lily white," is very aggressive now. It is mostly made up of outlawed Democrats, and is seeking to show the "deep point" to the "Powers that be," where the colored Americans should be politically electrocuted.

They are reckoning without their hosts, "how-some-ever," as Bert Williams might say. Colored Americans, in the face of big odds, are exhibiting a degree of grim grit that is ever commanding the respect of their enemies.

Democratic Senators and members of Congress have informed The Associated Negro Press representative that they think the time is not far distance when larger numbers of colored people will vote in the South.

There is this situation; so great has been the "hub-bub" of reaction since the meeting of the Republican National Committee when representation in [illegible] was cut in the South that new line of dope" has gone out. [illegible] is this wise: "The Republicans are

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not going to desert colored Americans, don't think so. That cutting down is but a forerunner of cutting down representation in Congress."

That sounds pregnant with possibilities. It is plausible enough to make all concerned sit up and take notice. Especially is this true with the never ending efforts of Congressman Tinkham of Massachusetts to "show up the country" on the subject of disfranchisement.

The official axe has fallen. It has fallen hard and with a distinct thud on the political necks of Democrats and backslidden Republicans; so hard has the fall been that there is "weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth"

Narrow minded political chieftians near chieftains and hundreds of less and lesser lights, have seen Uncle Sams ghost walk for the last time They have been sipping from the public milk bottle for eight years, and they have had a wonderful time.

They have played all the little and big jokes that they and his Satanic Majesty could "knaive in" on the colored Americans. They did their worst, and now it is "the end of a perfect day."

General Charles G. Dawes, of Chicago, who was selected by President Harding to get the new budget system under way, and to be the official headsman, has wielded a mean and wicked axe. He started right off in his characteristic way by telling everybody, from the President down, that he would have to have a 'free hand." He was given it, hence the slaughter.

It has been stated by those in authority, and given to The Associated Negro Press representative for information to the people, that there is going to be a new deal, and one that none need to drope their heads about.

Starting with party organization the word comes from the Republican National Committee that they who think they are going to carry on party organization by eliminating colored Americans, have another thought coming.

This expression was backed up recently by a telegram from the new National Chairman, Mr. Adams, to members of so-called "Militant Republican Organization" in Atlanta, Georgia. In substance the telegram stated that the inspirational meeting held in the Kimball House, Atlanta, where colored people are in no way permitted to go except as servants, was very much in disfavor with the Committee, as well as others in power.

That word fell heavy on the hearts of the militants, and they have been since seeking to explain. But Chairman John Adams seems to be proceeding along the line of "come clean or stay away."

A Strange Situation

There is a strange situation existing in political circles. There is more chance to have citizenship rights. On this matter of a "Man's chance" in the battle of life, there is only one idea—Justice.

Frank A. Linney of North Carolina, who was opposed by colored citizens of that state on the ground of certain campaign documents sent out in the 1920 election, has denied the authorship of the specific circular mentioned, and declared that he is not for disfranchising colored citizens.

The hearing on the Linney case took place before a sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate. The members of the Committee were Senator Ernst, of Kentucky, chairman; Senator Cummins, of Iowa and Senator Overman, of North Carolina.

More than two hundred white and colored citizens from North Carolina and other states had gathered for the hearing. Senator Ernst informed The Associated Negro Press that, much to his regret, the rules of the Senate made it necessary for the session to be secret. However, a committee of five representing the citizens of North Carolina, with Dr. Suggs, President of Livingstone College as chairman, together with attorneys, were permitted to remain at the hearing.

The North Carolina citizens selected as their attorneys Col. Henry Lincoln Johnson of Atlanta and Atty. William C. Matthews of Boston. On the face of the so-called Linney circular, the judiciary committee, sitting as a whole, had voted eight to two to reject Linney.

However, in the hearing, Linney went on record stating that the circular was signed by another member of the Committee during a sick spell. This man Mickens, who confessed that he wrote the circular, is a U. S. government official and is an outspoken "lily white" of the first stripe.

Asked by Senator Cummins whether he favored disfranchisement of colored Americans, Linney declared that he did not. He stated that he believed in an educational qualification, but that it should apply to both races alike. Linney declared that he would honestly uphold his oath of office and the Constitution, if confirmed, and that he would take the affidavits that were made against registrars refusing to register colored citizens, and indict the registrars on them.

With this turn of affairs, the colored representative citizens of North Carolina were satisfied, and pronounced it a victory. At the same time, the Administration was relieved of an embarassing situation, as it is rather certain that the judiciary committee would have refused to endorse Linney had he claimed the authorship of the circular, or declared that he was in sympathy with its contents.

There was general rejoicing at the close of the hearing, and the opinion prevails that henceforth colored citizens will be given more consideration in politics in the Tar Heel state.

Tigers Act

Richmond Planet

7/23/21

Norfolk, July 16.—Death knell to the Negro in Virginia, politically, as far as concerns his deliberations in the councils of the Republican party and his aspirations for public officetion was sounded by the Virginia Republican Convention, according to those from this city who attended the powwow. Except that he still has the right to vote and the backing of the Republicans in his effort to become a good citizen, the colored voter has been ousted from the Virginia G. O. P.

This, in substance is the construction placed on the Negro plank in the platform of the party. State Republican leaders yesterday declared that the party, out and out, is for white supremacy and will not have Negroes participate actively in its deliberations.

MEANS WHITE SUPREMACY.

Louis P. Summers, of Abingdon, chairman of the platform committee was yesterday reported from Norfolk as declaring that the platform referring to the Negro means "white supremacy" in Virginia. "It is unnecessary to argue the proposition Mr. Summers is quoted as saying. "Where 75 per cent of the population is white and owns 95 per cent of the property of the State, necessarily the majority will, and should, rule."

Except to say 'that's fine,' Henry W. Anderson, nominated as the Republican standard bearer this fall, would make no comment on the threat of Joseph R. Pollard, of Richmond, to call a convention of Negroes in this city on September 5 to nominate candidates for State offices.

The platform adopted declares solution of the race question must be by application of moral principles and not by political agitation

CONVENTION IS HARMONIOUS.

With the exception of refusal to admit Negro delegates from Richmond and other sections, the convention is said to have been harmonious. The platform was adopted without a dissenting vote and the candidates were all unanimously nominated.

Steps looking to formation of a federation of Republican women's clubs in Virginia were taken yesterday, according to a dispatch from Norfolk.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

The following ticket was selected:

Governor—Colonel Henry W. Anderson, of Richmond.

Lieutenant-Governor—State Senator John H. Hassinger, of Abingdon

Attorney General—Harry K. Wolfort, of Norfolk.

State Treasurer—J. W. Flannagan, of Radford.

Secretary of the Commonwealth—T. X. Parsons, Grayson County.

State Corporation Commissioner—Gilbert Twigg, Fauquier County.

Commissioner of Agriculture—Jacob S. Haldeman, Shenandoah County.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis Otey, of Lynchburg.

In his speech, Colonel Anderson exhorted the men and women of the Republican party to begin the campaign tomorrow. "Start the fighting now," he urged. "Enlist the women Remember that 200 women's votes in each county in the State will alone suffice to win the election."

Richmond, Va. Times Dispatch

VIRGINIA LILY WHITES SEEK TO CURB RACE POWER

Chicago Defender

epublicans Hold Meetings in Secret to Shut Out Large Number of Voters

7/23/21

Norfolk, Va., July 22.—Headed by Congressman Bascom Slemp, Virginia lily-white Republicans have executed a political coup which they are expecting to reap great results in the future history of the party in this state. The trickery put into play came in connection with the recent Republican state convention. The issue at stake was the elimination of the Race from the council of the party. For the time being the lily-whites are dominating. Their trick has worked. At the convention all but three of the Race delegates were refused seats. Of the three, two came from Newport News and from Hampton.

Trouble Has Been Brewing

There has been action in the state for some time to ward off the increasing power of the Race in the affairs of the organization. During the last presidential campaign Race men and women played a part which was not at all to the liking of the Race haters in the party. Since that time there has been a studied effort upon the part of these enemies to devise some means whereby the growth in power of the Race voter might be checked.

It appears that the state chairman of the party sent out a notice as to when and where the convention should be held. The lily-whites got together all over the state and held meetings to which the voters of the Race were not invited. These local gatherings all elected pure white delegations. After this was all over Race men became informed of what had happened. They immediately sent out notices to the voters and meetings similar to those held by the whites were called. At these sessions all-Race delegations were selected to appear at the state convention.

Two Sets of Delegates

When the two sets of delegates appeared and sought to be seated there was a spirited and bitter fight. Both delegations put their claims before the credentials committee. The Race delegates were refused seats.

The three who were accepted had been apprised of what the whites were doing in their sections and had got in on the meetings of the whites. They were selected for the convention as were the whites and consequently there was no way that they could be turned down. It was public knowledge, though, that they were not wanted.

The whites claim that the step they have taken will mean the life of the party in the state. In the past, they maintain, it has been the prominence of the Race in directing the party's business which has resulted in a great many powerful white men remaining out of the party. With the elimination of the influence of the Race they hope also to have eliminated the white opposition to Republican principles.

A state ticket was elected at the convention with Henry Anderson as the head.

Adams Looks to Virginia

John T. Adams, chairman of the Republican national committee, sent a letter that was read at the convention. He had intended to be present, but sent word that he had to remain in Washington. In his communication he invited Virginia to take the role of pilot in "bringing the new South into the harbor of Republicanism" and declared that, "on fundamental issues, Virginia in sentiment is as strongly Republican as Iowa. This state should assume its rightful place in the councils of the nation."

Police guarded the doors to the convention hall and turned away the delegation under the leadership of Joseph B. Pollard of Richmond, who was a candidate for United States Senator on the Republican ticket last year. These men held a meeting and announced that they will hold a convention in Richmond September 5 and nominate another state ticket.

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Political - 1921.

Party Affiliation

G. O. P.'S INDORSE WHITE SUPREMACY

Meeting Here Saturday Favors Complete Reorganization of Party in South.

Constitution 6/26/21

Although Clarence B. Miller, secretary of the national republican committee, had telegraphed advising against their meeting, about 300 republicans representing all congressional districts of Georgia met at noon Saturday in the Auditorium and took first steps toward reorganization of the party in this state with white men in control of all party matters. Charles B. Adamson, of Cedartown, presided as chairman and C. P. Goree, chairman of the republican state central committee, introduced the principal resolution indorsing the Harding administration and pledging co-operation of all leaders present in reorganizing the party along lines desired by President Harding.

Practically all factions of the republican party were present at the meeting, some as participants and some merely as spectators. The telegram of Secretary Miller was read, together with a number of telegrams from party leaders indorsing the meeting. The secretary's telegram apparently had the effect of forestalling some of the plans of the meeting and as a result nothing was done except to adopt the perfunctory resolution of Chairman Goree, adopt a supporting resolution offered by T. H. Verdel, of Elberton, and adjourn.

Apparently there was complete harmony in the meeting, aside from a mild division of sentiment over the question of adopting Chairman Goree's resolution and the meeting came to an end with Chairman Goree making an earnest appeal for the organization of a party which will be able to take full part in all elections in Georgia.

Goree Resolution.

The Goree resolution was adopted as follows:

"Resolved, That we sincerely appreciate the interest which the president and republican national committee are taking in the welfare of the republican party in Georgia and we hereby pledge our hearty co-operation in the president's plans for organization of the party in Georgia."

This resolution was adopted after a substitute offered by Mr. Verdel had been tabled. Later a portion of Mr. Verdel's resolution was adopted. This resolution also indorsed the Harding administration, promised to help uphold the hands of the administration, affirmed full confidence in the efficiency of the administration and pledged harmonious co-operation.

The paragraph pledging co-operation follows:

"This meeting, called today of all republicans in Georgia, stands pledged, both individually and collectively, to lay aside all factional differences, to forget all predilections and personal antagonisms, to subordinate all prejudices to real patriotism and to join in one harmonious band whose every effort shall be directed by the highest conception of what is the best for our state, our country and the republican party."

Akerman Opens Meeting.

The meeting was called to order by Walter Akerman, of Bartow, who said the object of the meeting was to call the republicans together and to get them to say that they indorse President Harding's plans of reorganization.

"That's all this meeting is for and I won't stand for anything else. A lot of people have gone around knocking this meeting and advising republicans to stay away from it. They have just been misinformed that's all. But if anything is done here to attempt to discredit the president's plan I'll call the delegates from the seventh and ninth districts to leave the hall," he said.

Mr. Adamson then was nominated and elected chairman. W. R. Tucker, of Dawsonville, was elected secretary. Mr. Adamson made a short speech in accepting the post as chairman.

"I take all responsibility for calling this meeting," he said.

Telegrams Are Read.

After declaring that this meeting marks the beginning of the organization of a real republican party in Georgia he read telegrams approving the calling of the meeting from Theodore Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, H. G. Hastings, of Atlanta, and others. He then read the telegram from Secretary Miller and read copies of his telegram in reply. In replying to the telegram advising against the meeting, Mr. Adamson said he had informed the secretary that he had been misinformed about the object of the meeting. He said he had sent copies of his reply to President Harding and to Congressman Slemp, of Virginia, who has charge of the reorganization of the party in the south. He read a telegram from Congressman Slemp in which that official wished the meeting success.

Mr. Goree then introduced his resolution and Mr. Verdel his substitute. After a brief parliamentary battle the Goree resolution and a part of the Verdel resolution were adopted.

Mr. Adamson then welcomed Mr. Goree to the meeting and Mr. Goree made a short speech discussing plans for the future. He said President Harding had sent Georgia republicans an edict that the party is to be re-orapnized under strictly white control.

Won't Be Unfair.

"This does not mean we are going to be unfair to the colored brother. It does not mean we are going to kick the colored man out of the party. It means the majority is going to rule, and the white man is in the majority. I believe the colored men will rally around the republican standard. Surely we want their votes. We want all the votes we can get, either white or colored. We must recognize all classes of republicans," he said.

The speaker charged that democrats seek the negro vote when they have bond elections in Atlanta, and declared that in Tennessee, where the election results are more doubtful than in Georgia, organized campaigns are made by democrats for the negro vote. He then urged the deelgates to go back to their homes and organize their setcions by precincts. The meeting then adjourned.

C. W. McClure, chairman of the republican ways and means committee in the last election, made public a letter he had received from Secretary Miller reading as follows:

Letter Is Offered.

"Our plans call for a meeting to occur before July 15. As soon as I can go over the matter with the president, the date will be fixed definitely. I am very sorry Mr. Adamson has called the meeting for next Saturday. Of course, you would have to exercise your own judgment in reference to going to the meeting. I think those who are responsible for Saturday's meeting made a very great mistake in taking this action."

It was stated at the meeting that 1,200 names of republicans of Georgia have been submitted to the president for his information when he is ready to appoint a committee of 100 to form plans for reorganizing the party. The meeting of this committee was the meeting referred to by Secretary Miller as being scheduled some time between now and July 15. It was stated that this meeting probably will be held in Atlanta July 9.

Negro Republicans Aroused; Plan National Protest Against Treatment Accorded Virginia Republicans

Baltimore Herald

Lily Whites Control Virginia State Convention; Bodily Ejected Accredited Negro Delegates

7/20/21

(Special to The Herald)

Washington, D. C., July 16.—A storm of resentment has arisen that is likely to become nation-wide in its scope over the seeming policy of the present administration to permit "Lily White" Republicans to dominate party affairs in the South, and especially because of the disgraceful treatment accorded duly accredited Negro delegates at the Virginia State Republican convention, held at Norfolk, July 14th, when, not a single Negro delegate was seated, the police being ordered to keep out all Negroes who applied for admission and when three regularly elected Negro delegates with no contests pending against them were forcibly ordered to leave the floor of that convention, dominated as it was by Congressman C. Bascom Slemp, chief priest of the "Lily Whites," a member of the Republican National Committee, an dthe leading adviser and spokesman of the present administraton in the South.

Not only in Virginia, but Negro leaders everywhere are astounded at the treatment that has been, and is being accorded faithful Negro Republicans whose patriotism and party service have been so soon forgotten. Patience has ceased to be a virtue and intelligent, organized resentment on the part of Negro voters North and South seems the only manly alternative.

A nation-wide movement in this direction is already in progress suggested by Hon. J. R. Pollard, prominent Negro attorney of Richmond, Va., and state chairman of the large Republican faction in Virginia which polled thousands of votes last November, and Hon. H. H. Price, also of Richmond, Va., the recent Negro nominee for Congress in the 3rd Virginia district who polled 2882 votes against 646 votes for John L. Grubbs, the "Lily White" Republican nominee. These two gentlemen are here in Washington making arrangements to call a national conference of Negro Republican leaders and voters throughout the country to discuss the Negro's present political status and to formulate the best plan of combating the "Lily White" movement which seems destined to envelop and control the entire Republican party.

Questioned concerning their plans Messrs. Polland and Price, said: "Our action in calling a national conference of Negro Republican leaders and voters is caused not only by the outrageous treatment accorded Negro delegates at the so-called Virginia Republican State Convention held in Norfolk, July 14th, where police were ordered to remove all Negroes frm the floor of the convention, and where one Negro delegate, by the name of Edward T. Morton, regularly elected from Arlington county, Va., who refused to leave the floor, was forcibly ejected, but we are moved to take this step because we know that the "Loly White" movement, while now largely confined to the South, unless vigorously opposed and checked, will gradually eat its way into mid-central and northern states where Negro voters now constitute the balance of power, and then it will be only a short time before the party of "Lincoln and Grant and McKinley" will have become the party of "Tillman, Vardaman, Bascom Slemp and the devil." This Lily White movement, while Southern born, is fast getting a strong grip on Northern party leaders, as can be seen by the recent action of the Republican National Committee in radically cutting down Negro delegates in national conventions, over the protests of such sterling Negro Republican leaders as Henry Lincoln Johnson, Georgia National Committeeman, and Robert R. Church, of Tennessee, etc., and at the same time refusing to act in the direction of cutting down Southern white representation in Congress, even in the face of clearly defined Constitutional provisions and the large Republican majority now in Congress; by action of the administration forces in covertly and openly encouraging C. Bascom Slemp, of Virginia, in spreading his

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slimy "Lily White" propaganda all over the Southland and in actively meddling with, and "balling up" the political affairs of Georgia, Mississippi, and other Southern states where Negroes have any voice in party affairs, and even rewarding him for his underhanded deviltry by permitting him to dictate patronage all over Virginia, including numerous jobs in the departmental service at Washington; by Chairman John T. Adams of the Republican National Committee, falling in the same trap by writing a special letter to Congressman C. Bascom Slemp at the recent "Lily White" State Convention in Virginia which excluded Negro delegates in flagrant violation of the resolution and mandates of the last Republican National Convention, and in which encouraging letter, Mr. Adams wrote the following astounding paragraphs: "On the fundamental issues Virginia in sentiment is as strongly Republican as Iowa. This state should assume to its rightful place in the councils of the Nation. A country forever united calls on old Virginia to help restore its institutions. So we Republicans of the Nation come to you of Virginia with your patriotic traditions and genius for leadership. We want your help. We want your skilled hand on the rudder as we near the end of the voyage to bring the new South into the harbor of Republicanism. We are ready to take a pilot oboard and we ask Virginia to take the pilot's commission."

Ye Gods! Think of Bascom Slemp and Virginia piloting the Republican party! A man who carries the 9th Virginia district for himself, but didn't carry it for Harding in the last election; a State where the "Lily White" Negro exclusion policy, has been tried out time and time again without any semblance of success in building up a strong white Republican Party! The Republican Party, by nominating Virginia to take the leadership in Southern Republican affairs and by covertly and openly aiding and abetting Congressman and National Committeeman C. Bascom Slemp in his "Lily White" propaganda, is virtually digging a grave for itself and inviting a defeat in 1922 as ignominious as its national victory in 1920 was overwhelming.

In commenting on the Chairman John T. Adams' letter, the Richmond, (Va.,) News Leader of July 15th, in its editorial column, said: "It is well enough for the National Repblican Chairman to invoke the white Republicans of Virginia to rescue the South from the hands of Democrats; it is well enough for the delegates at Norflk to reason that the only way of fulfilling the mandate of the national organization is to make the Republican porty a white man's party in the South. But when the pinch comes in the general elections, the Negro vote in the doubtful states will be of sufficient strength to compel the Republican National organization to choose between Negro support in the North and white support in the South. The national committee may temporize and employ the usual device of deferring the whole matter to a distant date; but sooner or later it must exercise its influence in behalf of Negro representation in the Republican councils of Virginia."

H. H. Price, of Richmond, further stated: "The Pollard faction refused to present its credentials to the "Lily White" convention at Norfolk, July 14th, because said convention was illegally constituted in that the mass conventions which elected delegates thereto were held ni places where Negroes could not attend and hence were excluded from participation in election of delegates, in direct violation of the resolution and mandates of the last Republican National Convention; those that were held in places where Negroes could attend engaged and ordered police to bar Negro delegates.

"The Pollard faction has called a State Convention to be held in Richmond on Labor Day, September 5th, and will put a full State ticket in the field; this convention will be open to all Republicans, white and colored The place and date for the Nationa Negro conference will soon be announced in the public press."

"THE EXPECTED HAPPENED."

Atlanta Independent 8/7/21

More than [illegible] saw the trend of events, and called the attention of the Negro press to the deliberate attempt to repudiate the Republican organization in Georgia, and to substitute therefor a rump committee consisting of lily-whites. Our prediction has literally come true. We warned the Negro press—especially our contemporaries in this state—to enter their protest through their columns against such high-handed procedure. We accused them of derelict of duty on account of their awful silence. They paid no heed, especially the Savannah Journal and the Supreme Circle News. The Rome Enterprise gave a very satisfactory explanation of its silence. It declared that he had spoken out, but not so loudly as we had. It wanted to be sure that such an attempt was really being made; and it was a long time before it could be convinced that it was the purpose of the administration to run roughshod over the regular organization, and at one blow deprive a million and a quarter of Georgia citizens of their political rights; but our esteemed contemporary (The Rome Enterprise) has found out that we are right, and it have joined us in this great struggle for liberty and justice.

We are pleased to note that the Savannah Journal has fallen in line and has a very able editorial in its last week's issue. It goes us one better and denounces in severest terms the attempt to rape our organization. It declared that it was the most high-handed piece of tyranny ever undertaken in modern times. We commend the Savannah Journal for having seen the light, and now doing its duty as it now has the light to see. We regret that it did not see it at first, but we rejoice that it has finally seen it—better late than never.

Our esteemed contemporary—the Supreme Circle News—is still joined to its idols. "It has eyes and sees not, it has ears and hears not;" and what is worse, its editor participated in the committee of 300 and heard all of their plans against his own people and yet acquiesced. He even accepted a commission as a member of the committee of fifty, and so far as the Independent knows, he has not yet resigned. Is it then surprising that the Supreme Circle News has not yet broken its silence? If there ever was a case in which a newspaper barters its people, "lock, stock and barrel," for a mess of pottage, this is one; and it will not get out until it has paid the utmost farthing. It was not only a crime against journalism, but against its own people. We know of no paper of the twentieth century that is guilty of such an uncalled-for act, and the Negro people will hold its editor and the paper to a strict accountability.

The Independent contends that every self-respecting man or woman who is a member of the republican state central committee, on finding out the purpose of Miller, Koeling and their gang, would have resigned at once, and certainly they would have declined the appointment on a rump committee; but that is just what the editor of the Supreme Circle News did. He not only participated in the meeting of the committee of 100, but accepted the appointment of the committee of fifty; and when asked whether he would resign, he said that he did not know, although he is a member of the regular state central committee. He thinks that he is on the bandwagon, but let him remember that he is before the naked gaze of a million and a quarter law-abiding colored men and women from whom he gets his meat and bread, and they will not forget his treachery to his own race.

The sooner the race is rid of men of this class, the better for all concerned. They are millstones around their necks. They have done the race more harm than all the enemies without. God deliver us from traitors!

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Political – 1921
Party Affiliation

National

Louisville News 10/15/21

Aside from these "Gents" The Machine has "employed" scores of our "best men and women." Can you blame the white "Republican" for fighting for such stakes

VOTE THE MAN

The history of the Negro in American politics is inseparably linked up with the history of the Republican party. At the time when the proposition of granting the ballot to the Negro was first entertained, the motive which pompted the consideration was one of political expediency. In December, 1866, James G. Blaine spoke before Congress concerning the likelihood of the South enjoying the same degree of representation as before the war on account of the very large number in the South not privileged to vote. He recommended that the South should immediately "be deprived of their undue share of representation based on their non-voting population." Later, as an alternative in the securing of these purposes, it was decided that the enfranchisement of the Negro would be a master stroke of political diplomacy.

In April, 1867, Charles Sumner pointed out the great advantage to the Republican party in obtaining the massed support of

The Cleveland Call 10/22/21

the Negro, North and South. The enactment of the Civil Rights Bill on April 9, 1866, and the later passage of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, however, gave rise to a system of intimidation inaugurated by the white South, followed by the manifold attempts to legally disfranchise the Negro citizen. Thus the Negro became the medium of contention with the Republicans seeking to exploit him as a political force and the Democratic South endeavoring to suppress him for reasons of economic self-interest. The recently freed Negro was not capable of the proper discretion in the matter of preferred party fidelity, but it is a reflection on the Race that he should have permitted the almost negligible white minority in the South to dominate and restrain him in the exercise of the right of suffrage. The political oppression of the Negro in the South is vey largely attributable to his own slothfulness and absolute lack of serious determination to secure and maintain the prerogatives of citizenship. Only in recent years has he bestirred himself appreciably in this respect, but in spite of this there are extensive distircts in the South where the white population is almost insignificant and yet subject to their complete domination. History abounds with the records of men and races who have willingly sacrificed their lives rather than yield up their inherent rights. Political concern may be aroused, legislation may be promoted, common justice may be appealed to, sympathy sought and organization attempted, but until the citizen who is denied his right to the ballot determines in the depth of his heart that he will secure for himself the political recognition of his citizenship, disfranchisement and oppression will continue unimpeded.

The prestige of the Race in politics can never be established so long as the Republican party automatically and undeseredly remains the beneficiary of the Negro's solid voting power. The allegiance of the Race has been traded to the party in exchange for the Republicans' mercenary advocacy of Negro suffrage. This debt, if a debt it is, has long been paid. The time has surely arrived when the Negro should exhaustively investigate the substantial benefits in common which would justify his loyalty to the Republican party.

It is apparent when the situation is viewed without leniency, that the entire system of politics in this country has become corrupt. This is due to the lack of morale among the people and their utter failure to inteest themselves vitally in matters of government. The Negro is perhaps no more reprehensibl in this respect than any other group, but the reality remains that government of the people by the people cannot at any time be better than the people. Because of this retrogression politics has almost entirely become a means by which unscrupulous schemers seek either to advance their personal aims or those of the interests which they represent under the thin guise of public service, the country's welfare, etc. This is the politician. He knows the uncertainty of the pursuit, the gullibility of the people, the decomposition of the fabric of government, and shrewdly maneuvers his campaign to exhibit the most decorous reticence while his agents work up the popular demand, until finally he makes himself "the people's choice."

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The estimation of the man in politics as a leader must finally be determined by the character, capability and consequence of the individual himself. Of essential importance it is that he be peculiarly fitted naturally and by attainment for public representation. Of equal necessity it is that he be no office seeker. He must not be actuated by personal ambition. He must be a man of comprehensive sympathies and a student of civic life in all its departments. He must have a full knowledge beforehand of all that a public career demands, and if he is unwilling to pay the price he should remain on the outside for he must be prepared to be misunderstood, lied on, misquoted, attacked, mistrusted, disbelieved and warranted incapable generally.

To the man who can meet with these requirements—and they are not unduly exacting; to the man who belongs in public life; to the man whom the people seek and not he who seeks the people; to the man who is frankly honest; to the man who is not afraid to stand by justice and right even though alone, we advance our recognition as a true leader and accord our unconfined support, in full comprehension of the fact that he at his best can but accomplish a part.

Against the simon-pure politician, however, we draw a firm, straight line.

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Political – 1921.
Party Affiliation

3 More Resigations Prove "Republicans" Are In Bad Party Man But "Negro First"

Notable Recruits to Independent Move

The Louisville News 9/10/21.

Without doubt the most surprising as well as the most important event of the week in Colored circles has been the resigning of Mr. Alex Morris and Mr. John Pilows from city jobs to ally themselves wholly with Lincoln Independent Party.

Mr. Alex Morris is Chaiman of the Republican organization, with 800 members—men who work for their living, and are self-respecting and creditable citizens. Mr. Morris has been a staunch Republican all his life and worked hard and consistently for the success of the Republican party was a real minority party. Despite his worth and ability the best thing offered Mr. Morris was the Superintendency of the Colored bathhouse.

Mr. Morris is a Race man and has always been intensely interested in any movements that meant the advancement of the race. He too, has been disgusted with the local "Republicans" and their treatment of the Colored people. Once convinced that Colored people would benefit by the movement to run a Colored ticket in this campaign he readily joined hands to put it over declaring he was a "Negro before he was a Republican." It is conceded that Mr. Morris' alliance with the Independent movement is a tremendous lift to the movement. It is said Mr. Morris will have a large hand in the direction of the campaign. Along with Mr. Morris' resignation went that of Mrs. Georgia Morris, his wife.

Thursday, Mr. John Pillons, who has been operating the elevator in the City Hall, sent in his resignation. Mr. Pillows is also a member of the Colored Republican Organization and is a real race man.

It is significant when two such men resign all connection with the local "Republicans." They must be really rotten when a partisan like Mr. Morris leaves them, because he is an old line Republican who has always put the Republican next to his religion. But he sees, as 15,000 others will see, that these are not Republicans from principal, they are not Republicans of the caliber of Lincoln, Grant, Roosevelt, McKinley, etc. They are "Republicans" for office only. "Republicans" who want to get in office and if it means to kick and spurn and insult "the Negro" get office they will readily do it as at heart they are lily-white and as prejudiced as the rankest anti-Negro Democrat in the South.

The resignations follow:

Louisville, Ky, Sept. 1, 1921

Board of Public Works
City of Louisville, Ky.

Gentlemen:

We herewith tender our resignation as Superintendents of the Colored Bath House to take effect at once.

I cannot be of any assistance to the administration in the coming election, since there is a movement on the part of the colored people to put an independent ticket in the field. As a loyal race man, I feel it my duty to ally myself with that movement. Hence to relieve both you and myself from embarrassment I take this action. I hope that this step will not be misconstrued as jumping from the Republican party to the Democratic, party, but as jumping from the Republican party to the Negro party, since I was a Negro before I was a Republican.

I am sorry that it had to come to this but it has been forced upon me by the Colored Republican Organization of which I am the chairman and founder. This organization was formed three years ago, without any assistance from the white organization, to support the Republican party which they thought would always enforce the Republican principles as laid down by Abraham Lincoln, Charles Sumner, and Theodore Roosevelt.

As it has come to pass that the Republican party is afraid the Negro will hurt it, and that he must be segregated by Republicans in the public parks and opposed for office by Republicans and told on all occasions "The time is not ripe" it leaves me without a weapon to fight to any advantage for you, as the Negro is thinking from himself.

Our personal relations have been above complaint on my part, but this goes far beyond personalities. I have got to stand with my own people.

With cordial good wishes, I am,

Very resepectfully yours,
MRS. GEORGIA MORRIS
ALEX MORRIS

Chairman of the Colored Republican Organization.

Sept. 8, 1921.

Board of Public Works,
City of Louisville, Ky.

Gentlemen:

Sometime ago the Colored Republican Organization of which I am a member sent a communication to the party leaders asking for an audience. They didn't even deign to answer. Since that time a movement has been started by members of my race to launch a new ticket and the Colored citizens generally have voted to support it. I therefore think it improper and embarrassing to remain with the Republican administration when I am bound by both race and organization to support the Colored ticket.

I have given you good service as an employe and I have no cause to complain over your treatment of myself but you can readily see that as a colored man who loves his race, I must

REV. NOAH W. WILLIAMS ON THE LINCOLN INDEPENDENT PARTY SAYS THEY HAVE JUST BEGUN TO FIGHT.

politics to round up the vote for what money there is in it should not fight any independent movement. But I hope the day will come when our race will ignore the hypocritical smile of the white political office seekers and spurn as blood money the small amount given during election, and in city affairs split our vote so that both parties will respect us. Every other race group but ours split their votes.

One thing I have noticed in this campaign that is very regretable and that is the effort of some of the workers for the machine to set one class of our Race against another class. The opportunity is afforded in the supposed remark that Dr. Lattimore is reported to have made relative to the dance given for the National Medical Association. Now that is one of the weaknesses that our race inherited from slavery to be against any one who is succeeding. I hold no brief for Dr. Lattimore. He is not a member of my church but any one who knows Dr. Lattimore knows that there is nothing haughty about him. That he is a plain, friendly man that treats everybody kindly. I heard the story soon after it started and was impressed then that some jealous brother physician put it on not knowing that he was murdering every colored business and professional man and woman in Louisville. Your son or daughter or friend may go into business some day and if this spirit of opposition against colored business and professional men and women gets headway it will not down soon. We are like some white people concerning the Negro. If one Negro does wrong they brand them all. So if one colored business or professional man does wrong my poor blind race gets mad at all of them and goes to the white man. I do not believe Dr. Lattimore or any colored business or profesisonal man would have little enough sense to make such a remark. They are all the children of poor fathers and mothers for all of our fathers and mothers were very, very poor. Now I shall insist that some of every class of workers in our race be put on the Lincoln Independent Ticket and if this is not done I will have nothing to do with the party but will continue to work night and day to defeat a class of men claiming to be Republicans who will insult us by saying that all they have to do is to buy up the "niggar" preachers and crapshooters and vote all of my race and then put up signs in the parks designating a certain place for colored people. In other words I am in for making friends in city elections with the strong, good-blooded white Democrats as well as Republicans so that whoever goes into power our race will be treated decently. That can only be done by not allowing all colored voters to be counted with one party all the time. However, let us all be friendly in the race for when the election is over the white Democrats and white Republicans will lock arms and laugh it all off as if they never was in a political fight. Let us do the same.

Yours for the race,

LOUISBURG N. C. TIMES
AUGUST 18, 1921

THE TARIFF AND THE NEGRO.

(By David F. St. Clair.)

The Republicans so far as concerns the South are trying to ride two horses the dappled horse of the protective tariff and the black horse of the negro. They are now working through the Southern Protective Tariff Association to capture the business interests of the South and at the same time there is filed in the alcoves of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate a bill to appoint a Committee to investigate the moral, social and political conditions of the Southern negro. This latter move, it is understood, is inspired by the negroes themselves with a view of demanding political and social equality with the whites in the South.

The Republicans have never faced two tasks in the Southern States so diametrically opposed to each other and so difficult to coordinate. But here in Washington we are told they are in the one hand setting great store by the South's eagerness to become the new west and on the other hand are trusting to the tire of the Southern people over the negro question in politics.

Soft Pedal on Negro.

The policy at the present moment is to play the soft pedal on the negro until it is seen how the new tariff policy is going to take in States liko North Carolina. For that reason the forthcoming meeting of the North Carolina division of the Southern Protective Tariff Association at Greensboro on August 15th and 16th will be watched with the keenest interest.

For that occasion, Mr. E. P. Wharton, a prominent banker of Greensboro and a Democrat has flooded the State with circulars to bankers and business men calling upon them to indorse the policy of Southern Protective Tariff Association in its campaign to push the house tariff bill through the Senate on the claim that it will advance and conserve the agricultural manufacturing and mineral interests of the South. Mr. Wharton's activities have

come to the attention of the North Carolina delegation in Congress.

Some of the deligation have received letters from bankers at home asking what is the Southern Protective Tariff Association and what are the motives of its activities in North Carolina. The reply is that it is a branch of the National Tariff Association; it is believed to be financed by that body, and the Republican party is using it as a decoy to capture the South.

The Tariff Fraud.

One member of the North Carolina deligation writing to one of his constituents concerning Mr. Wharton's letter, said, "Your letter and attached papers from Mr. Wharton are interesting. It is only another evidence of the efforts on the part of those who enjoy the benefits of public plunder, to enlarge their forces and strengthen their influence.

"Wharton knows, as well as you and I, that the Fordney tariff and all other protective tariffs are frauds on the agricultural interests. He knows that agricultural products are exported, and look for their markets in foreign ports, and that exports must certainly be stimulated by imports. He knows that ships cannot bring money to American ports to buy agricultural products, but that these products are exchanged for things produced in foreign Countries. He knows that taxing imports cannot increase their activities, and knowing these things, he knows that tariff cannot stimulate exportation of agricultural products and raise their prices to your depositors, who are Hertford County farmers. He knows further that his bank has made more money since October 1913 than in any other 8 years of its existence, and that those 8 years have been low tariff years, giving no direct protective tariff to agricultural products, but his game is strong, and the hand that he plays carries a four-flush. As long as the tariff stays in politics, the beneficiaries of it must get votes and in order to get votes, they must throw their arms around every interest that can be discovered, and if they can get the agriculturalists to think he needs a tariff and decoy him into his fold, he is simply strengthening his own opportunity to plunder the American consumer. I hope you will not sign the letter, and you may use this letter for any purpose in the world that suggests its-self to you."

But it should be well understood that the North Carolina delegation is not in the least disturbed by the activities of the Southern Protective Tariff Association. The universally friendless reception of the Fordney tariff bill by the Country, it is declared, makes Mr. Wharton's organization a complete mis fit in the sphere of things. The South was never less in need of a protective tariff than now, when the greatest economic problem is how to find a world market.

Why Overman Opposes Linney.

Republicans here have been saying that the Democratic newspapers can no longer scare the white people in North Carolina with the revival of the ghost of the negro in politics. They have been pointing to the slight reaction of the State to the reports of the Linney case as proof. But the change of mind of Senator Overman from a friend of Linney's nomination as district attorney to a pronounced opponent shows that he fears the Republicans are going to try to use the negro politically through such men as Linney. At first he trusted Linney as a man of honor and integrity and secured for him a hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee. But Linney's repudiation of the letter to which his name was attached as Chairman of the Republican State Committee and his advocacy of a force bill for the South have convinced Senator Overman that this Boone lawyer is an apt agent for the Republican party to revive the menace of the negro in politics.

Mr. Overman's conviction in this matter is strengthened by his knowledge that there is on file in the Committee of which he is the ranking Democrat the bill mentioned above to investigate the social and political condition of the negro. He is hoping that he can put this mischievous bill to sleep. He is telling his Republican friends in the Senate that the bill has only T. N. T. for their party in the South.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR

THE REPUBLICAN VICTORY at the national election of 1920 was the most decisive of any that has taken place since the re-election of Grant in 1872. At that election Grant carried nearly every state in the Union and the Republicans had more than two-thirds majority in both houses. As a result of that sweeping victory the impression was prevalent that the party was intrenched in power for a period of not less than twenty-five years. No one suspected that in a comparatively short time the country would go just as overwhelmingly Democratic as it had gone Republican previously, and yet such is a historical fact.

THIS WAS NOT NECESSARILY a vote of confidence in the Democratic party, but it was an unmistakable manifestation of dissatisfaction with the then existing national administration. From present indications history is likely to repeat itself along these lines. To say that the administration has failed thus far to come up to public expectations is to state an unmistakable fact in the mildest language. Every indication points to the fact that we are not to have a strong, positive and aggressive, but a weak, negative and passive administration, which means and deserves political disaster.

THE PRESENT SITUATION in our country today demands what we hoped we were destined to have under this administration, a positive stand for law, justice, equal rights and a square and fair deal for all American citizens regardless of race, color or nationality and without partiality toward any section of our country. Instead of this we find that no voice is being raised, no effort is being made and no steps are being taken to remedy any of the grave wrongs to which thousands of our citizens are daily being subjected, but on the contrary, efforts are being made to placate the enemies of the law and justice and to compromise the fundamental principles and doctrines that once gave the Republican party life, strength and vitality upon the questionable altar of political expediency.

THE NULLIFICATION of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution in several Southern states is not only winked at and passed over in silence, but the fruits of such nullification have been accepted by the administration and made the basis of its action and conduct in its treatment of the Southern situation. In other words, the federal Constitution, which the chief executive is sworn to carry out, is to be apparently regarded as an elastic instrument to be enforced in each state only so far as the local sentiment in the state will demand.

AS ONE OF THE RESULTS of the unwise and suicidal action of the Republican national committee in changing the basis of representation in future conventions of the party, at a recent convention of the Republicans in Virginia the color line was strictly drawn. Some delegates who had been legally and regularly elected were excluded and expelled by physical force for no other reason than because they were Colored men.

IF THIS IS THE SORT of a Republican party we are to have, then we want none of it in ours. If the policies, principles and doctrines of the Democratic party are to be carried into effect we would much rather have the work done by Democrats and not by those who call themselves Republicans. In other words, we would rather have the genuine than the spurious article. If its action does not indicate a complete abandonment and repudiation of the principles and doctrines for which the Republican party until recently stood and for which it received and merited the support of the masses of American people, then it indicates cowardice, which will ultimately result in the same fate overtaking the party which overtook the Whig party on account of its vacillating attitude on the slavery question.

THE NORTHERN WHIGS were opposed to the institution of slavery and the Southern Whigs were in favor of it. The Whig party tried to straddle the question with a view of retaining the support of both factions. The plausible argument was set forth then as now that the South must be allowed to regulate and control its own domestic affairs, but fortunately for the country Abraham Lincoln came to the front and declared that slavery was not a local, but a national, question and that the country could not survive half slave and half free.

THIS WELDED into a compact national organization called the National Republican party which embraced in its membership the Northern Whigs, the Free Soil Democrats and the members of the Free Soil party. This party has until recent years been in high favor with the masses of the American electorate, not so much on account of economic and domestic questions, but because it stood for national supremacy, manhood suffrage, equal rights and an impartial enforcement of the constitution and laws of the land upon every foot of soil over which the American flag floats.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Political – 1921.
Party Affiliations

National

"WRONG AND WILL STAY WRONG."

The Atlanta Independent 9/29/21

Such was the brutal declaration of the representatives of the Harding administration in Washington last week to a committee from the regular organization sent to ascertain the truth from the President himself or his office representatives. The committee consisted of Col. O. M. Duke, Drs. Wm. F. Penn and F. H. Peck, of the regular State Central organization.

The outrage committed by carpet baggers Miller, Kealing, Houston and McGinnis against public decency and the integrity of the regular Republican organization in the sate was so tyrannical and unbelievable, that free men and women could not bring themselves to believe a Republican president capable of aiding and abetting a conspiracy to rob any group of American citizens of their political rights.

Therefore, the commitee was dispatched to Washington to ascertain at first hand from the president or his representatives the truth—whether the unbelievable was true; and the committee heard from the mouth of the president's representatives, who acclaimed when they spoke that they represented the President; that the unthinkable was thinkable; the unbelievable, believable; the impossible, possible and that right was wrong, and wrong was right; and it was more honorable for a statesman to tell a lie and stick to it than it was for him to stultify himself by telling the truth and freeing his soul to serve God and man.

When the committee put the naked question up to Postmaster General Hays and National Chairman Adams, thus:

> "Which do you regard as the regular Republican organization in Georgia—the regular organization, headed by John W. Martin, elected by the people through their representatives in regular state convention in 1920 and stamped as regular by the National Convention after a heated contest, or the illegitimate organization set up under carpet bag rule by Miller, Kealing, et al, July 26, 1921, without the consent of the people?"

Adams and Hays abruptly answered:

> "We admit that your organization is regular; that the organization set up by Messrs. Miller, Kealing, et al was irregular, without authority and that they overstepped the bounds of authority and party precedent, and we further admit that we are wrong; that the president and the entire Cabinet is greatly troubled about it; but we are not going to stultify ourselves by changing our policy every thirty days. Yes, we are wrong and will stay wrong."

"Do you mean to say that in the light of your confession and admission of the irregularity of the election by foreigners who invaded our state in violation of our laws and set up an irregular organization, that you are going to recognize it over the organization that you admit is right, regular and has been so stamped by the highest political authority in the last National Convention, which adjourned sine die?" The answer was,

> "Yes, we are wrong and will stay wrong; we are going to recognize Mr. Philips to dispense public patronage in Georgia, and will leave it up to him to consult whom he pleases.
>
> "We are not going to recognize the regular organization.

"Then you will change the policy of the party of Lincoln, Grant, Douglas and Roosevelt?"

> "We are not going to recognize the regular organization. We are not going to stultify ourselves, though we are wrong, by changing the political policy of the administration every thirty days."

Now. here is the actual admission from the head of the Republican party in the nation and its chief political spokesman, Mr. Hays, that the organization in Georgia is regular and that the one set up by carpet bagger Miller, et, al, is a bastard; but rather than stultify themselves and do the right thing, they will remain wrong, though the wrong position of the administration violates the Constitution of Georgia, the conscience of all right and just men and women and violently takes from thirteen million people their political rights in violation of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution. And the worst part of this wicked drama is, the President of all the people, elected by all the people, is a party to this outrage.

The laws of our state provide that no individual shall participate in a primary, mass meeting, convention or political gathering of any party who is not a registered voter in the state, having resided in the state one year, in the county six months, and the precinct from which he hails thirty days, and any violation of this statute is a criminal offense under our code. In spite of this indictable offense, Clarence Miller, Joe Kealing, Houston and McGinnis came into Georgia, participated in a political convention wthout having met these qualifications. Each of them is subject to indictment, and ought to be indicted. When the committee asked Mr. Adams if it were legal and fair to the republican people of our state, and permissable under the laws of our state for the national administration to select J. L. Phillips of Philadelphia as chairman of the so-called organization in Georgia, and to put at his disposal public patronage, and Mr. Phillips not being a citizen of our state, his answer was, "There is much question as to Mr. Phillips' residence or citizenship, but regardless of whether he is a citizen of Georgia, Pennsylvania or elsewhere, we are going to let him dispose of the patrnoage in Georgia, and let him consult whomsoever he pleases, the committee over which he presides, or the regular organization. It is a matter he must settle for himself, and so far as the final settlement of this question, you can have your conventions, elect your delegates and whoever is ascertained as having been elected by the people at the next National Convention will be seated under the rules of the National Convention as Georgia's delegates.

The Independent did not agree with the wisdom of sending a committee to wait upon the administration at Washington with reference to its conduct in Georgia, for the reason that we knew the administration was composed of some of the most intelligent men in the country, and that it had acted deliberately; that it was not snap judgment; that the plan, though wrong and wicked as it is, had been thoroughly thought out in the light of the consequences to follow, and that the administration knew it was wrong as well as the Georgia organization did, and that it was not going to stultify itself by admitting the truth; that it had perpetrated a wrong, and was going to stand behind that wrong, though the heavens fall.

The committee has substantiated our position. The committee went to Washington, could not see the President, but saw Hays, Adams and they all admitted that they had outraged Georgia; that they had raped the rights of a free people; that the administration contradicted its campaign promises. But in spite of all its sins and the wrongs it had committed in Georgia by sending foreigners into the the state, and carpet baggers setting up a committee without the consent of the people who were to be governed by it, they would not correct it. The Independent always believed that the administration had the courage to perpetrate a wrong, but it was lacking in the moral courage to correct it. So it is left to the organization in the state, as we have outlined before, and Mr. Adams suggested, to proceed along the even tenor of our way; keep our organizations intact; register all the voters we can; bring them to the polls and vote for regular republican candidates for office and maintain the integrity of our organization, preserving our manhood, never surrendering to the wrong. It matters not whether the President is the perpetrator of the wrong, or the humblest brother in the Mississippi Valley. Let the patronage go. If the President elects to dispense it through a monkey, it is his privilege. If he desires to convert a public trust into a personal vehicle for the promotion of personal political ends, we cannot help ourselves. Let it be done, but we can maintain our manhood by taking this fight back to the National Convention in 1924.

So let the administration use its pie as it may elect, the republicans of Georgia will maintain their self-respect and ever oppose carpet bag rule.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

IS THIS A REPUBLICAN OR DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION?

In our last week's issue we called attention of our many readers to the fact that these are now two lily-white parties in this country, and it is safe to state that this is the concensus of opinion everywhere—North, South, East and West. The great daily newspapers of the United States have begun to give special notice to the remarkable political situation existing at this time. The alarming and significant feature s brought out that the undeniable policy of lilywhitism adopted by the present administration and the Republican Party promises to arouse reflex indignation in the Eastern and Western states, where Negro votes count.

The Washington, D. C., Star, an administration newspaper, calls attention to the fact that never before in the history of politics has there been such a state of affairs twelve months before the next congressional election, and states that this is bound to attract attention and lead to some sort of expression as to its national value and significance.

It is not too much to state that colored voters are greatly disappointed in the Harding administration, and look upon it as an excellent counterpart of the Democratic Party. And they think it all the more, since the administration has endorsed and adopted "lilywhitism"—and lilywhitism is the cardinal doctrine of the Democratic Party. In other words, both parties stand for "white supremacy," and lilywhitism is only another phrase for "white supremacy."

The situation is alarming. For sixty years colored men looked to the Republican Party as the ship and all others as the sea. But, now, since this administration has ingrafted upon its platform the policy of lilywhitism, they have balked and refuse to follow it any further. Unless there is a change in its policy, the Independent does not hesitate to state that Negro people in the North as well as in the South, will work out their political fortune through some other channel. They will only cast their votes for the men who stand for a square deal to all men, without regard to race color or creed. In all doubtful states and districts they will pick their men, and only those who are willing to recognize the rights of all American citizens alike, will get their hearty support. They make a mistake sometimes in selecting their men, and find out later that they were wolves in sheep's clothing; but when they betray their trust and they find that they are in favor of lilywhitism, as now preached and practiced by the Harding administration, their political fortune is doomed. They will repudiate them.

In view of the fact that they have labored and toiled in war and in peace to make this country one of the greatest upon which the sun has ever shone, they will not support any administration that draws the color line, as the present administration is undertaking to do at this very time. They will only stand for that party or administration that metes out equal and exact justice to all men alike.

A few prominent Republicans went to Washington last week to find out the condition of affairs. They were told point blank that Negroes need not look to be appointed to offices during the Harding administration—that he is unalterably opposed to placing colored Republicans in any office where they may be offensive to their white neighbors.

The present administration admits that it is wrong—admts that it treated the regular Republican organization in Georgia wrong when it allowed Clarence Miller, Joe Kealing and Houston of Tennessee to come down here and appoint a rump committee to take the place of the regular Republican Stat Central Committee, elected by the people and O. K.'d by the National Convention in Chicago. They admit their wrong, yet they say they will not change their course because they don't want to stultify themselves. What a shame! Admitting they are wrong and haven't the moral courage to correct it.

This goes the limit, and puts every colored man on notice that no matter what his fitness may be, it will not amount to anything by reason of his race and color. Now, if race and color is to be the test—if we are to be barred by the present administration because of race and color, then there is no hope for us in the Republican party—any more than in the Democratic Party. It is what the lawyers would call a case of res adjudicata.

Then, what shall we do? Shall we abandon hope and lie supinely on our backs until they have bound us hand and foot? God forbid! Let our leaders everywhere get busy and enter a solemn protest against this un-American and unjust policy. All good men are not dead. There are good men in both parties. Let us find out who they are and support them. The time has come when it is not so much the question of party as it is the question of men and measures. The present administratoin has taken advantage because it thinks it owns us—that we are compelled to vote for it because we have no other. It is deluding itself if it thinks so. We are Americans and it is our prerogative to vote for whom we please. We are no more bound to vote the Republican ticken than we are the Democratic, the Populist or any other. If it serves our purpose better to vote for another party, we will do so; and if it serves our purpose to tie to no party, but to vote for the best men and measures, we will do that. The time has come when we must be men.

We commend the independent action taken by the brave Virginians who have entered their protest by putting out an independent ticket, from Governor down; and we are advised that the colored voters of Kentucky are doing the same thing because they have been driven to the conclusion that the Republican Party no longer holds out any inducement to black men—that its only concern is to seek the votes of white men. Hence, the lilywhite movement.

Let us not be discouraged, for there is a just God who presides over the destinies of races and nations, and he will vindicate the right and avenge the wrong.

ASS. NEGRO PRESS SENDS LETTER TO REP. NAT. COMMITTEE

Great Presentation of Case of Colored People

By The Associated Negro Press

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—The following is a copy of a letter sent by the Associated Negro Press to Hon. John A. Adams, chairman Republican National Committee. This letter has created wide comment. It was read before the gathering of newspaper men in Atlanta, Ga., and unanimously endorsed with the declaration that Mr. Adams be requested to give a categorical answer. Mr. Adams replied to the letter by requesting a conference with Mr. Brascher in Chicago, but at the time he was in Atlanta, Ga. Concerning this letter Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary-treasurer Howard University, Washington, D. C., has said: "It is the greatest presentation of the case of the colored people I have read in a long, long time." Says the letter:

Hon. John A. Adams, Chairman,
Republican National Committee,
Munsey Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The Associated Negro Press represents 112 newspapers published in the interest of colored Americans. Inquiries are coming to us from every section of the country concerning the policies of the organization program under your administration. There is very deep concern about this because of the trend of events since the inauguration of President Harding.

There is no question in your mind, we are sure, concerning the fidelity of our group to the Republican party. The party that was established on the principles of human rights has, from the beginning, shared the full measure of our support and uncompromising good will and faith. We would be derelict of our duty as Americans, Republicans and editors, should we fail to state that there is at present much discouragement and keen disappointment among the people of our group.

With very few things happening to arouse the old-fashioned enthusiasm and spirit of party cheer, with few words or deeds, in recent months, to arouse the feeling of party pride, on the other hard, there have been a number of things to arouse painful curiosity.

Among the first of these was the cutting down of representation, by the national committee in the national convention. Hon. Clarence B. Miller, secretary of the committee, on our request, issued a statment on this subject, which, though detailed, does not relieve the impression among the people, that there are motives behind the change, destined to eliminate Negro citizens from party influence.

This was folowed by a meeting of Republicans from Virginia, attended by yourself, at which time duly qualified Republicans of our group were barred from the gathering by police power.

Later, the meeting of Republicans in Atlanta, Ga., attended and presided over by Hon. Clarence B. Miller, in which the newspaper reports state that Mr. Miller announced that henceforth the Republican party of Georgia, and presumably all other states, must be absolute'y under white control.

This is followed by tre report from a group of distinguished colored citizens who called upon President Harding, that the President declared to them that his mind is made up on policies to be pursued by the party, that he does not intend to appoint any colored citizen to office in the south, and that colored Americans, if they wish to remain in the party, must be content with following white leadership. Inquiry by us brought an immediate personal communication from Mr. Christian that there is no foundation for the statement, but the gentlemen present insist that the President was correct'y quoted.

The matter of appointment to public office is merely an indication of the spirit of good-will and co-operation; in the present state of the high cost of living, office holding can hardly be regarded as "remunerative," even by leading colored citizens, hundreds of them having incomes many times larger than the majority paid by the government.

But it is quite natural that there are many who would accept the honor of appointment in the same patriotic spirit with which we served in the great world war, and all other wars of our great nation. If the Republican party remains true to the faith of the fathers, it will recognize colored citizens, along with others, on the principle of merit. The people at large cannot understand why up to date, there has been so little recognition of colored citizens and in the single instance of a Presidential appointment, the Honorable United States Senate, at this writing has failed to confirm.

However, it is a matter of general knowledge, that millions of co'ored Americans, while not denying the right to vote, hold office and receive equitable and fair political recognition, would feel less keenly disapointed were there passed by the Congress, legislation protecting the life and property of citizens, and particularly against the terrib'e crime of lynching. While we are aware that there are a number of bills, of a helpful nature pending, we are quite aware that none of them will be effective until passed by the House and Senate and signed by the President. To date none of these bills are on the calendar.

In the spirit of party loyalty and deep, sincere concern, we are asking a c'arification of the doubts in these various matters referred to above. We feel that we are entitled to know the facts in the case; we feel that you will agree we ought to know the facts, that we should be informed in detail about the policies of the administration and the Republican party as they affect colored citizens. We cannot imagine that there is any intention of keeping us in the dark; in fact, if the events as mentioned, are indicative of the motives mentioned, it could indicate that we are getting very much in the light. Do we misjudge all of the[illegible]gs or do we see aright?

Do y[illegible] u[illegible] to urge the millions of our c[illegible]zens to remain quiet and loyal, under these circumstances, accepting the program outlined, or are we expected to tell them, that henceforth they must have no party expression or racial leadership in matters of statecraft?

Your opinion will be awaited with the greatest of respect and deepest concern.

Very respectfully,
The Associated Negro Press,
Per Nahum Daniel Brascher,
Editir-in-Chief.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Political – 1921.

Party Affiliation
THE FIRST GUN

Afro-American 7/23/21

The first gun of the Civil War was fired at Fort Sumpter in South Carolina. The first gun of the movement to drive the Negro out of the Republican party of the South was fired in the Virginia State Republican Convention, held in Richmond last week.

The first movement resulted in the liberation of the slaves; the second is aimed to reinslave him. Democrats and rebels fought to keep the Negro a slave sixty years ago. Today Republicans stand by the side of those Democrats to help bind his shackels. Such changes time affects in a few decades.

The action of the Virginia Republican State Convention last week was an insignificant thing in itself. It excluded all Colored delegates whether they had proper credentials or not. Republican Conventions have been doing this since the days of reconstruction. The really significant part of the proceedngs is that this exclusion was done at the suggestion and with the connivance of the National Republican Party, headed by President Harding, and the movement started as an experiment is simply an illustration of what is to be done thruout the South. The aim is to have a party in the Southern States, normally Democratic, in which all councils deliberations and naming of candidates will be done by "white folks." After this is all over, there will be no objection to the "colored brother" voting.

This is the program, and the object is to build up a strong lily white Republican Party in the South It may be strong in numbers, but it will be weak in the fundamental principles of justice, fair play Americanism and constitutional government.

Abe Lincoln who knew a thing or two about the workings of human history and what is today called philosophy, declared that a nation could not exis half slave and half free. If applying that same logi to the proposed Republican party we would say that the Republican party cannot long exist hal American and half lily white.

The Republican National Committee and the Negro.

Atlanta Independent 6/23/21

Between the quadrennial sittings of the Republican National Conventions, the National Committee must be considered as the Republica Party in America. Its views and doings must be taken as the sense o the party organization, and the Negroes of this country had as we accept the action of the committee of June 8th as an administratio challenge, and a part of a well laid programme that the administratio has in mind to put over, without due regard to the principles of th party or the welfare of our group. The action of the committee is on in indication of what will follow. But, our group must not abando the house of our fathers and leave it to those who would only use us a means to an end—free to exploit our rights as republicans ar citizens.

There is really nothing new in the findings of the committee. The Republican Party is not a one-man's party, but a party of the people for the people and by the people—a party whose conscience only responds and submits to a government by the consent of the governed; and the Negroes of America will not be driven from the party by the apparent unfriendliness and shortsightedness of the present administration at Washington. We cannot gain anything by quitting the party, for the reason we have nowhere else to go. But we can do like our Democratic friends did in 1920 as a rebuke to a one-man's government—join the Democrats when the opportunity offers itself, in rebuking those who would take from us our rights as men, simply on the ground of color.

During the campaign Mr. Harding was loudest in protesting against a one-man's government—in denouncing autocracy and plutocracy and extolling the blessings of democracy as voiced by representative government. In his address of acceptance, Mr. Harding said:

"The manifest weakness in popular government lies in the temptation to appeal to grouped citizenship for political advantage. There is no greater peril. The constitution contemplates no class and recognizes no group. It broadly includes all the people, with specific recognition for none, and the highest consecration we can make today is a committal of the Republican Party to that saving constitutionalism which contemplates all America as one people, and holds just government free from influence on the one hand and unmoved by intimidation on the other."

Upon these fair and just principles of constitutional government so eloquently laid down by our President during his hunt for votes, the Negro rests his case and will battle within the Republican Party for the triumph of these fundamentals of human rights. We are going to act independently. We are going to accept the conditions laid down by the Republican Party as qualifications for the next national convention, and we are going to fight it along these lines, "If it takes us all summer," as General Grant stated when he besieged Richmond.

First—There is nothing new in the qualifications laid down—that all citizens participating in Republican primaries, mass meetings or conventions must be qualified voters. Quoting from the Republican calls for state conventions in 1916 and 1920, we find the following:

"All electors in the state of Georgia who believe in the principles of the Republican Party and endorse its policy are invited under this call in the selection of delegates and alternates to the convention hereby called. Every county shall be entitled to twice the number of delegates in said state convention it has representatives in the lower house of the General Assembly of Georgia, and no person shall be eligible to the election of delegate under this call unless he be a resident of the county from which elected and a qualified voter at the time of such election."

Second—All Republicans and other electors who are qualified voters, or such as may become qualified voters before the day of the several county convntions, primaries or mass meetings herein provided for, shall be entitled to participate in said county conventions, primaries or mass meetings."

These declarations establish beyond question that there is nothing new in the Republican National Committee's suggestion, that only qualified voters be permitted to participate in Republican meetings in the South. This rule has been adhered to in Georgia from time immemorial.

The National Committee has a right to prescribe rules and regulations for the selection of delegates to the National Conventions when such rules and regulations do not conflict with the primary laws of the state. The state of Georgia has a primary law by which all party organizations must be perfected and functioned, and the Republican National Committee has no power to abrogate these rules. It has the right to say what the unit of representation shall be in the National Convention—to which the Independent accedes.

The Negroes of Georgia will not be put to a disadvantage because of the new rules. We will be able to meet them and poll, at least, the minimum vote in the congressional election in 1922. We have no objection to the new rule. We accept it and will adjust ourselves to its conditions. We agree with the National Committee—that districts not maintaining a party organization should be denied representation. We agree that the minimum of 2,500 is low enough, and any district organization that is not sufficiently interested to register and poll 2,500 votes biennially for Republican congressmen should be denied representation at the National Convention.

It will work a hardship on the white men rather than the Negroes, for there are any number of counties in our state where there is not a single white Republican, and the party has only existed in these counties by reason of the Negro's activity. The motive behind this administration challenge is white supremacy. But this un-Republican and undemocratic policy will not prevail under the rules laid down June 8th. The white men in the South are not going to vote the Republican ticket—only as a rebuke to Democratic candidates for shortcomings and misgivings, and the sooner the Negroes of this country vote independently as do many Democrats, the better it will be for us industrially, economically and politically. We must not vote the Republican ticket blindly. We must maintain our self-respect and defend the principles of the party, if we have to vote against the party sometimes to protect and perpetuate its principles.

The seven million majority received by Harding was neither love for him nor Republican principles and policies, but an emphatic expression of the people's dslike of President Wilson and his policy, and the Republican leaders will deceive themselves when they accept the result of last November's election as a constructive growth for the Republican Party, its principles and policies.

If the Harding administration does not change its policy and give the Negro that which he is entitled to in the shape of positions and party recognition, it will be the duty of the Negroes to vote the Democratic ticket in 1922 as a means of rebuke to an administration that has violently betrayed the trust imposed in it. It was Frederick Douglas who said: "The Republican party is the ship and all else is the sea." And adhering to that principle, we must stay in the ship with a view of putting out those who crucify us upon a cross of prejudice. Let the race accept the administration's challenge and meet it at the polls in November, 1922.

Votes and Offices for Negroes

N. Y. C. TRIBUNE
JULY 24, 1921

'Lily White" Republicanism Worse Than Bourbon Democracy, Says Dean of Howard University

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The Southern states have for the most part adopted restrictive suffrage regulations with the special object of excluding the negro from the electorate. Even where no such legal restrictions prevail the same object is accomplished by tricky contrivances and cunning manipulation. The negro is a constituent element in the population and contributes proportionately to the basis of representative power, but has no say or share in the direction and control of that power which grows out of his presence. It notorious that political animosit against the negro is in direct proportion to his numerical strength in a given state or district.

The Fifteenth Amendment provides

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

for political equality between the races, but neither existing moral sentiment nor political expediency justifies the expectation of its early enforcement. The country has acquiesced for so long a time in the annulment of this amendment that it has become an acknowledged "scrap of paper" by a gentlemen's agreement between the two parties.

The Republican National Committee has recently reduced the power of Southern delegates in the national convention on the basis of votes actually cast in the preceding election. This is but a gentle reminder that these bouffe political organizations must either function or vacate.

The South is under the political dominance of a one-race party which is democratic only in name, but in spirit and method it violates every principle of democratic doctrine. It is universally conceded that the South needs a bona fide, courageous, militant opposition party, based upon the Federal Constitution and democratic principles, to rival the Bourbon Democracy which has held that section in the bonds of political iniquity for the last half century. Such a party should invoke the untrammeled suffrage of every qualified voter in every local, state or national election without regard to race or sex.

A lily-white Republican party in the South is more disastrous to political progress than the Bourbon Democracy. Such an organization would not only reverse the traditions of the party of Lincoln, Grant and Roosevelt, but would proclaim to the world that the American experiment of democracy is a failure. If white supremacy is the desideratum that is more easily secured by one lily-white party than by two.

It is curious logic which encourages the negro as an officeholder in the North, where he is not, but bars him from that privilege in the South, where he is. To withhold office from the negro because of local objection is merely to suggest and invite su[ch] objection everywhere. An office [is] merely an agency made necessary by the presence and activity of the people. Offices grow out of the needs and necessities of the population.

The negroes' presence and activities in the South create and sustain a due proportion of all offices, local, state and Federal. They should not be excluded from participating in the positions which their very presence creates. In some solid negro communities the requirements of this race alone demand a postoffice. Upon what theory can it be claimed that a white man should fill such positions? No more should the negro be denied official participation where his potential and active contributions produce a due part of public powers and functions.

Self-government is better than good government, for without self-government good government has no guaranty or assurance. Forty years ago, when the negro was comparatively ignorant and in every way inferior to his present status and development, he was deemed eligible to hold office and to participate in government functions in all parts of the country. But as he increases in substance, intelligence and responsibility he becomes less and less acceptable as a governmental factor. The logical conclusion of this tendency would be that the more nearly he approaches the desired standards of good citizenship the more surely would he be reduced to a nullity in political importance.

There is no country in the civilized world with so large a contingent of like intelligence, industry, loyalty and patriotism so ruthlessly excluded from participation in government as the 10,000,000 negroes in the United States. Surely this is not to be the last word which American democracy has to render to the world in justifying its claim of being the ideal political adjustment of mankind.

In the last election the militant Republican organizations in the border states, operating upon the basis of the Federal Constitution and ignoring race, color and sex as a political criterion, carried Maryland, West Virginia, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky and Oklahoma for progressive policies. No even the most unregenerate Democra would dare claim that the triumph of the Republican party on the basis of negro suffrage has in any way lowered the dignity, standard or progressive outlook of these states in a single instance.

If the Republican party will adhere to the faith of its founders and eschew the idolatry of lily white propaganda and will stand four-square for equal participation of all citizens in all public functions it will yet prove to be the instrument to split the Solid South and secure political freedom of action to white and black alike.

The more progressive and liberal political spirit is moving southward with the force of glacial irresistibility. Had it not been for restrictive constitutions and coercive practices, shutting out the negro from the franchise President Harding would probably have carried every state in the Union.

The Republican party stands for equality before the law. The Democratic party in the South has steadily maintained that the negro must occupy an inferior political status. These contrasted attitudes are irreconcilable. The equal political rights of the negro must be universally recognized and respected in order to vindicate the claims of the democratic ideal. The agency which promotes this result will bring political salvation not only to the negro but to the nation. But whatever happens, the United States, after the great war for the liberation of the spirit of democracy, cannot afford to be less democratic than before.

KELLY MILLER.

Howard University, Washington, D. C., July 22, 1921.

Savannah Tribune 8/25/21.

RECONSTRUCTING THE PARTY

Reconstructing the Republican party in Georgia by any group or upon any plan directed by Bascom Slemp is bound to result in gross unfairness to the great majority of the party here, because that majority is made up of Negro Republicans and Congressman Slemp remembers his bitter fight in Virginia with Negro Republicans who would not accep his "lily-white" doctrines.

The committee of One Hundred having for its task the matter of reconstructing the party in Georgia, is due to assemble in Atlanta soon. We doubt if Negroes will have an equitable number of representatives present, based upon the relative numerical strength of the two races in the party in this state. It would be unusual if those having in charge the matter of making the appointments of delegates to this meeting should deal fairly and justly, and square up with the ideals upon which the Republican party was founded.

Disappointed and chargrined at the selection of Henry Lincoln Johnson as a member of the National Committee the job-seekers, many of them brought out of obscurity by Johnson, have turned "lily-white" for the purpose of turning the entire white people against the Negro part of the party. The leaders, and these include the men who at the instance of Mr. Johnson were chosen as chairman and vice chairman respectively of the regular organization have joined cause with all these small groups of "outlaw" Republicans who have represented "lily-whitism" and "white supremacy" as they say in the past In spite of fighting shoulder to shoulder with Link Johnson in the early skirmishes of the campaign, these ingrates have now turned pure "white" and hence against their erstwhile friend, because they could not bear to see their own stars dimmed by the glory of Johnson which came from his place in the National Committee.

Practically all the white men of the state, from every faction of socalled Republicanism, have joined forces against their colored brethren, and are now determined to throw the Negroes out if they can. They have suffered to profit by empty cries of Negro domination which appeal to the ignorant whites. They have emphasized and aggravated the differences among the men of the state so as to impress national party leaders that things are chaotic in Georgia. They have hounded the leaders at Washington, maintaining a lobby for the purpose of kicking up the sand. They have kept the newspapers hot with their insidious propaganda. And all because it galls to have Henry Lincoln Johnson in control of affairs in Georgia.

But Negroes, men and women, are more concerned with politics now than ever before. Registration is going vigorously on, and the future is going to see Negroes roll up a tremendous voting strength in every locality and throughout the state at large. Negroes are just beginning to go into politics seriously and with a determination to win their place in the ways of government. There is no desire to dominate or lord it over others this charge is a snare and a deception to fool the ignorant. What Negroes want and must have is the unfranchised right to vote, the right to hold office consistent with their political strength the enjoyment of the benefits of free government, and the freedom, justice and protection which can only come through political power exercised

No matter what the outcome at Atlanta, Negroes are going to wage an increasingly bitter fight for civil and political rights, and the national government, if it expects to sustain its ideals of liberty and freedom and justice, must insure to its Negro citizens every right under the constitution of the United States. And when the constitution is enforced, Negro people will be able to hold their own.

What is wanted is only a full man's chance to live and to work, and to enjoy the fruits of that living and the

FORM NEW PARTY IN KY. TO FIGHT G. O. P. INJUSTICE

Chicago Defender

Lincolnites Will Put Entire Ticket of Race Men in the Field

9/10/21

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 9.—**At a meeting attended by over 75 prominent citizens, leaders in the business and political life of the state, the Lincoln Independent party was launched.**

"With the spirit that brought independence to the American people in the Revolutionary War, the people of Louisville have decided to break the shackles of partydom at the next election," said William Warley, editor of the Louisville News and well known political leader in this section.

To Get on Ballot

It will get on the ballot this fall by petition. The emblem selected for the ticket will be a picture of Abraham Lincoln. According to founders of the party, it is expected to draw about 10,000 votes in Louisville and Jefferson county.

"Our people have long paid taxes without representation in the law-making bodies of the city or state, and have never received offices of value for their support of the Republican party," said Mr. Warley in explaining the steps taken for forming an independent party.

Flay Republicans

The Republican party leaders in this state have been accused of double-crossing the Race at times when political influence was needed in local and national affairs. Jim-Crow appointments in Washington by the Harding administration are other elements taken into consideration by the new party leaders. It is contended that President Harding has not lived up to his promises, and that Southern influence is playing a large part in his administration of political affairs.

The Lincoln Independent party will have its nominating convention September 21 and plans to put out a full city and county ticket with the exception of the judiciary.

According to Wilson Lovett, one of the organizers, they believe that they can elect members to the legislature from the 51st, 57th and 58th districts, and that they can elect a state senator from the 38th disrict.

Select Mayor

The new party's nominee for mayor, it is understood, will be J. B. Cooper, prominent Race undertaker. A special effort will be made to elect a senator in the 38th district.

"We are tired of the Republican party carrying the Negro vote around in its hip pocket, and then when we demand action in the appointment of our men to high office the party deserts us," said one of the organizers

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Political – 1921.
Party Affiliation.

National.

Send Crapshooters' Club to Break up Lincoln Meeting

The Louisville Kentucky News. 10/1/21

Will Respectible Element of Race Stand For Such Tactics?

The Searcy Lily White Republican Machine is desperate. The Boss' sneering declaration when told the respectable element of Colored people would resent the administration's insults and indifference with an Independent Party that "the Negro won't do a damn thing" and "there won't be a damn thing to any Independent ticket," has turned to haunt him and he is now "turning heaven and earth" to try to off-set a movement that is almost wholly the result of his own contempt for the Negro. This contempt and personal prejudice being so great as to cloud his otherwise shrewd and cunning brain.

The News is informed by one on the inside that seven hundred Colored men and women are employed by Republican headquarters to pass literature and make house to house canvasses. The lowest pay to the very stupid is $3.00 a day. Think of that $2,100 a day being spent among Colored workers trying to keep the dear Colored brother in line. That sum does not include money spent to six other Colored women, leading Colored women, which averages $100.00 each, a month. That does not include money paid to newspapers, one of which gets out 10,000 copies a week. That does not include money paid to "gentlemen" to write letters denouncing the Lincoln Independent movement. That does not include the cost of books telling who the "Colored Man's True Friend Is." In short, the Big Boss' contempt has cost thousands of dollars already and will cost thousands more and maybe the election. And what is the object of all this expenditure of money? It is to get Colored men and women to lie about other Colored men and women. o start prejudice and suspicions and doubts among the Negroes themselves. Verily the Searcy Lily White Machine is desperate. But afraid that money can not bring the desired results, knowing in their hearts that the Republican party does not deserve the Negro votes and fearful that 10,000 of them will see the point of the Lincoln Independent party and refuse to fall for this old-time salve the Big Boss has resorted to the last trick of his type.

Nothing proved his desperation. Nothing proved that he sees the handwriting on the wall more than the stunt Thursday night when he let loose about thirty of his roughnecks on a meeting of the Lincoln Party.

Speakers representing the Lincoln Independent Party were speaking at Sixteenth and St. Catherine streets when Lieut. Whitehouse, of the local police force, approached four Colored men and spoke to them. Immediately these four men began to yell, "Hurrah for Quin" and to make themselves a general nuisance, while Whitehouse stood less than ten feet away and laughed. The Lincoln speakers then drove to Eleventh and Walnut streets and Mr. T. H. Graham, very interesting speaker, had attracted a very large audience of men and women. This audience was in sympathy with the purposes and principals of the Lincoln Party as was evidenced by the applause given. Suddenly about thirty men appeared wearing yellow caps dotted with black squares—yes, Colored men. And at once began to pull a lot of rough stuff, jeering, asking questions and refusing to wait for answers. Making charges the movement was Democratic and that the leaders were paid $8,000. Appeals to their race pride and to their intelligence and their sense of fairness were unavailing as they had neither.

Mr. Graham held his own with dignity and courage but the ruffians had received their orders and were there to break up the meeting.

Most of them were recognized as the keepers of crap games. They are members of the Republican Protective Aid Club that meets at Ninth and Cedar. It is said they came directly from their club rooms with the intention of starting trouble.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS NOTE UNREST

The Wilmington Advocate 9/24/21

Political Situation Among Colored People Causing Comment

By The Associated Negro Press

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept 21.—The great daily newspapers of the United States have began to give special notice to the remarkable political conditions existing at this time among colored Americans. The alarming and significant feature is brought out that the undenied policy of "Lily Whiteism" adopted by the administration and the Republican party, promises to arouse reflex indignation in eastern and western States where "Negro votes count."

The Washington, D. C., Star, an administration newspaper, calls attention to the fact that never before in the history of politics has there been such a state of affairs twelve months before the next Congressional election, and states that "This is bound to attract attention and lead to some sort of expression as to its national value and significance.

Says the editorial of the Washington Star, under the caption, "The Colored Voters." In a dispatch from Richmond telling of the "lily black" convention held in that town this appears: "The convention after nominating a full ticket adopted a resolution authorizing Chairman Joseph Pollard, Negro candidate for the United States Senate here last year against Senator Carter Glass, to get in touch with leading Negroes from every section of the United States, and to call a conference in Washington simultaneously with the resembling of Congress, to place the case of the Negroes before the country. They claim the white Republicans have thrown them overboard and they want to know "where they are at." Pollard at once got busy and expects to get a large attendance at the proposed Washington conference.

"This is the 'meat' of the 'lily black' movement. The effect sought is outside Virginia—outside the South. If possible, colored voters living in States where the votes of colored men are solicited, and when cast counted, are to be marshalled against 'lily whitery,' and the Republican party put on notice. No "lily whitery,' or, if 'lily whitery,' then no support of Republican candidates, State or national, anywhere by colored men.

In New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and other States ranking with them in Republican calculations, colored voters are numerous, and their estrangement would cost the party heavily.

'Lily whitery' thus becomes a national issue, and the Republican national leaders are to be asked to go on record with regard to it.

Raised thus twelve months and more before the next Congressional elections, when there is to be a strenuous muster of all voters, white and colored, this issue is bound to attract attention and lead to some sort of expression as to its national value and significance.

The time has come to speak and act. The Associated Negro Press states with unqualified authority that every colored leader in Washington, including Henry Lincoln Johnson, Perry W. Howard, Dr. J. R. A. Crossland, Charles A. Cottrill, Phil H. Brown, and others who are in favor with the present Harding administration, together with Robert R. Church of Memphis, Walter L. Cohen of New Orleans, Isaac H. Nutter of Atlantic City, William C. Matthews of Boston, and numerous others throughout the country, are not only disappointed, embarrassed and alarmed at the present state of affairs, but many of them are in a state of mind bordering on indignation.

These men are holding on to such good graces of condescending administration favor, "hoping against hope" stretching out their arms in anguish, as a drowning man, "grasping for a straw.' There is "weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth" behind the scenes, between both white and colored leaders, but none have yet dared to throw completely of the yoke and declare for political freedom.

However, the tide of political dissatisfaction is rising so high and fast, and the old Republican ship is being storm-tossed so bitterly by the colored American masses in every section of the country, that these political sailors must very, very soon grab "life savers" or be forever doomed. This is tragic, but true.

The Norfolk Journal and Guide 10/15/21

WILL SHOW IN NEXT ELECTIONS

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Washington, D. C.—Assurance without performance is as "a sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal." The Associated Negro Press has no mission in the present political turmoil, as it affects Colored Americans, except to give the news, as it happens, and to demand justice for all the people.

REEL 14

The release announcing information concerning the attitude of the Republican Administration and the party itself, in the affairs of Colored Americans, as given out by The Associated Negro Press exclusively, has caused wide comment. The information was authentic, without question, it is for the people to state whether they believe, "yet and still," or whether they propose to continue battling for the things they believe to be right and just.

So far as the long telescope of the A. N. P. Service is able to glean, there is to be no let up in the onward mareh of independent action, and fusion advantage.

Chairman Joseph R. Pollard, of the Republican State Committee of Virginia, has issued a call for a national meeting in Washington, November 1.

In the city of New York thousands of Negroes are openly declaring that they will support Mayor Hyaln for election. Recently, in Rush Memorial church, a Hylan meeting was held, addressed by the Mayor, William Pickens, James Weldon Johnson, Eugene Kinkle Jones and others.

In Ohio, where municipal elections will be held in every city next month, there is a remarkable spirit of independence. It has rightly alarmed party leaders, of the State, from whence comes President Harding. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Columbus, Dayton and other communities have formed independent or fusion efforts, and are taking the story of their beliefs to the people. Some may say that this is local, but it most assuredly demonstrates the feeling of the colored citizens of the State that the Republican organization of the nation, as such, has failed colored Americans.

In Chicago there is the same feeling. Colored voters are in a quandary, however, as to which way is best to travel. The fusionist organization, between the Democrats, and anti-Thoripson Republicans, is to be made permanent. Thousands of colored people would feel kindly to this movement were it not for *The Chicago Tribune* interests, owned by the Mc-Cormicks that have conducted a campaign of propaganda against the Negro. This situation is extremely embarrassing to Senator McCormick, who in his term of office has sought to gain favor with colored voters.

In Indiana, where Senator Harry New comes up for re-election next year, with former Senator Albert J. Beveridge as an opponent, there is discouragement and disgust. No less a newspaper than the *Indianapolis Ledger*, always friendly to both Senators New and Watson, carried a recent editorial in which the two Indiana Senators and the Indianapolis Congressman, Merrill Moores, were taken to task for their seeming lack of interest in political co-operation for colored citizens.

InMissuri, the "Show Me" State, there is a revival of that amazing spirit of independence that alarmed the Republican party to such an extent last fall that all of the heavy artillery" of the campaign organization was ordered to the "heavy artillery" of the campaign organization was ordered to the Missouri front line trenches with unyielding commands to "Hold the fort." Kansas City, in Missouri, for years has had a most remarkable local Democratic organization, getting results that no political observer can laugh at.

James A. Ross, of Buffalo, New York, has issued a call for a meeting of the National Committee of Colored Democrats, stating in the call, that because of the failure of the Republican Administration to live up to the pre-election promises, the time is now opportune to weld Colored Americans throughout the United States into an independent movement. Mr. Ross is one of the most prominently known colored Democrats in the country, and was prominently mentioned for Register of the Treasury under the Wilson Administration.

Letters From The People

The Negroes of the Country Dissatisfied With Pres. Harding's Administration

The Norfolk Journal & Guide 10/13/21

Editor JOURNAL AND GUIDE:

Sir:—According to a story current, an old colored man made application at one of the public buildings in Washington city a short time ago for something to eat, and claimed that he had a right to come there for *victuals*.

The head of the department was called in, who asked the colored man, "Upon what right do you base your claim?" "Why," said the sable representative of the 15th Amendment, "I understan' dar is *provisions* in de Constitution for de cullud fokes and I haven't had *de fust damn crumb*."

When we recall the beautiful words and roseate promises made by President Harding to the various Negro delegations that journeyed from different parts of the country to Marion last fall, to stand in front of his front porch, and now compare his apparent indifference and inactivity, in regard to the fulfillment of his declarations, we cannot help agreeing somewhat with the colored brother in his opinion expressed above.

It is with an ever recurring regret, nevertheless we are compelled to confess it, that we have somehow always had our misgivings as to the full recognition of the political and civil rights of the Negro, whenever a Republican president was in the Whitehouse, hailing from the Buckeye State, ever since Rutherford B. Hayes, in 1876, surrendered and abandoned the Southern Negro to his political foes in order to break the "Solid South" and build up a "lily white" Republican party in this part of the political vineyard.

The tentative efforts to do so, however, under the different administrations of these Ohio presidents from time to time, have proved abortive, and are likely to continue to be so, just as long as the principles of humanity and simple justice are abandoned for the sake of a doubtful and unrighteous policy by the managers of the National Republican organization.

In the meantime, the Negroes in the Northern States, where they, untrammeled, are allowed to vote, have it in their power, when the opportunity presents itself, to show the present National administration its serious error and teach it a bitter but wholesome lesson.

No other race group in this country, numerically as strong as the Negro is, would tolerate for one moment with impunity, such ungrateful treatment as has been, thus far, handed out to him by a Republican administration.

Have the Negroes the manhood and courage to resent it?

We shall wait and see.

CHAS. H. MOORE.

Greensboro, N. C.

GRESS STILL FAIL TO PRO-

TECT THE RIGHTS OF

THE NEGRO

The Baltimore Md. Herald 10/13/21

The Blaine Invincible Republican Club of Washington, D. C., speaks for action in emergencies created by mob violence, lynching, jim crow cars, non-enforcement of the 14th and 15th amendments of the constitution of the United States and the Civil Rights Act.

Shall the services of Charles Sumner, Thaddeus Stevens, Ben Wade, Wendell Phillips and many others be forgotten when they offered their lives for the government of the people, by the people and for the people to make it mean all it should mean to the people both white and black.

The time is here when we have to remind the American Congress that we are cognizant of the obligation they owe us. It was the good old Republican Party which saw that a government could not peacefully flourish by dealing absolute justice to some of its people and stintingly deal out justice to at least 12,000,000 of its most reliable American citizens.

We are soliciting the support of every person, every church, every society, every association, every club and every organization in every town, city and county in the United States to affiliate with the Blaine Invincible Republican Club which has been in existence in the National Capital since 1874.

We want to have delegates to represent every Congressional District.

Our only protection from the American government will be result of organization.

The convention will organize all Negro forces in the United States to advocate protection of Negro interest, life, liberty and happiness.

The convention will be called to meet at 12 o'clock noon on November 30, 1921, and on the first Monday in December the Convention will have prepared and made ready to place before Congress the results of their deliberations.

It is earnestly requested that every church, society, association, club and organization will make arrangements for the election of delegates and forward the same to Francis Wells, president, 1908 9th street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

HOW SHALL WE VOTE?

Norfolk Journal & Guide 10/15/21

We have voted one-way so long that a suggestion that we divide our vote or cast it independently of party affiliations is received with emotions of surprise and incomprehension by many members of the race. That a colored person should vote any other than the Republican ticket is beyond the understanding of this group, which is large and for the present unwieldly.

That we will eventually be found voting in all parties, and exercising the influence of the average American voter in all of them is a fact which the most ardent of the one-way reactionaries will not deny if they are able to read the signs of the times.

The idea that the Republican party stands for certain inalienable rights bestowed upon the Afro-American is purely theoretical. The Republican party has changed with the times. It will continue to change, as conditions change. The Republican party has never meant anything particularly to the Afro-American since Rutherford B. Hayes of Ohio was president. It was through the Republican party that the Afro-American received his constitutional equal social and political rights. The other day the titular head of the Republican party in the Nation repudiated entirely the thought of social equality and advocated political equality upon a modified scale—that is, he advocated giving Afro-Americans the ballot as fast as they showed intellectual and material fitness for it. Which shows that the present Republican party is following the trend of popular opinion as it is held by a majoity of Americans, rather than as enunciated by Abraham Lincoln and others of his day.

Those who vote the Republican ticket are clearly within their rights, even though it will do them no special good. Those who vote the Democratic ticket at this time have nothing special to gain except the satisfaction of breaking away from a harmful tradition. We have got to start somewhere, at some time. The sooner we start to assert the quality of political discretion, the sooner will we cease to be the "known quantity" of all American racial groups.

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Political — 1921.

Party Affiliation

NORTH CAROLINA AS THE BRIGHT AND LUXURIANT HOPE OF TRIUMPHANT LILY WHITE REPUBLICANISM

Baltimore Herald

In 1916, without authority under the party rules and in utter disregard of right and justice the Republican National Committee reduced representation of the disfranchised states in the National Convention, thus penalizing Negro Republicans by partial disfranchisement in the party National organization, because they were disfranchised by Democratic State laws or nal-administration of those laws.

Not satisfied with the penalty imposed upon black Republicans in 1916 t is now proposed to further penalize them by further reduction in Nationa Conventions.

6-1-21

And this proposal is being engineered and agitated by a species of hybric Republicans, calling itself "Lily white," from Virginia and North Carolina

In these states the Negro is disfranchised by both the Republican and Democratic parties, and Lily whiteism flourishes in undiluted and uncolored pomp and glory.

They point the way and as shining examplars of the building of powerful and triumphant Republicanism other states are urged to follow.

Hon. ex-Senator Marion Butler, Hon. Moorehouse, Hon. Linney of North Carolina, and Hon. C. Bascom Slemp of Virginia, solemnly and piously swear that white men in the South are just bursting to fall into the Republican party as soon as the Negro is eliminated, and that the dire need of the party is to reduce party representation to the point at which Negroes will be destroyed as a factor.

Republican Committeemen and leaders before yielding to the pleadings of the Virginia and North Carolina lily white bosses should carefully examine conditions in those states and learn if they justify putting the whole South upon a lily white basis.

Instead of diminishing majorities both Virginia and North Carolina show swelling majorities against the Republican ticket from the time Negroes were disfrancshised until 1920, culminating in the largest majority against the Republican ticket in that year of amazing landslides for Harding.

In North Carolina the following Democratic majorities are interesting:

1876	7,010
1880	8,334
1884	17,524
1888	13,118
1892	32,245
1896	19,266
1900	25,736
1904 (*Negro disfranchised*)	41,679
1908	22,041
1912	46,507
1916	47,395
1920	72,600

These majorities should be illuminating to those who favor the elimination of the Negro from politics and turning the South completely over to Bourbon lily white Republicans and Bourbon Democrats, in the hope of "redeeming" those states from Democratic misrule. Aside from the consideration of justice to the Negro will it pay as a purely political stroke to throw over board the Negro in the South in the rainbow search for the white vote and political triumph at the polls?

Before his disfranchisement Republican or fusion Governors were elected once in both Virginia and North Carolina, since the Democrats regained the states after Reconstruction. Representatives were continually elected from both states. Since disfranchisement there is not now and has not been the slightest hope of electing a Republican Governor; Virginia has a lone Representative; North Carolina has not a single Representative and not a hope; nothing but noise and bluster for the purpose of keeping a firm grip on Federal patronage for white men alone, and a tacit (or express) understanding with Democrats to keep the Negro out of politics. Democrats take the elective offices, and lily whites the Federal offices when the administration is Republican. Can Republican leaders afford to ratify this unholy alliance? Are they willing to boldly abandon the principles of human right upon which the party was founded and turn over 8,000,000 Americans to a policy which includes peonage, lynching and burnings of men and women?

BEWARE THE MUTT—IN POLITICS.

6/4/21

Savannah Tribune

(Associated Negro Press)

The other day the "Tuffnies" of Mutt and Jeff fame, told the story of the Hon. Mr. Mutt taking his precious little son, Cicero, to the city. Craft Mutt got by the conductor by telling him that Cicero was "under five." I then, in the course of his daily delights, sought to play a trick on Cicero, and at the same time demonstrate to his offspring what a wonderful man his "dady" is in the realms of human possibilities. So he takes Cicero's new straw hat slyly from the boy's head and lets on that the hat flew out the open window.

Cicero, very naturally is much distressed, but sir Mutt comforts the boy by telling him that if he whistles, the hat will return to his noble little head. The boy whistles, the hat returns. Well that was such a clever act, that naturally Cicero wanted to see it all over again. So while Daddy Mutt was reading the morning Lilyklux, Cicero himself proceeds to lift his hat off his head, throws it out the window, in fact, and then proceeds to call on Daddy Mutt to "bring it back." You may imagine the results, and the consternation, to say nothing of that sickening chagrin of the Hon. Mr. Mutt, wise man from Borneo.

There are a lot of "Mus" stalking these days in the field of Republican national politics, who seek to fool colored American citizens by their clever tricks and who seem to think that they can get away with them without being caught. Beware of the Mutts—in politics.

The Republicans, in party, in a national way, are seeking to "lay with the hare, and run with the hound." There is a bold and brazen attempt to Lily White the party in certain sections of the South, and hold fast to the colored voters in such sections of the North where the exigencies of the occasion require certain recognition.

Georgia, the state that has Henry Lincoln Johnson as National Committeeman, has started with a "Committee of One Hundred" of which Col. Johnson is not a member, and to which, it is reported in press dispatches, subjects of patronage will be referred in that state, and further, according to reports, President Harding has said the arrangements are final, and without further appeal.

That is a raw deal, if true and followed up, and is certainly done for no other reason than that Col. Johnson is a colored citizen—and incidentally one of the most popular men in the race To be consistent, the policy would have to be followed up in all other Southern states, and then it would not be fair, for it eliminates the colored citizens from just consideration.

The report of the sub-committee of the Republican National Committee, n June, on the representation at national conventions, promises, at this hour, to be drastic, and unwholesome. The last step left is for the colored citizens from all over the country to protest directly to the Republican National Committee, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., and for the newspapers to reflect the sentiment of the people.

Colored Americans are united, and have means of expression as never before. They cannot be fooled and cajoled. Any backward step by the party, or move to further decapitate citizenship, will unquestionably be reflected unfavorably in sections of the North where votes count. This is not a threat: it is not an appeal, it is a mere statement of fact.

The Republican party may have a gang of "Mutts" in it, but among colored Americans these days, there are plenty of Ciceros to call the bluff.

Pres Harding Recognize Lily White Committee In Georgia

SLEMP AND HITCHCOCK CONFER

Savannah Tribune

NEGRO REPUBLICANS IN NORTH DECLARE NO "CUTE TRICKS" CAN BE PULLED BY REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

6/4/21

Washington D. C., June 1st (Associated Negro Press)—"LILY WHITE" the infamous, notorious, nefarious sacreligious, and hell-hearted dame of southern debased ideas, is on the rampage again! If "Lily" is permitted to run loose, as now appears to be the Republican program, so far as the South is concerned, may God help America and the G. O. P.!

President Warren G. Harding, than whom, no finer exponent of human justice, by word of mouth, ever occupied the Executive chair, is seemingly being inveigled to acquiesce in a program that has for its object the elimination of colored Americans from absolute consideration in southern politics.

This amazing condition of affairs is thoroly presented in a four column, even tempered, frank editorial in the Atlanta Independent, issue of May 21st. The editorial sets forth the

establishment of a "Committee of One Hundred," which seeks to re-establish the Republican party among whites in Georgia and very obviously has for its ultimate object, the elimination of Henry Lincoln Johnson, and his following, both white and colored, in Georgia politics. President Harding, recognized this committee, and thru Chairman Will H. Hayes, of the Republican National Committee, declares his decision in the premises, is without appeal.

Slemp and Hitchcock Confer

Congressman Bascom Slemp, of Virginia, and Frank H. Hitchcock, former Chairman of the Republican National Committee and former Postaster General under President Taft, have been known by The Associated Negro Press to have conferred, and it is well-founded opinion, that the subject of Southern political conditions, as they affect colored Americans, was thoroly discussed.

Congressman Slemp is chairman of the sub-committee, of the Republican National Committee, that has the matter of dealing with the delegates to the National convention, under consideration. Congress Slemp is known as a "Lily White" of the first degree, according to colored leaders of Virginia. Frank Hitchcock, for years, has been known to be obsessed with the idea of building up a Republican party in the South, in which colored citizens would practically be eliminated, except possibly that miserable few of "Uncle Toms" who would do the bidding of their masters.

The situation has reached a crisis in Washington, and has superceded all other considerations. The subject of patronage has become nothing, as compared with it. In fact, on the subject of patronage, Robert R. Church, of Tennessee, had an extended conference with President Harding about three weeks ago. The conference was one of confidential exchange of opinions and policies. Mr. Church has not apprised the Associated Negro Press of the details of the conference, but it has been learned from reliable sources that President Harding was painfully frank in letting it be known that there are to be certain limitations of the administrations in appointing colored men to office. In other words, the Harding Administration, in seeking honestly to apply the tonic of justice, will not go so far as to appoint colored people to positions that will bring forth bitter comment from white southerners.

So serious has become the political status of the race, in the Republican party, that all reactionalism has ceased, and all the well-known leaders thruout the country are presenting a solid front to the common enemy of the times, "Lily White."

Democrats Taking Notice.

Democrats in Washington, and thruout the South are taking special notice of the moves of the "Lily Whites." Once holding, and the spoils of office have been the magic combination that have held southern Democrats together, with anti-Negro propaganda the big issue. Now, it appears, that this very propaganda may be the means of a marvelous change in southern conditions. It is known that in certain states of the South, where democrats have become alarmed at this "Lily White" Republican activity, that certain suggestions are being made to certain colored leaders to the effect that, if Democrats should be endangered in office holding they will form a coalition with Negroes, with certain political understandings, and permit them to vote. This matter is having very serious attention, according to exact information coming to The Associated Negro Press from most reliable sources.

On the other hand, Negro Republicans, thruout the North, where their votes count in close years, have been outspoken in their expressions that no "cute tricks" can be pulled off by the Republican National Committee, that will not find reaction in Senatorial, Congressional and gubernational elections in 1922. Practically every newspaper in the country has set forth editorial opinions, backed by expression from the people, that bear out this statement. The influence of the Negro newspapers in molding and directing public opinion is one of the most remarkable things of the times. The letter of Charles D. Hilles, National Committeeman from New York, protesting in cutting down southern representation, and declaring that it would endorse disfranchisement; the expression of William Pickens on the subject, in a special contribution to The Associated Negro Press, have had weight.

THE NONSENSE OF IT ALL.

Atlanta Independent 6/9/21

In citing the conclusion of an important question, it is a common expression to say, "This is the common sense of the matter; but the position taken by the Hays-Slemp politicians with reference to Georgia political matters, seems to be so void of common sense that we cannot find a better caption under which to argue the absurdity of their position than to say, "The nonsense of the whole matter."

We have studied from every angle the motive which prompted Chairman Hays to appoint Bascom Slemp, a regular Negro hater and lilly white leader, chairman of the subcommittee to take under advisement the building up of the Republican party in the South and to fix a basis of representation from the South in national conventions, and we cannot escape the conclusion that the race issue is at the bottom of it all, and that Mr. Slemp has been selected to put over the program of the elimination of our group from the national equation. The committee of one hundred is the process by which the propagandists expect to build up the Republican party by eliminating 90 per cent of its followers in the South.

The qualifications suggested for the members of this anomaly are not only foolish but absurd and ridiculous. The qualifications as agreed upon by the Hays-Slemp politicians excludes from participation in the conference every active Republican, and invites a set of men who have no interests whatever in the party. In fact, they are not Republicans. The proposed qualifications exclude every member of the present organization and every person who aspires to office or who has any relatives aspiring to office. The qualifications laid down exclude every man who has ever held office and every man who is not actively engaged in trying to promote the best interest of the party in the state in any way Therefore, if every man who has held office is excluded, and every man who aspires to office, every man who is a member of the organization, and every individual who is a member of either faction opposing the organization or opposing one another, who will constitute the committee? Since all Republicans, active or inactive, known or unknown are excluded, there is nobody left to constitute the committee except Democrats. Every Republican in Georgia is identified either with the organization or one of the factions on the outside of the organization, and if no member of the organization, either faction or none of their friends or relatives are qualified to participate in the Harding-Hays-Slemp conference there are none left of our persuasion to participate in the conference. Therefore, if the conference meets at all by direction and selection of the Harding-Hays-Slemp policy, it must be composed of Democrats, and if the Democrats refuse to serve, as all self-respecting Democrats will do, then there will be nobody to constitute the committee, unless the President, Postmaster-General and Slemp constitute the committee themselves.

In our judgment, this proposition is the most untenable and nonsensical we ever contemplated. Under the Harding-Hays-Slemp rule, it is a crime to be a Republican, an honor to be anything else, it makes no difference what the aggregation may be or stand for.

The organization under Johnson and Martin, because of their activity in trying to build up a regular Republican party in the state, is disqualified. The lily whites, under the leadership of Clark Grier and Dewit Cole, are likewise disqualified by reason of the fact that they have been active in trying to get a seat at the pie counter. The faction headed by ex-Chairman Goree and Karnes is also disqualified because of factional fights between themselves and the organization. So the nonsense of the whole matter is that the promoters of this movement have destroyed the efficiency of the movement they seek to establish.

The committee may be established, as we have stated before, but if it is, it will not be regular, neither will it be right. An error does not live long, and in time irregularity must give way to regularity, with the same momentum with which nonsense must yield to common sense. The organization in Georgia is regular, and it is not going to yield its rights to any man. But nobody knows better than the administration that what the President has in his mind, if Henry Lincoln Johnson's statement is worthy of belief, that his ideas are revolutionary, arbitrary, dictatorial, undemocratic, oppressive and entirely out of harmony with the life, character and usefulness of the party of Lincoln, Grant, Douglass and Roosevelt.

Plans Being Formed To Eliminate Negro From G. O. P. in State

Constitution 6/23/21

Thomasville, Ga., June 22.—(Special.)—Some of Thomasville's republicans are planning to get actively to work on the plan of changing the status of the republican party in Georgia by forming a white party and eliminating the negro entirely.

J. L. Philips, a former resident of Thomasville, but now in business in Philadelphia, is one of those selected by the state to aid in forming this ptary. In a letter from him received by F. D. Dismuke, of this city, a well known republican, Mr. Philips states that the president and the administration and the entire republican national committee are whole-heartedly in sympathy with this movement and "most anxious to do anything in their power to aid us in redeeming ourselves."

Mr. Philips states that he had a conference with the president and was promised the complete backing of the administration to the policy stated and that he and another Georgian were asked to bring together immediately in Georgia about a hundred high class business and professional men who are republicans and who will aid in bringing about a changed condition.

BLACK DEMOCRATS PREPARING FOR 1922 CAMPAIGN

Returnan Indianapolis Ind. 10/22/21

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. — Mr. James Alex. Ross, chairman of the National Colored Democratic Association, will convene the executive committee of this organization to map out a policy for the 1922 campaign. He is under the opinion that many members of the race will support his party if a Northern Democrat is nominated in the next National contest, especially if the present Harding attitude is retained toward the race.

Political - 1921

Party Affiliation.

One Campbell On A "Fishing Excursion" Fo

Recruits; Gets Rebuffs From Republicans

Balt. Herald-Commonwealth 5/28/21

The followinw circular letter was sent broadcast over South Carolina by one Mr. Campbell, seeking to Secure followers into a "Lily White" movement:

Columbia, S. C., May 12, 1921.

"Dear Sir;

"It will be appreciated if you give me your candid opinion as to the feeling of the people in general in your part of the State as to the possible future of a Republican party in South Carolina, providing we eliminate the parties who have had control, and have a good clean white Republican party which will not disgrace th good State of South Carolina.

"A prompt answer will be greatly appreciated.

"Yours very truly,
'Signed, C. C. Campbell,
"Columbia, S. C."

The replies following were from prominent business men supposed to be Republicans. They evidently don't fall for Mr. Campbell's scheme.

Charleston, S. C., May 13, 1921.

"Mr. C. C. Campbell,
"Columbia, S. C.
"Dear Sir;

"Replying to yours of May 12th, will say that a large percentage of the people in this part of the state would vote the Repubican ticket in the next campaign if the situation were handed right.

At the theatre ast night in this city, when the photographs of the various presidents of the United States were put on the screen the cheering from the house was about equal for Wilson, Roosevelt and Harding.

In so far as eliminating the parties who had control, you might be a better judge of that than I, but I do not think you will get a better man than J. W. Talbert. I doubt very much if you would have weathered the storm as he has. It might sound a little pert in making this assertion, as I do not know you, but I do know it takes an iron class man to stand up to what Talbert has. I would not be willing to vote against him. I believe you would do yourself an injury in trying to defeat him I believe though if you are full o good works and will go ahead and organize your party and get a follow ing that we would be glad to co-oper ate with you in the future if you could have something tangible and worthwhile for us to take you in.

If you want to go further into the matter and explain your purposes, we would be glad to exchange ideas with you."

"Yours truly,
"S. M. PARKER"

Spartanburg, S. C., May 18, 1921.

"Mr. C. C. Campbell,
"Columbia, S. C.
"Dear Sir:

"Having just had one of your circular letter handed to me for perusal, it prompts me to answer (unsolicited) in the following manner:

"Your letter in the first place shows a great lack of good sound sense in the terrible threat that you have thrown out and at the same time asking a question. To be a little charitable and hoping to make a good Republican of you some day, I will, for your own interest, and not for any ulterior reason give you some sound facts. Mr. Joseph W Talbert, the National Committeeman from our fair state is always willing and has in fact for the last 40 years endeavored to build up a party and this work has been done and is now nearing to a perfect working machine. Campbell, I don't know you, have never seen you to my knowledge, but I will wager a good deal that you could not have stood per cent. of the personal sorrow, the endless work and the threats of physical injury that Mr. Talbert has stood and his father before him. Now you are going around and asking folks for their "Candid Opinion. Listen to a man who has been affiliated with the Republican party for the past fifteen years and for the past several in the Regular Republican Party of South Carolina. I speak with authority and in fact, with approval of the whole organization that we will b glad to have you as a vote and may some day be able to appoint you to a position in our organization in fact, we would be glad to have you come out and tell us what your trouble is and if you have some facts for the building of a bigger party South Carolina we will be glad give you some moments of our time.

"A prompt answer will be greatly appreciated."

Yours very truly,
"Signed. H. T. E. NEUBURGER

WHITE SUPREMACY IN PARTY AFFAIRS PARAMOUNT AIM

Constitution 5/29/21

Georgia Is Experiment Point for Plan Formed at Harding's Personal Direction.

STATE'S WHITE CHIEFS TO HOLD CONFERENCE

Meet in Atlanta in June to Form New Organization—Negro Committeeman to Go.

There have been so many conflicting stories printed about republican patronage in Georgia, and the warfare between contesting factions in the party in this state that the public is naturally confused not only as to just what has and is liable to happen regarding the G. O. P. organization in Georgia but as to the personnel of the new office holders and when they are to be appointed.

The following analysis of the situation by James A. Hollomon, Washington correspondent of The Constitution, based upon developments brought down to the very hour of filing the dispatch last night, has been approved by administration leaders in Washington, and, therefore, may be accepted as authentic:

Shall the Republican Party be Reorganized to Suit Democrats?

May 21, 1921 5/26/21

In anticipation of the meeting of the National Republican Executive committee on June 8, the Washington correspondents of daily newspapers throughout the country favorable to eliminating Afro-American Republicans from the Republican party, and to making the party in the Southern States a Lilywhite party just as the Democratic party is, are as busy as marplots can be endeavoring to manufacture public opinion in favor of their plans. Correspondents of Southern newspapers are offensively busy in the propaganda.

Washington Herald

Mark Sullivan, one of the most widely read of the Washington correspondents, even insinuates that President Harding is in favor of the radical innovation and that, as an indication of it, he has not so far "thrust" appointments of "colored postmasters and other colored office-holders on white communities that resent him." That is no sign, however, as very few such presidential appointments for the other sections of the country have been made. Mark Sullivan outlines the plan of Lilywhitizing of the party in the South as follows:

"The suggested rule is that hereafter no person can be a delegate to a Republican National Convention or take part in a Republican primary or in a Republican local convention unless he is a qualified voter of the State in which he lives and has voted in that State. The practical working out of this rule would make the Republican party in the South a white man's party to practically the same extent that the Democratic party is."

This editorial should serve as a warning to our leaders that they make thorough preparation to meet the enemy on June 8, and to make a fight to the finish for a square deal by the party leaders in deciding finally the status of the race in the party. The Republican party was brought into existence to save the Union and free the slave and to enfranchise and make secure the citizenship of the free person. It has no more moral right to abandon the free person to the ruthless care of the descendants of the slaveholders than it has to accept the nullification of the civil and political guarantees of the Constitution to the free person. Whenever it has done so in the past, as in the events of the election of Cleveland and Wilson, it has had to pay dearly for so doing.

The proper way out is not to sacrifice Afro-Americans to the merciless domination of the Democratic enemy, but to enact such legislation to regulate the primary and election laws as will protect Afro-Americans in their just rights. Have the Republican leaders the courage to do that? We shall see.

Atlanta Independent 5/19/21.

To the New York Herald:

The Honorable Charles D. Hilles, Republican national committeeman from New York and former national committee chairman is quite right in opposing any effort to cut down the South's representation at the Republican national convention of 1924, and his reasons therefore are all sufficient.

The great question for the Republican party to consider in the South is: How to prevent the Democratic politicians, who are always in full control of the holding of the elections, from destroying the votes cast for the Republican candidates?

Instead of playing into the hands of the Democratic politicians by trying to cut down the South's representation in the Republican national convention of 1924, let the Republican national committee urge the passage of a federal law providing for the use of what is commonly known as the Australian ballot system to be used in holding all elections for national offices, so as to insure a fair and honest election.

In the election held on November 2, last past, the voters voted for

Incomplete

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Does the President Mean to Disfranchise the Negro?

Atlanta Independent

In our last week's issue we quoted from the Associated Press the statement alleged to have been made by President Harding which is as follows: "That he seriously desires to put the Republican Party in Georgia on a high, efficient basis, and to organize a strong, active Republican Party in the state, and that he does not believe that the present Georgia situation presents an active, efficient party organization that will produce results at the polls—making the party a factor in Georgia politics. That this means no reflection on Mr. Johnson, but it was the organization in the state of some fifty years' standing that the President does not believe is such a party organization as will invite the accretion and growth." -- 5-26-21

Mr. Hays, speaking further for the President, says: "The President has come to this conclusion and the matter is settled in finality. And as a consequence, the President has concluded not to make any appointments in Georgia for the present, and suggests that there be a meeting of fifty or one hundred outstanding Republicans in Georgia to formulate ways and means to effectuate the purposes in the President's mind, and until such a meeting is held and its deliberations reported to the President and concurred in by him, there will be no appointments of a major character in the state."

Mr. Hays closed the conference by saying: "This matter is not one open to debate. The President is settled in this view."

This announcement was made by the National Chairman, Will H. Hays, as he came fresh from a conference with the President and Secretary Weeks to the following persons from Georgia: H. L. Johnson, Jack Spence, D. K. Roberts, Clark Grier, Tom Scott, Griffin, Phillips and Bascom Slemp, of Virginia. Now, everyone of the names mentioned here except Henry Lincoln Johnson and Phillips is known as lilywhites. They stand for the elimination of the Negro from the Republican Party. Bascom Slemp is chief mogul of lilywhitism in the South—it has been his stock in trade ever since he entered politics. The Negroes of Virginia constituted a part of the Republican Party in Virginia until he entered the political arena; but it was not long after Slemp entered before they were entirely eliminated from Republican conventions and the councils of the party of Virginia.

Now, in view of Slemp's record, what can this all mean? What can it mean that the President and Chairman Hays should select such a man as Slemp to be chairman of the sub-committee to look after and superintend all the political affairs of the South? Can any other conclusion be reached than that they entertain the same views that Slemp does? For it is a well known fact that he is in favor of eliminating the Negro from the political equasion by disfranchising him and he has made this good by practically disfranchising every Negro in Virginia and driving them from the political conventions.

Again, who are Jack Spence, D. K. Roberts, Clark Grier, Tom Scott and Griffin? They are men who moved heaven and earth in the campaign of 1920 which elected Mr. Harding President, to drive every Negro in Georgia from Republican conventions and councils, not excepting Henry Lincoln Johnson. They went to Chicago with the same object in view—they carried up bogus delegates to beat the Georgia Republican organization because, forsooth, it was composed of some Negroes. They declared over and over again that they were opposed to Negroes in the party and worked against it as strenuously as did the most bourbon Democrat. And yet these are the men with whom President Harding and Chairman Hays would displace the regular organization.

In order to accomplish this end, according to the Associated Press dispatches, the President would go out of his way, by repudiating the regular Republican organization, selected as an expression of the popular will and stamped as bona fide by the same convention that nominated him. For if his nomination was legal, the Georgia organization is legal; and if he represents and appreciates his nomination, it is his duty to respect and to do business through the regular Republican organization. The people met in the regular Republican way, under regular Republican call, held regular Republican conventions and primaries in Georgia, elected delegates to county, district and state conventions in accordance with the rules, customs and party tradition, from which the party organization was effected. The National Convention in June, 1920, pronounced it legal, and it is the only bona fide Republican organization in the state of Georgia, and the National Committee should recognize it as such.

This being true, the Independent asks in all seriousness—What does the President mean when he attempts to run rough-shod over all precedents and party usages by co-operating with Bascom Slemp who has disfranchised the Negroes of his state; and Clark Grier, D. K. Roberts, Harry Stillwell Edwards, Tom Scott, Boatwright and C. W. McClure, whose avowed purpose is to disfranchise and eliminate the Negro from the Republican Party? If any one can divine the object and purpose of President Harding and Chairman Hays, the Independent would be exceedingly glad to be advised; for we confess that it is beyond our comprehension—we cannot penetrate the veil.

On the heels of this comes the nomination by the President of Frank A. Linney, a lilywhite Republican, of North Carolina. He has been nominated by President Harding for United States District Attorney for Western North Carolina. The press has the following to say about it:

"The Linney case involves the Presidential preference primary as a political institution, the race question as a political factor in control of the South, and the determination of the Republican attitude on the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments . . . Charges against Linney were made by Bishop Clinton, who accused him of having gone on record in favor of excluding colored people from voting. It was stated that he had agreed to meet Democratic political leaders in the state halfway in barring colored voters from exercising the franchise now or in the future. Letters corroborating the Bishop were produced by Senator Johnson (Cal.) the result being the refusal to recommend confirmation."

Here we have President Harding nominating a man for the high office of United States District Attorney for Western North Carolina—a man known to be a Negro hater, whose record for years has been to eliminate the Negro from politics in North Carolina. Hence, the question is pertinent, Does the President mean to disfranchise the Negro, or does he intend to aid and abet those in the South or anywhere else who are attempting to do so?

We are loathe to believe it. But in view of the extraordinary intervention of the President into the affairs of Georgia without rhyme or reason, and in view of his nomination of Frank A. Linney as District Attorney for Western North Carolina, it is hard to escape the conclusion that the President has some unknown card up his sleeve. What it is, we are not profound enough to fathom. We refer it to those who are wiser than we.

But we know one thing—that it is not in keeping with his campaign speeches and his pre-campaign pledges. Nor is it in keeping with the principles and doctrines of the great Republican party, "Which was conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are born free and equal; "and to the other great fundamental doctrine —"Equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

As stated in our last issue: "The Republican Party, in the language of the President, 'Belongs to those who reach a consensus of opinion,' and not to those who disagree with its policies and principles. The organization wants a party, and those to whom Mr. Harding is listening want patronage. Between the two, the organization will take the party and let the President give the patronage to the pie-hunters. The organization will abide its tmie—go back to the people, not only in Georgia, but throughout the country and arouse public opinion against a policy that it regards as a high-handed proceeding, inconsistent with the principles of a representative government."

PHILADELPHIA PA RECORD
JULY 10, 1921

Virginia Republicans.

Some 30 or 40 years ago, when there was a split among the Democrats of Virginia and the negroes voted freely, the Republicans came within an ace of carrying that stronghold of Jeffersonian Democracy. In 1888, when Matthew Stanley Quay was chairman of the G. O. P. National Committee and Benjamin Harrison was running for President against Grover Cleveland, the foxy Quay carried on a subterranean campaign in the Old Dominion which failed of success by only the narrowest margin. Cleveland received 151,977 votes to 150,438 for Harrison—a result so close that it gave Virginia Democrats a cold chill. They were shocked again in 1896, when Bryan had a majority of only some 18,000 over McKinley. Since then the operation of the so-called "grandfather clause," which bars a large number of negroes from voting, has given the Democrats large majorities over their opponents.

These facts are recalled because the Republicans have just held a State convention in Virginia, from which all but three negro delegates were excluded. Black delegations from many counties were thrown out, and the whites had a lovely time in running everything to suit themselves. "The general impression," says a despatch from Norfolk, "among the leaders of the convention and the Republicans of the city is that it was the wisest move ever made by the Republican party in the State. The feeling is strong that if the policy is adhered to rigorously the party will rapidly grow in strength in Virginia."

One may be permitted to wonder how the Republicans, who couldn't win when the negroes were given full recognition and voted freely, can hope to carry the State when they themselves ostracize the black element of their party and draw the color line rigorously against it. The negroes have always constituted the bulk of the Virginia G. O. P. When they are barred out under the new Republican policy, and the Democrats stand solid, how can victory be figured out?

Political—1921 Missouri

Party Affiliation.

NEGROES AND LOUISVILLE ELECTION

One of the strongest arguments against the Negro in politics is his lack of political sense. The recent election in Louisville, Kentucky, shows that there are quite a large number of our Race who pose as leaders, are pretty low in the scale of average common sense and decency. Any thinking man, or even the average man or woman of the Race who know of the conditions as they existed in Louisville will congratulate the Lincoln Independent Party for the steps taken by the leaders in the movement to lift the colored people of that city and state from the bondage of political serfdom.

In the face of the facts as presented in their case, there was undoubtedly a just and righteous cause for its existence. The ballot, to thinking people, is a weapon of defense, and a protection against the wrongs and abuses of public officials.

Those who pose as leaders of the Race; who know of these wrongs and yet blink at them from year to year, without a protest or murmur, are either ignorant or they are traitors.

In Louisville, like in other cities, this class of leaders, during election time will do most anything to make themselves "good with the boss;" from downright lying to cold-blooded murder. This ought not be. Just how men, who call themselves intelligent, can allow themselves to become worked-up over the success of a Lily White Republican, and so bitter against the colored man who aspires for office, is almost beyond human reason. The most ignorant and debased white man is "all-right," with this class of leadership. They become bitter enemies of the Negro who aspire for office and all who support him.

A striking example of what the hirelings will do against their own Race to help out their "boss" is shown by what happened at Louisville during the campaign. In order to stop the colored people from supporting their own, these socalled leaders formed a mob and we are told wrecked the office of the Louisville News, because William Warley, the editor, had the courage to speak through that paper in defense of his Race. Not being satisfied with wrecking the newspaper office, the mob—mob of Negroes, if you please—proceeded to the office of Dr. A. D. Porter, one of the highly respected Negroes of that city and with pistols, clubs, bricks and "what nots" demolished Dr. Porter's office, destroying thousands of dollars worth of furnture.

Dr. Porter was a candidate for mayor of Louisville on the Independent ticket and the "boss" told these henchmen what he wanted them to do, and it was done. Dr. Porter's life was even threatened by the Negroes of course; by the socalled leaders of the Race.

The American Baptist, a religious publication, we find, was against the Negroes and was teeth and toe nail for the "bosses." We also find such men as Alex Goodwine, Rev. James Moore and Rev. A. W. Thompson, all joined to their idols, whether the idol is ignorance or filthy lucre. Either of which is to be condemned.

When we think of how some men of our Race act to the detriment and betrayal of the whole in the most crucial hour, we can't but say, surely the death of a traitor is too good for them.

DR. DIBBLE DOUBLE CROSSED.

Kansas City Mo. Sun 11/26/21

In the recent Charter election Dr. J. E. Dibble was selected by the Committee of One Hundred (largely selected by th Star) as one of the candidates for the Board of Freeholders to draft a new Charter for Kansas City, but as soon as his name was reported by the Committee the Star repudiated the whole organization and in righteous indignation put up a ticket of its own selection which on last Tuesday, thank God, went down to humiliating defeat.

There are some Negroes yet in this city who do not realize that the Star is the Negroes worst enemy in Kansas City but they are rapidly being awakened and if they will take President Harding's advice we will give the prejudiced old sheet another surprise party in the spring.

That "Boss and Anti-Boss" Hogwash won't go any more. Wait and see.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Political – 1921.

Maryland.

Party Affiliation.

DEMOCRATS OPEN DOOR FOR NEGRO VOTERS

11th Ward White Women Believe Many Would Support Democratic Ticket If Urged

MISS McLANE SPEAKS

Says Democrats Would Give Far Better City Government Than Mayor Broening

Afro-American 4/23/21

At the meeting held at the Eleventh Ward Democratic Club to organize the white Democratic women of the ward Tuesday night Miss Kate M. McLane suggested that efforts be made to get colored women to support the Democratic party. Miss Henrietta Crane agreed with her.

When asked for a statement Wednesday morning Miss McLane told the AFRO-AMERICAN.

"I have always believed that political divisions should not be along race lines. I am of the opinion that race friction would be less if the colored vote were divided. I believe that intelligent colored people will support the democratic party if the right appeal is made. I also believe that the Democratic party can better govern the affairs of this city and State. The Colored people have not been treated right by Mayor Broening, while they contributed largely toward his election.

"I have always been deeply interested in the colored people and anything I can do to advance their welfare I am willing to do. What came up at our meeting was only a suggestion, but I hope it will bear fruit.

Dissatisfied with the administration of Governor Lowdnes, quite a number of colored voters supported John Walter Smith in 1899. No sooner was he elected the Democrats repudiated their promises of fairplay to the race and began to scheme on disfranchisement. Sufficient voters turned from E. Clay Timanus in and caused the election of James H. Preston, Democrat, to the mayoralty. When re-elected by his recording breaking majority in 1915 several thousand colored voters supported him.

The same year colored voters turned against Dr. Harry C. Algire, coroner in the Guth case, and helped to swell the majority of Howard Jackson, Democrat, who was re-elected Register of Wills.

Charles S. Scirm and Wm. C. Smith were both defeated for Congress in the Fourth District in 1902 and 1904, respectively, by colored voters who objected to their lily-white attitude.

The whole State was amazed when W. Ashbie Hawkins ran as an Independent Republican candidate for the United States Senate last fall. Many of those who supported him would have gone straight into the Democratic camp had that party invited them on a manly basis. It is said that some of the Democratic aspirants for office this fall will gladly welcome colored support.

New York City is an example where a division of the vote has helped the race, the majority of colored voters supporting the Democrats in city elections. This division was made possible by the Democrats welcoming them on the same basis as other voters.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REL 14

Political - 1921.

Party Affiliation

Kentucky

THANKS, VERY MUCH.

The Louisville News

The editor of The News appreciates very highly the kind expressions of sympathy and encouragement and consolation—both evrbal and written—that have come to him from local and out of town sources because of the Lincoln Independent Movement. 12/10/21

The editor of The Leader in a recent issue said, "the editor of The News was 'discouraged, disheartened and disgusted.' Possibly that last 'dis" is a little too hard, but he was, for a while, discouraged and disheartened. But like a rubber ball hit against a wall he bounces back.

The discouragement came not because of the alleged smale vote cast by the Lincoln Party, nor because of the solid vote of 27,000 cast for the Republican ticket. He knowns and everybody knows the cause for that. The Republican machine with its coffers of gold running over threw money to the winds to defeat this movement.

Never before in the history of Louisville was so much money spent on the Colored vote and with Colored voters. Everybody who was thought to have a smattering of influence was "employed"—not bought, you understand—to "work" for the Republican ticket. Many folks so "employed" declared they favored the Lincoln Movement, but they could "earn" enough to lay in their winter coal "by working for the Republicans." Here is a true story: During the campaign a man came to The News office and declared he favored the Lincoln Movement. He said he was out of work and he wanted to know if he could work for the Lincoln Party even at $2.00 a day. He was told the Lincoln Party had no money and was really paying only three or four persons. It was well known he needed money for his family, so it was suggested that he go to Republican headquarters and "knock" the Lincoln Party and he would get work. He balked at the suggestion, refused to go and declared he was for the Lincoln Movement. He was sincerely urged to go as he needed money and the Lincolnites had very little. He finally consented to go to Republican headquarters—whether or not he "knocked" the Lincoln Party is not known, but he was "employed."

So it goes. The thing that defeated the Lincoln Independent ticket was money. That and that alone. With that misrepresentation, villification, misstatements, lies were bought and spread broadcast and the Lincoln ticket deefated. But an idea was elected. So the fight was well worth while and the Editor of the News has no regrets to express nor apologies to make. As surely as prohibition came, as surely as woman suffrage came, as surely as freedom of the slaves came so surely will political independence of the Negro come—even in Louisville. And the Editor of the News is proud of the part he played and remembering the history of pioneers and the first exponents of all great movements he consoles himself with the knowledge history is merely repeating itself.

The disheartening thing came when the Negro proved to the world that what this paper and its editor had been saying for him was not true.

The News was born in the belief that the Negro was the equal of every other human; that he demanded and ought to have every right and privilege granted any other American, that he was against segregation and "jim crowism." That he resented insults; that he demanded what all other races have died for—Respect. So from its birth the News has fought along those lines with th econscientious belief that the Negro was an American and a MAN

The Lincoln Independent movement was the embodiment of those things and that is why the News supported it with all its heart and soul.

On November 8, the Negro told to the world that in saying these things THE NEWS HAD LIED. We repeat that was disheartening.

Again the News had suffered under another illusion—and that was that the race numbered among its members, many, many people who had real class, who had real character, who had real self-respect, who would rather disdain to do certain things, to whom littleness and meanness were repulsive, to whom, contact with certain people was revolting—All this the News deluded itself into believing because of the fine homes and clothes and automobiles and the fine airs these folks put on. So it was discouraging, shockingly discouraging to find what we have been pleased to call "our best people"—our women—indulging in mudgutter and peanut politics. It was shocking to see wives of college presidents, wives of editors, wives of preachers, wives of doctors, "society ladies," club women, etc., trapsing around the streets making house to house canvasses and peating vicious falsehoods for $5.00 a day. It was shocking to our own finer sensibilities as well as to our illusions to see as we did see, a wife of one of our doctors sidle up to a tobacco-stained mouthed, and whiskey breath laden white political worker on election day and ask his advice about a simple and trivial matter.

It did shock us, it did discourage us, to see, as we did see, on election day our women chasing around with cheap white political workers who called them by their first names, did not tip their hats and who stood around the polls joking and kidding with them. It was discouraging, we repeat, to learn that what we thought was the real thing in class and respectability was only the veneering put there by a little schooling and a little social accomplishment and a house and lot—a little veneering, a little layer of finesness and culture and refinement that could be scratched off with a five dollar gold piece. Of course we were discouraged.

Again we were discouraged when Lincoln Party workers and speakers were rocked and stoned at the behest of the Republican machine and in all Louisville there was not a leading Colored Republican big enough and broad enough and bold enough to stand out and denounce the outrages and demand of the powers that be that they cease.

For right or wrong, whether it was "gottenup wrong" or not, whether it was to help the Democrats or not, whether anybody was getting paid or not, the fact remains that the persons on the Lincoln ticket and the moving powers in its formation and existence were men and women of character and standing in the community, were men and women who had proven by their lives they were for the advancement and uplift of the race and that such people could be hooted and jeered and stoned by the low and vicious element and in all Louisville not a "leading Negro," or any other kind, had the nerve to stand up and denounce it was another shock and another discouragement . It is inconceivable to us that we should be in "good" with any political party and then sit idly and silently by and see that party persecute or harass ANY Negro, no matter how low he might be or how much we differed with him in politics, church or what not.

But because many of our preachers had received checks and because many of our other "leaders" had received promises they dared not open their mouths tho men and women of their race were being persecuted.

Yes, we admit we were discouraged and disheartened, not over the 271 vote because we know that was not the real number and if it was, 271 people can cause a lot of trouble, but because all our illusions all our dreams, all our aircastles about the Negro have been shattered and torn down.

But for the "271" the fight must go on. For the "271" this year may be 721 next. And who knows but that way down the years , the Lincoln Independent movement may grow until it embraces every black man and woman in America and may become—oh, well there we go dreaming again. Thanks very much to the good people, known and unknown, near and far, for the kind expressions of goodwill and confidence and sympathy sent to the Editor of the News when his faith in the Negroe was weak, very weak.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 1/1

Political – 1921.

Party Affiliation.

Kentucky.

With 31 Wellknown Candidate. A. D. Porter Chosen For Mayor. Sensible Platform Adopted.

The Louisville News 9/24/21

A most remarkable thing happened in Louisville Wednesday night; a happening that will mark an epoch in the history of the race locally; a happening that will change the political history, not only of a race group but of a party; a happening that for weal or woe will have a bearing on the future government of the City of Louisville; a happening that carries with it latent possibilities that may sweep the nation itself and revolutionize the political thinking of 10,000,000 people.

And that happening was the birth of a political party composed entirely of Colored voters, with the launching of a ticket composed of Colored men and women from top to bottom, making a direct appeal to 25,000 Colored people with the possibility of electing five of its candidates and the breaking of political fetters that have enslaved a race for over fifty years.

Last Wednesday night at 8:30 o'clock, J. B. Colbert called to order the first convention of the Lincoln Independent Party. There were present, when his gavel hit, one hundred and twenty accredited delegates—men and women who had pledged themselves to work for the success of the party and its ticket. There were also nearly five hundred spectators—sympathizers and persons who had come with an "open mind," subject to conviction.

Tactics used by opponents of the movement on the stump and in the press had led the committee arranging for the convention to believe that an open convention would be annoyed with "roughnecks," who at the bidding of their bosses would seek to interrupt the preceedings in various ways. Therefore, five hundred tickets were given out to persons known to be in sympathy with the movement or were fair and open minded.

So the attendance of nearly six hundred persons was taken as a good omen. Dr. Colbert called on Rev. Watson, of the Churshtian Church, to lead in prayer. This was done in a petition so fervent and earnest as to inspire the hearts of the delegates.

Dr. Colbert was made permanent chairman and Mrs. Nolan King was made permanent secretary. Mrs. King is considered a valuable asset to the movement as she is very popular and has a host of friends who have faith in her and what she tries to do for the race.

Mr. Al Garvin, State Director of the Standard Life Insurance Company, a noted Baptist layman and a race man of unimpeachable standing, introduced Dr. Colbert in a very neat and eloquent speech in which he recalled the fact that a few years ago he had the honor of introducing Dr. Colbert in Mercer County, as a "Republican." He declared that a greater honor was now his in that he could introduce Dr. Colbert as an "Independent" to an audience thta was "Independent."

Dr. Colbert then made the keynote speech of the Lincoln Independent Party, telling why it was organized and what it hoped to accomplish. Dr. Colbert's speech will appear in next week's issue.

Dr. Colbert then introduced Charles Summer Williams of Indianapolis, who came at the invitation of Dr. Noah W. Williams just to make a speech at this great movement.

Rev. Williams is a noted orator of national reputation and though a pastor of a church, takes active interest in all race movements.

He made a great speech. It aroused the delegates and others to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. The pavilion rocked from the applause and laughter that followed his sarcastic sallies at the expense of the "Republicans." He declared the real Republican party of Lincoln was dead. Not only in Louisville is the Republican party turning lily white and anti-Negro, but all over the nation it has caught that awful malady—Color Leprosy. The speaker quoted President Harding as having advised the Colored race "to get behind the best white people of the South and follow them." He declared if the race followed Mr. Harding's advice it would get behind the Democrats for they were the "best white people in the South." He landed the independent movement in Louisville and said Louisville and if this movement made good it would be taken up all over the country. The speaker stirred his audience with an earnest and eloquent appeal to support the movement, declaring it meant much to the race as it was a demand for respect—a thing without which no individual or race was worth a "hill of beans." He urged the candidates chosen to stand pat and not yield to bluff or bribery or bulldozing. He scorned the hat-in-hand Uncle Tom, Yassah, Boss Negro who would state Colored men at the be hest of white men. He declared in an eloquent outburst that "on Flanders Field, in France, where the poppies grow, old Uncle Tom died and a new Negro was born." This new Negro is no fool. Party emblems mean nothing to him. The name "Republican" without deeds will not deceive him.

It was a great and notable speech and inspired the delegates.

Rev. Charles Summer Williams was given a rising vote of thanks. He will came back for a week's stay in the late days of the campaign and there is no doubt that if there are any voters left out of the Independent fold then he will get them.

A nominating committee headed by Mr. I. Willis Cole was appointed and retired to a committee room where the list of candidates was made out. Every candidate had been spoken to before the convention and had agreed to stay on the ticket in spite of attacks of any kind and despite attempts at bluff or bribery, both of which have been made already. A committee, headed by William Warley to draw up a platform was appointed by the chairman.

While these committees were out, speeches were made by Mr. W. W. Wilson, who aroused a great deal of enthusiasm by an old time campaign speech showing why it is necessary for the Colored voter to assert his independence. Wilson S. Lovett made a catchy talk in business like fashion going over the faults of the "Republican" party.

Perhaps the speech that ranked right along with that of Dr. Williams, was the rousing talk of Mrs. Etta Graham. Mrs. Graham, candidate for Board of Park Commissioners, said she was in the race to win. She said "she was going to make a determined effort to win. She declared she represented the Working Women, as she was a working woman herself. One organization of five hundred working women is behind her, she said, and she spoke for them. She praised the movement and said the Lincoln Independent Party would henceforth be the Grand Old Party to her. She praised Messrs Cole and Warley and said as editors of papers, a great deal of responsibility rests on them.

Mrs. Graham begged the men "not to fail us in this hour" as she knew the women would fall in line and march to the tune of "Independence"

Mrs. Graham said the opposition would dodge the issue of segregation in the parks, insulting our women by advertising for "husky Negro women" to sweep the streets and defeating our efforts to elect our own men to office, by attacking our candidates. She said the personal affairs of the candidates were not the issue and she would not be misled by them. She said Colored people had often voted for white men about whose personal life they knew nothing and did not seek to learn. She said in this case we were not voting for men but for a movement and a principle. Mrs. Graham was interrupted frequently by applause and cries of "go on."

The reports of committees were called for and adopted.

Mr. A. D. Porter's name for Mayor was loudly applauded and he later made a neat little speech which is published elsewhere.

Calls for Mr. Warley to make a speech were made but he refused due to the lateness of the hour but suggested that all the candidates stand in a row facing the audience and this row to stand pat despite all efforts of any kind to dislodge them. This was done and with the singing of "God Be With You Till we Meet Again" the meeting was adjourned. Thus passed into history the first step in the greatest movement for raceprogress ever made in local history.

Wilson Speaks To 3,000 White Voters

Louisville Ky. News 10/24/21

Says White Voters Ought To Vote Colored Sometime

Mr. W. W. Wilson, candidate for Representative on the Lincoln ticket had a unique experience last Tuesday noon. Mr. Wilson did what no other Colored man ever did in Kentucky and that was to make political speech to 3,000 white men and not be speaking for the Republican party. In the old days, back with Bradley and and that type of Republican when Colored men really took part in the activities of the Republican party on committees, as speakers, etc., it may be that men like Dr. Underwood, J. E. Wood, Albert S. White spoke to crowds of white voters—but they were Republicans talking to Republicans. He was a Lincolnite, a Colored candidate on a Colored ticket talking to white voters, most of whom seemed to have Democratic leanings—and they cheered him too. This is the way it happened: Under the impression that four or five hundred Colored men worked at the L. & N. shops, Lincoln party speakers sent dodgers out saying they would speak at the noon hour Tuesday and tell what the Lincoln Independent movement really means. On that day Messrs Owen Evans, Lindsey Garrison, William Warley, W. W. Wilson and A. D. Porter motored out in Mr. Porter's car to the shops where they were joined by Mrs. Lillie Simmons and Mr. Frank Webb in his car. When the party

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reached the shops they found Mr. W. Overton Harris already speaking to 3,000 white voters and a sprinkling of Colored men. Mr. Harris made a clear-cut speech that was winning in its simplicity and earnestness. One striking thing he said was to the effect: "Respectable industrious white people and respectable Colored people such as I see here do not have any trouble living together. And if I am elected I will reward and recognize the respectable element of the Colored race and not the vicious criminal element."

This was said to 3,000 white voters, who applauded heartily. It could not have been said as salve to the Colored men as less than fifty were present.

When Mr. Harris had concluded, the crowd was so dense Mr. Porter's car could not move and while waiting a number of white men approached and asked, "Are you Lincoln party people?" "Yes," was the answer. "Well," said they, "we have about fifteen minutes left before returning to work, let's hear from you." So Mr. Wilson representing the Lincoln Independent party spoke to this crowd of 3,000 of whom less than fifty were colored. And Mr. Wilson made a real speech. He told why Colored people were tired of supporting the Republican party. He declared it had left the moorings of Lincoln, Grant, Roosevelt and Bradley. He said there was no good reason why his white auditors should not vote for the Lincoln party ticket. He said that for years Colored people had voted for white tickets and it was no more than fair that white people should vote for this Colored ticket. Mr. Wilson was applauded frequently and whether he won any white votes for the Lincoln ticket, there is no doubt he won white friends for the Negro race.

IT matters little what opinion a Bishop who lives in Chicago or a Colored friend of President Harding who lives in Indianapolis, or an editor of a Colored paper who lives in Richmond, Va. has of local political conditions in this city and their advice would not be more potent than that of individuals who live here and are conversant with the facts. The Lincoln Independent party is making no votes by bringing these eminent race leaders to this city to advise voters how to vote upon local questions. The conditions may be just as the leaders of the Lincoln Independent party claim they are and our group of voters may have just cause to complain, but Colored Republicans insist that those differences should be and can be adjusted within the ranks of the party. They also claim that no relief from those wrongs, real or imaginary, can be obtained from the Democratic party either in or out of power. Under those conditions Colored Republicans have nothing to gain by having a **Democratic administration in this city and everything to lose. Every vote cast for the Lincoln Independent party candidates is a vote to defeat the Republican candidate for Mayor and his associates and no loyal Republican can afford to cast such a vote. Huston Quin was one of the attorneys who led the fight of the colored people against the Segregation ordinance in this city which was daclared unconstitutional and his bold and manly utterances of friendship for the race makes him an admirable candidate and he is worthy and deserving of the support of Colored Republicans and they should vote for the Republican ticket Nov. 8th and not be hoodwinked into wasting votes upon the Lincoln Independent ticket.**

Told Truth When He Said He Knew Negro Better Than Editor.

The Louisville Ky. News 10/3/21

WARLEY DID NOT KNOW NEGROES COULD BE LED TO FIGHT NEGROES.

The Boston Monitor

But If They Can, They Can Also Be Led to Fight Whites

When William Warley, editor of this paper and one time officeholder under the Republican administration, approached Mr. Chesley H. Searcy, Republican boss, and in the name of political and race harmony, informed him of the discontent and unrest of the Colored voters, he was not so overly much surprised when Mr. Searcy replied: "There won't be a damn thing to any independent ticket; it won't last a week." But when Mr. Searcy added in sarcasm and contempt, "I know the Negroes better than you do," Warley was not really surprised but insulted. Why? Because Mr. Searcy is a white man and Warley is not only a Colored man but a serious student of race conditions, internally as well as externally, and he could not believe any white man could know "Negroes" better than he did.

Warley, a mixer with all classes of people—the good and the bad, the high and the low, the intelligent and the ignorant, felt he knew "Negroes." His studies of "the Negro" had led him to believe "the Negro was as good as anybody." He felt "the Negro" was a regular human being, not only deserving but demanding whatever was accorded other human beings. With his mind in the clouds, dreaming dreams of the equality of man" and working and wishing and praying and pulling for that day when all men would be equal, he felt that every other Colored man, be he ever so humble and ever so poor in intelligence was doing the same thing. So he felt that Mr. Searcy spoke in anger and sarcasm and contempt when he said: "I know the Negroes better than you do." But he also spoke in truth. For he knew—and Warley did not—that "Negroes" could be bought to malign and libel and slander others of their race who were conscientiously trying to serve the Race. He knew—and Warley did not—that "Negroes" could be paid to use physical violence on others of their race at a white man's behest. He knew—and Warley did not—that "Negroes" could be cajoled and flattered into taking a politician's false promises in the face of true facts. He knew—and Warley did not—that "Negroes" of apparent intelligence and character would for a few dollars in the present moment block a movement that held future gereatness. He knew and Warley did not—that there were "Negroes" so ignorant and depraved and base that they could be led to acts of such lawlessness against members of their own Race as to be dangerous even to the members of Mr. Searcy's race. Truly, Mr. Searcy knows "Negroes" better than Warley does. But even as on that occasion Warley replied, "You know a certain element—but there are others you do not know" so he stands pat today in the face of the discouraging events of the last few days, firm in the belief that in Louisville there are still 10,000 Colored men and women with intelligence enough and courage enough to resent the insults of the "Republican" machine and that that 10,000 will register their protest November 8 by voting the Lincoln Independent ticket. YES MR. SEARCY KNOWS THE "NEGROES," BUT HE DOES NOT KNOW ALL THE COLORED PEOPLE.

Louisville Ky. Courier Journal 10/23/21

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Political — 1921.

Party Affiliation

Kentucky

Louisville News 9/3/21

Sometime ago we expressed ourselves on the question of the "Big Negro and the Little Negro," in which we made the point that no race prejudice is as harmful as that prejudice within the race, between members of the Race.

There is a disposition on the part of a certain element to be envious and jealous of those persons who by dint of sacrifice and thrift and study and preparation and push and grit and self-denial have secured for themselves a goodly portion of this world's goods and apparently "have it easy." The same littleness and narrowness is displayed toward the few who by some lucky circumstance have come into possession of "wealth" without hardships and hard work.

All these folks are generally referred to in sarcastic vein by a certain class as the "big Negroes." Of course it is ignorance but it is a deplorable, disgusting ignorance and is inexcusable at this late day when contact and association with intelligent people—both white and Colored—is so free that even the man denied the opportunity of school training ought to be broadened in mind and soul thereby.

Ignorant, vicious preachers, when trying to gather in the shekels and not being able to get them by moaning and spewing about the land of milk and honey where the streets are paved with gold and where all their auditors will be little white angels by and by, turn from that picture and begin to denounce the "Big Negro." Ignorant, thoughtless Colored people —to their shame, despite their ignorance—can always be interested and tickled by this sort of stuff. The reason so many clubs and lodges are headed by unfit men is that some shrewd scoundrel can always keep any talented man in the back ground by rousing in the less intelligent, or rather the more ignorant, members' feelings of hate and distrust against the "Big Negro." This is a serious situation and must be met boldly and bravely by the men and women who are trying to do things. Even in the densest of us there is the spirit of hero worship. No matter what we might say with our mouths in all our hearts, and heads, be they ever so thick, is the feeling of respect and of awe for the man who has made good. So it is folly for the men and women who are trying to lift the race and to climb themselves to sit idly by and hold aloof while shrewd, vicious leaders gad about stirring up prejudice within the Race.

Politicians capitalize this feeling. They figure all they have to do is to start the "Negroes" to fighting among themselves. A big white politician told the editor of this paper the other day that he was not afraid of any Colored voters' revolt. Why Because he figures he can hire his henchman to go among the Colored people and sow seeds of distrust and suspicion.

Business men capitalize this feeling. They will not employ Colored clerks and stenographers—even if these were any prepared—because they can always get a certain Colored patronage even though they insult them daily. They can do this with impunity because they can depend on their actions being defended by a certain class of Colored people who will say the man or woman do demand respect and simple human treatment is "biggety," "trying to be white" or some other tommyrot.

This is not an expose of racial weakness. White people know this as well as we and use it to the Race's disadvantage. And this paper is published for Colored people.

The white man, referred to above, told us he knew "Negroes" better than we know them. He doesn't. The difference being we want to Help them, he wants to Use them. Back to our subject. Groups in the Race have a right to their social relationships. Because we print a card for a man doesn't mean he has to invite us to his home or to some social function he is giving.

Even our pastor is not obligated to invite us to some social affair of his purely personal friends, though we might contribute regularly to his salary.

All this is "handkerchief head stuff" and we might overlook it in certain people but when men who are a little prominent try to work up prejudice in the Race, try to arouse distrust and hate within the Race, we denounce them—be they preachers, doctors, politicians or what not.

If we are to be more than monkeys we must move up, we must go forward and we can't do it as individuals but as a group. We have got to go up together or stay down together. "We have got to learn when one Colored man "goes big" it helps us all. Whenever any Colored man makes good in any line it helps us all. And we should be glad to get behind him and push. We should be proud to have "Big Negroes." We ought, to be glad to have "Big Negroes." No race in the history of the world ever made any speed that did not have its "big" men. If a race can not produce any "big men" it is not worth a tinker's dam. So it is nothing less than criminal for any man or set of men to gad about spouting stuff about "the Big Negro and the Little Negro." Not only is he ignorant but he is vicious and crooked at heart and will bear being watched.

The signs of the times say in letters so big that even a fool may read and understand them, that if the "Negro" is to amount to a hill of beans in America—or Africa—big "Negroes" and little "Negroes" and all kinds of "Negroes" had better get together, pull together and stick together.

Louisville News 7/3/21

A DREAM COME TRUE

Eight years ago at a Race Congress in Washington, D. C., the editor of this paper, in discussing the political status of the Race, declared our greatest weapon of offense and defense in the battle of politics would be the formation of an Afro-American Party.

He argued then and has argued since that the formation of Colored tickets, a Colored political party in every campaign, local or national, would secure our speedy recognition by both the major political parties. In other words neither party would see any great number of votes go to waste when by making concessions and agreements they could be won.

At that time and since then the idea has been laughed at and put aside as visionary.

But in certain localities where leaders of the Race have been driven to desperation to offset the lily white tactics of the Republican party the theory has been tried out and brought results. Memphis, Tenn., is a good example. In that county the Republicans were in power by virtue of the Colored vote. After getting in they forgot the bridge on which they crossed. They ignored and disregarded the Colored people, just like the Louisville Republicans have done. They became so lily white that they too had "Republican Days" without a Colored voter present. Leaders of the Race down there got together and put out a Colored ticket, named the Colored candidates from the highest office to the lowest. When the smoke had blown away the Colored ticket had lost but so had the lily white Republicans been defeated. The net result is that now Colored Republicans in Tennessee are recognized in the distribution of the pie and in every other manner.

There is talk of putting out a full Colored ticket in Louisville. If a real ticket is put out and a sincere effort is made by the leaders and by the intelligent progressive element, that ticket will get 15,000 votes and whereas its candidates for the big offices cannot win there are at least six smaller offices that can be carried by them. It is going to take sincere effort, appeals to Race-pride, agitation for Race unity. But it can be done. The women are full of Race pride and loyalty. Such an effort will get practically the entire woman vote. And there are thousands of men in the city who are reasonable and to whom the point of such a fight can be made plain.

LINCOLN PARTY TICKET NAMED

LOUISVILLE KY POST
SEPTEMBER 22, 1921

Candidates for City and County Offices Nominated by Negro Citizens.

The Lincoln Independent Party, composed of negro citizens who refuse to wear the yoke of any political machine, nominated a ticket for city and county offices in convention last night at Lion Garden, Preston and Kentucky.

A. D. Porter, a leading colored business man, received the nomination for Mayor.

Charles Sumner Williams, of Indianapolis, a noted orator, addressed the meeting, and speeches were made also by Wilson Lovett and J. B. Colbert. William Warley, of the Publicity Committee, said the candidates pledged themselves to resist any temptation to get off the ticket.

The nominees will file papers qualifying as candidates some time before Saturday, the legal limit for such action.

The Lincoln platform calls for a proportionate number of public offices for negroes, and says that the entire movement is a protest against the treatment afforded by the Republican organization in Louisville.

The complete Lincoln ticket is as follows:

Mayor, A. D. Porter; Auditor, E. H. Courtney; City Tax Receiver, Lillie Summers; City Treasurer, A. L. Garvin; Park Commissioners, Nola C. King and Etta Graham; Sheriff, William N. Prather; County Clerk, Horace Morris; Circuit Clerk, T. H. Graham; Jailer, Scott Turner; Coroner, Dr. J. O. Catalan; County Attorney, N. M. Willis; Commonwealth's Attorney, Al A. Andrews. Representatives: Fifty-fourth district, James H. Hathaway; Fifty-sixth, W. W. Wilson; Fifty-seventh, J. B. Colbert; Fifty-eighth, Wilson Lovett. Senator, Thirty-eighth district, I. Willis Cole. Magistrate, Seventh district, William Warley. Aldermen, Lindsey Garrison, W. E. Lewis, A. Simpson, T. H. Hunt, Dr. Wilson Ballard, Dr. M. A. Blackburn, M. H. Montgomery, W. F. Gurley, Owen Evans, Leonard Haley, H. B. Taylor.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

If it can be done, it will be the greatest contribution Louisville will have made to Race progress. It will teach the Republican party a lesson—not only the local organization but the national administration that is now catering and toadying to lily whiteism in the South. Will the dream come true? It can—If we will in Louisville.

Louisville Times 9/3/21

"REPUBLICAN DAY."

With much glare of trumpets and beating of drums it was announced weeks in advance that Saturday, August 27, 1921 would be "Republican Day" at Fountain Ferry Park. A committee on arrangements saw to it that every "Republican" was given free tickets of admission to the park and to all its concessions. The Herald told about the big Republican family meeting where all the true "Republicans" would gather and recount the joys of the last four years at the old pie-counter and anticipate the joys to come.

But—and a great big but at that—there was not a single Colored voter there; none was invited, none was welcome and none was expected.

Now, all that is very significant. Up until last November 95 per cent of the Colored population had been considered 100 per cent. Republican Up to that time if you wanted to find a Simon pure, dyed-in-the-wool Republican, a yellow dog Republican who would vote for the Republican ticket no matter who nor what was on it, you would have to look for a Colored man. No other element could be so depended on.

Now in the light of the lily-whiteism that is permeating the Republican party both nationally and locally, we say it is peculiarly significant that any meeting whether convention or picnic should be designated as "Republican" when it does not include the Colored voter.

60 per cent. of the Republican vote in Louisville has been up to date the solid Colored vote. How then could any gathering be called "Republican" to which no Colored voter was invited and at which no Colored voter was expected.

What right has any man or set of men to hold any kind of gathering and call it "Republican" and exclude the Colored voters who in reality are the truest of Republicans?

It is not a social matter at all. No Colored man would object to the "Chesley Club" or the "Lincoln Club" giving a picnic at Fountain Ferry Park and it would be just as clearly understood that no Colored Republicans would be there. But the significance in calling this affair, "Republican Day" was to show to the rest of Louisville that the Republican party is not "the Negro's Friend etc." and only has any use for the Colored Brother on election day. We are sure intelligent and thoughtful Colored people will resent the idea of being tools in the election of men who show so much disregard and contempt for them even in the smallest of matters.

Our suggestion to readers of The News is: Saturday, August 27, was "Republican Day"and yourRepublicanism was no good on that day to see to it that Tuesday, November 8 the invited celebrants of "Republican Day" furnish the votes for the Republican ticket. **In other words if you were not a Republican, August 29. Why be one November 8.**

ed by the Republican organization.

The Lincoln ticket follows:

Mayor, A. D. Porter; Auditor, E. H. Courtney; City Tax Receiver, Lillie Summers; City Treasurer, A. L. Garvin; Park Commissioners, Nola C. King and Etta Graham; Sheriff, William N. Prather; County Clerk, Horace Morris; Circuit Clerk, T. H. Graham; Jailer Scott Turner; Coroner, Dr. J. O. Catalan; County Attorney, N. M. Willis; Commonwealth's Attorney, Al A. Andrews.

Representatives — Fifty-fourth District, James H. Hathaway; Fifty-sixth, W. W. Wilson; Fifty-seventh, J. B. Colbert; Fifty-eighth, Wilson Lovett; Senator, Thirty-eighth District, I. Willis Cole; Magistrate, Seventh District, William Warley; Aldermen, Lindsey Garrison, W. E. Lewis, A. Simpson, T. H. Hunt, Dr. Wilson Ballard, Dr. M. A. Blackburn, M. H. Montgomery, W. F. Gurley, Owen Evans, Leonard Haley, I. B. Taylor.

Charles Sumner Williams, Indianapolis, was the principal speaker at the meeting. Wilson Lovett and J. B. Colbert were among the other speakers.

CANDIDATES ARE NAMED BY NEGROES

Lincoln Independent Party Is Launched As Protest Against G. O. P.

LOUISVILLE KY TIMES
SEPTEMBER 22, 1921

The Lincoln Independent party was formally launched last night at Lyon's Garden, when 120 accredited delegates met behind closed doors and nominated thirty-one negroes for city and county offices, including Mayor and State Senator. The candidates stood in a row before the convention and vowed they would not yield to any temptation to get off the ticket, it was announced by William Warley, head of the Publicity Committee.

Papers declaring their candidates for the offices they seek will be filed before Saturday, the legal limit of such action, Warley reported. The platform calls for a proportionate number of public offices for negroes and says that the entire movement is a protest against the treatment afford

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Replace Jim Crow Signs In Public Parks

Put Back As Contemptible Defi To The Race

The Louisville News 9/10/21

"Republicans"- For-Office Only Are Apealling To Anti-Negro Whites

The "Jim Crow" signs are up again in the public parks of Louisville! They have been seen by scores of people who could not believe the "Republican" machine could be so contemptuous, so disregardful of the Colored voters as to replace them, hence when told they were up again these people went to see and were convinced.

For sixty years the parks have been open to the citizens of Louisville and never have they been desecrated by segregation signs. Democrats have come and gone and even the dirtiest, narrowest of them has never thought to disgrace the parks and insult the Colored people by placing signs saying "this part for Colored, etc." The park system of a city is calculated to add to the beauty and attractiveness of that city; it is calculated to increase the pleasure and joy of its citizens, to give them relief from crowded city conditions, to keep them in touch with nature and develop in them a love for the beautiful, etc. They are absolutely the property of the citizens and taxpayers and this is a principle that has been recognized by our Democratic friends and enemies when in office and up to this year no one ever though to put a "jim crow" sign in a Louisville park.

Now comes the "Republican" party, put in office absolutely by Colored voters—not a single, hungry white office holder in the city of Louisville but who would really be working and earning his bread by the sweat of his brow, but for the Colored vote—and without notice, without any kind of public demand, without cause or excuse except that down in their own lily-white souls—more prejudiced than the rankest Democrat—they want to insult the Negro.

Talk about ingratitude, talk about biting the hand that fed you—the snake that crawls on its slimy belly in the forests has more gratitude than the local "Republican" party! The signs were put up in the hope of catching that element of the vicious white vote heretofore, won to the Democratic party by the cry of "Negro domination." On seeing that the Democratic party had gotten into the control of the first class citizens of that party and that "Negro domination" would not be the cry this year, the "Republicans" set out to capture that element of the poor whites that can only be appealed to by anti-Negro stuff. So that is why the "jim crow" signs went up in Louisville—to catch the anti-Negro white man. Unmindful of the fact that 25,000 Colored voters supported them last year almost unanimously, disregarding the fact that not a "Republican" would be in office this year except by the Colored vote, but so full of contempt are they that they openly say, "the Negro will not leave us"— they put up these signs.

To the Colored voter who has a spark of manhood, who has a bit of self-respect, who has an atom of race-pride in his make-up, this is unforgivable. This alone is cause enough to cause every Colored voter to use all his or her influence to sweep these lily-white, rankly prejudiced, "Republicans"—for revenue only—out of office.

The big boss of the party is so full of contempt for the race that he absolutely disregarded the protests of the Colored people. He is so contemptible that he openly says "the Negro won't do a damn thing. "He is so contemptible he is quoted as saying all he wants is to buy up the "nigger preacher and crap shooter" so he would not hear of removing the signs. But some of the other members of the machine whose judgment and political sense have not become warped by their prejudice gave heed to the arguments of William Warley, editor of this paper, who told them they would lose 10,000 Colored votes unless those signs were taken down. Then they were taken down. Not because it was wrong to put them up. But because it would cost 10,000 Colored votes! Now after thinking it over, after the big boss has shot to them his contemptible argument that the Negroes will stand for anything, that they will not leave under any circumstances and that the signs will get thousands of prejudiced white voters—They replace the signs!

For contempt, for an insulting "go to hell, defi" of the Colored voters this is the limit. To replace the signs after having taken them down is saying to the Colored voters—you are not men but monkies; you haven't got sense enough to resent an insult—Well the Lincoln Independent Party will show whether or not this is true.

In the meantime, Colored citizens ought to study well any Colored man or woman who attempts to defend this bunch of lily-white anti-Negro gang of would be office holders who are sailing under a banner marked "Republicanism."

Lincoln Independent Idea Sweeps City

Movement Applauded By Young Voters and Women

Order Men Who Think Coming Too

The Louisville News 9/10/21

"That is the best move ever made in the City of Louisville," "That's something that should have been done twenty years ago." This and similar expressions were heard on all hands Friday and Saturday, when the daily and weekly papers announced the birth of the Independent Republican Party. The idea is sweeping the town and the estimates given by leaders in the movement that the proposed ticket of Colored candidates would get 10,000 votes is now regarded as too modest. Colored men and women from all over the city have commended the idea—persons of all classes and grades and social strata. "Conservative" people whom no one though of trying to win to the cause have voluntarily come in. Old men, thought to be so tied to the Republican emblem as to be unmovable have come unsought to the movement. And the most striking thing of all is the number of persons who are now working for the terror-stricken "Republicans" as poll canvassers, etc., who have sent word that tho they are drawing money from the "Republican" headquarters, they are with the Lincoln Independent Party.

A meeting of the Executive Committee Thursday night at Headquarters in the Pythian Building drew many persons who did not know the meeting was not a public one. A number of these men admitted and declared themselves in favor of the movement.

The Committee on Nominations reported that men and women had been named for practically all the offices and by the time of the convention a full sized ticket would be named.

It is remarkable how easy some of the old timers see the light. Young men and the women readily grasped the idea and spirit of the movement, but the older men have been reluctant to change from the old pathes. It only takes a little argument, however, to persuade them that the new movement is the only solution of the political problem of the race.

All this is the result of just a little publicity and it is regarded as certain that when the ticket is named and the campaign is properly opened that the ticket will get at least 15,000 votes.

It is inconceivable that in a registration of 25,000 Colored votes that there are less than 15,000 of them who cannot see that the local "Republicans" are more like old line Republicans of the W. O. Bradley type than water is like gasoline. It is not believable that there are less than 15,000 Colored voters who have too much self-respect and race-pride to support a bunch of lily-white "Republicans" for office only who have ignored, disregarded and insulted the race.

The "Republican" machine will get desperate as the campaign goes on and they see the sewed-up victory slipping away from them due to their own contempt for the Colored voters. The boss of the "Republicans" however shrewd and wise he may be in handling white voters is unwise enough and weak enough to let his prejudice and contempt for Colored people to overrule his good judgment when it comes to colored voters. So lies will be told, villification will be resorted to and every means will be used to intimidate or bribe or brow-beat the opposition. But when the eighth day of November has passed on into history, it will prove to the world that the majority of the Colored citizens of Louisville have resented the insults and sneers of the lily-white "Republicans" and have

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broken the yoke of political serfdom and have elected to office five of their own race.

Sentiment for the Lincoln Independent Party is growing, it is sweeping the city. When it is fully explained, when the men worth while begin to espouse its cause, when it is made plain to the Colored voter, the why and what of the movement, it will win to its ranks the great bulk of Colored people about whom the "Republican" leaders know nothing and for whom up to this date they have professed not to care what they think or what they do.

Lincoln Independent Party With All Colored Candidates

Louisville News 9/3/21

Effort Made To Resent Republican Machine Treatment of Race

A movement is being started in Louisville that is calculated to have great and far reaching effects on the political status of the Race not only in Louisville but throughtout the state and nation. Great discontent and dissatisfiaction has been expressed by many of the more thoughtful members of the Race in Louisville over the utter disregard of the Republican administration and organiation show hem and this discontent is crystalizing into an effort to oust the Republicans. Many there are who have been so bitter at the Republican administration that they have declared themselves as willing to vote the straight Democratic ticket. Others declare themselves strongly against the retention of the Republicans but are unwilling to vote the Democratic ticket on the past record of that party.

Certain men and women active in affairs for the betterment of the Race are considering the formation of a new party which will put a ticket into the field composed entirely of Colored men and women. It will be a bona fide ticket composed of earnest, sincere men and women. There will be nothing partial or ridiculous or funny about it but a real effort to teach the Republican party in city and state and nation that Colored voters are tired of being the tools and footstools of white men who when they get in office ignore and disregard them. The plans are to name a full ticket from Mayor to Constable excluding only the offices of Judges of the higher courts. A convention will be called in due time and the candidates chosen in open fashion and it has been found that with such a ticket seceiving even the majority of Colored votes that perhaps six Race men can be elected to office. It is admitted the candidate for Mayor and others could not win but the effort is to teach the Republican party a lesson. Eugene Debs, Socialist, and in the Federal penitentiary could not win in his race for the Presidency but he received over a million votes which realy means these were over a million voters who protested the election of either Cox or Harding and so voted for Debs. The Farmer Labor party has a ticket in the field, the leaders of that party know their candidates cannot win but they are against both Quin and Harris so they will enter their protest by voting for their own candidates even though they cannot win.

So it is the plan of the men and women who are convinced the Republican party does not mean anything to the Colored citizen to place a ticket in the field and urg the Colored voters to disregard both the Republican and Democratic tickets and shown their protest against each of them by voting for the Lincoln Independent ticket.

The Republican party is in control in the nation, the state and the city. It has done absolutely nothing for the Colored people although in Louisville the Colored vote is the bulk of its strength.

Far from doing anything for the Race it has gone out of its way to humiliate it and to sew th seeds of prejudice. Two jim crow street car movements have been introduced by Republicans for the first time in the history of Louisville jim crow signs wer put in the public parks. With all the Democratic administrations with their bitter campaigns no Democrat thought of jim crowing the Race in the public parks. The thought was born in the mind of a Republican and the deed was done by a Republican li$oplhthe8e ffl by th Republican administration. That one act ought to be enough cause to make the Republican ticket loses very Colored vote!. Two racial efforts to put colored men in the legislature wer defeated by the Republican party.

Dives have been allowed to flourish unmolested adding to the crime record of the city and causing the entire Race to suffer. Church going peopl get no consideration while deniens of the underworld are cajoled and petted by the police. Respectable hard working people have been black-jack d and brow-beaten by the police and protests to the Board of Safety did not even get a notice.

Mr. Quin's record on the bench of the Court of Appeals will not bear too close a scrutiny as he has not rung true on matters aff cting Colored people.

All these and many other things have alievated the thoughtful element of the Race. Henc the effort to oust the Republican and it has been decided the best way to help do that is to put out a ticket composed entirely of Colored p ople and urge the Colored voters o vote for it. White people may support is too because they will find it will be a real ticket of m n and women of character and integrity who are seriously concerned in the welfare of Louisville. This movement has possibilities unforseen by its most ardent support rs. If it goes big it will teach the world a lesson and above all it will teach the Colored people the value and the power of unity.

The convention will be called soon and a ticket put out and argum nts will be made that will win the majority of Race loving Colored people.

Warley Resigns From City Job To Help Put Over Independent Ticket

Louisville News

Between Race and Party--He Chooses Race

9/3/21

The following letter speaks for itself. An effort has been made to hold down anything that savors of the offensive and the sensational. The author is due no commendation and expects none. He is simply doing what he thinks best and right. Those who differ with him have that perogative.

September 1, 1921.

Mr. Chesley H. Searcy,
Chairman Sinking Fund Comm.
Louisville, Ky.,
Dear Mr. Searcy:

I am handing you herewith my resignation as "Special Investigator" in the Sinking Fund Commission.

I do so to save you from embarrassment and to save myself from humiliation. It naturally would be embarrassing for me to be continually criticising the administration and holding an office under it. On the other hand it is humiliating to me to try to defend it when the thoughtful elements of my Race are wise to its short comings and are bitterly opposed to its policies. There will be an open revolt against the party this fall on the part of the thoughtful element of the Colored people. The non-appointment of Colored men to office in any fair proportion to their vote and loyalty; the installation of "jim-crow" signs in the public parks; the opposition of the organization to Wilson Lovett, Colored candidate; the multiplicity of dives and boot-legging joints—all have left a bad taste in the mouth of thoughtful, progressive Colored people. I am allied by all the ties that bind to that element. Their cause is just and I cast my lot with them.

Personally, our relations have been cordial and you have done certain individual favors for me. In return I have been loyal to you and the organization, keeping you in touch with the temper of the Colored people and if suggestions I made had been regarded this revolt would not be on your hands today. Often I have called attention to matters that I warned you would alienate the Colored vote. Protests made by me on behalf of the better element of the Race have been ignored. The insulting, prejudice breeding signs in the public parks were only taken down at my earnest insistence that it would hurt the ticket but Colored people are bitter that they were even put up.

Frankly, I had hoped to be able to go through this campaign without any fight, with its bitter criminations and recriminations. But come what may, without any heroics, without any four flush, I cast my lot with the thoughtful, progressive, respectable element of Colored people, convinced that the interest of my Race are above party interests and even my personal welfare.

Respectfully yours,

William Warley.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Political — 1921

Party Affiliation

Kentucky

Colored Men And Women

Of Louisville And Jefferson County

The Louisville Ky. News 10/8/21

The Lincoln Independent Party is a movement started by a number of our Race who believe the "Republican" party has become lily white and anti-Negro. They believe the best way to teach the "Republican" machine a lesson is to defeat it at the polls. The Republican party is in power in city, state and nation and yet it has done nothing for us although every white man who has a political job has it by virtue of the Negro votes. Not satisfied with not having given us any decent recognition in the way of positions and jobs that would create respect for the Race, the local "Republican" machine has gone out of its way to tell the world that it is not the "Negro's friend," etc. It has made distinct effort to catch the anti-Negro vote by such acts as these:

1. Having a "Republican Day" and sending invitations and tickets to everybody but the Colored voters—when there would really be no Republican Party here without us.

2. By putting up "jim-crow" signs in the public parks—something never done by the rankest Democrat. By taking them down as a political move and by putting them up again to express their contempt and disregard for the Negro.

3. By advertising during the man shortage in the war period, for "husky Negro women" to work on the streets—not for husky women, Jew women, Irish women but, "Negro women." Surely Colored women can resent this insult.

4. By having a councilman—Zeizer—to introduce a jim-crow street car bill. It never passed but the appeal was made by a "Republican" Council to catch the anti-Negro Whites.

5. By segregating the Colored voters when Harding spoke at the Armory.

6. By defeating two efforts made by the Race to elect a Representative from the 10th Ward.

7. By opposing a Colored candidate for the Board of Education, when that was not a political office, proving they are anti-Negro and as prejudiced as the rankest Democrat.

All this is the work of "Republicans" none of whom would have a city job without our votes. They are no more like the original Republicans—like Lincoln and Roosevelt and Bradley than water is like wine. They are "Republicans" for office only. They do not know what real Republicanism is.

Therefore the Lincoln Independent Party will put a ticket in the field in an effort to teach these so-called "Republicans" a lesson. The Colored ticket cannot win the Mayor etc, we all know, but it can put in five or six minor offices and that is more than we have now and ever did have.

The "Republican" machine has oodles of money and it will pay members of our ownRace to lie and villify the men who are trying to break up this condition for the good of the Race. They will say it is a Democratic move and that if we vote for the Lincoln Independent Party that it will elect the Democratic ticket. What if it does? Will it make any difference to the "Negro" what set of white men hold the offices—whether they are Democrats or lily-white "Republicans."

The Lincoln Independent Party cannot hope to refute the lies and the personal slander the machine will put out through Colored men who have little two by four jobs and others who are getting $3 to $4 a day during the campaign.

The facts are put before Colored men and women.—think for yourself. If after thinking this matter over you feel that your self-respect and your Race pride can allow you to support the so-called "Republican" ticket then do so. But if you want to teach the "Republican" party, locally and nationally a lesson, if you want to prove to the world you are neither tools nor pawns to be used at election time, help the Lincoln Independent Party to poll 15,000 votes and respect for the Negro in Louisville will increase 1,000 per cent. Read and think—Thats' All.

LINCOLN INDEPENDENT PARTY
Headquaters, Pythian Building.

Ruffians Break Up Lincoln Meeting.

The Louisville Herald 10/3/21

POLICE CALLED ARE WORSE THAN OFFENDERS

Mayor Smith was right, he can't "guarantee" protection to Lincoln Independent speakers. Thursday night at the earnest insistance of residents around Twelfth and Hill, a number of speakers from the Lincoln Independent movement went out there. Persons in charge of the arrangements did not want to have any more outdoor meetings where cowards could hide back in dark spots and throw at the speakers who would be targets. But friends of the Lincoln party from that neighborhood insisted no rough stuff would be pulled and that the people out there were property owners, and people of class and intelligence. They did not figure on that low, ignorant vicious class that infests every neighborhood.

The issues in this campaign are not such as to arouse any man to a high pitch; the people who are trying to break up Lincoln meetings are not worked up over any principles involved, they are just ignorant and low people naturally inclined to lawlessness and when they find police protection and encouragement they become raving maniacs for the time being.

This was proven Thursday night at 12th and Hill. When the speakers drove up they found quite a number of men and women waiting to hear the speeches. On the edges of the crowd a few roughnecks were seen. Outside of an occasional yell these roughnecks did not do or say anything. It was decided to call for police protection for fear some brave coward defending the "Republicans" might from some secure dark spot throw a missle. Police headquarters growled "alright" when called upon for protection and finally it—the protection—arrived. It was the worst "protection" ever. They were worse than the roughnecks they were called to keep off.

At once all the cowards who had been doing their jeering and throwing from dark corners flock down in the lights and they vied with the police in cursing Lincoln followers. Rocks were thrown at Lincoln autos in the presence of the police. One instance was noted where a bad and incensed Colored "Republican" picked up a rock right at a cop's foot and deliberately threw it at a car ten feet away.

The police arrested nobody, dispersed no crowd of ruffians but threatened Lincoln speakers.

This sort of thing is inexcusable. These negroes who resort to this thing are just lawless and are glad to give vent to their lawless nature under the guise of being indignant because Colored men dare fight a lily-white anti-negro alleged "Republican." machine.

The bosses are desparate. They are to blame if trouble results. They foolishly think they can arouse the ignorant vicious negro against the respectable element of his own race and if riots occur it will only be "between Negroes." But if serious trouble comes, white people must in the nature of things become involved. If serious trouble comes the blood be on the heads of the desperate bosses of the Republican machine who to retain themselves in office would encourage a race riot between Negroes. They are responsible for this lawlessness. They are encouraging the riff-raff and the rabble and the class that naturally inclines to lawlessness to be lawless.

The Louisville Ky. News 10/8/21

58th Legis. Dist.—Wilson S. Lovett 16 S. 13th St.

Candidates to be placed on the ticket of the Lincoln Independent party are as follows:

Officers from City at Large

Auditor, F. H. Courtney, 2109 West Magazine St.

Tax Receiver, Mrs. Lillie Simmons, 1014 West. Chestnut St.

For County Officers

Sheriff, William N. Prather, 1140 South Third Street.

County Clerk, Dr. Horace Morris, 1918 West Walnut St.

Circuit Clerk, T. H. Graham, 1425 West Chestnut Street.

Jailer, Scott Turner, 3604 Greenwood Avenue.

Commonwealth's Attorney, Al Andrews.

For Representatives

57th Leg. Dist.—Rev. J. B. Colbert, 2330 W. Walnut St.

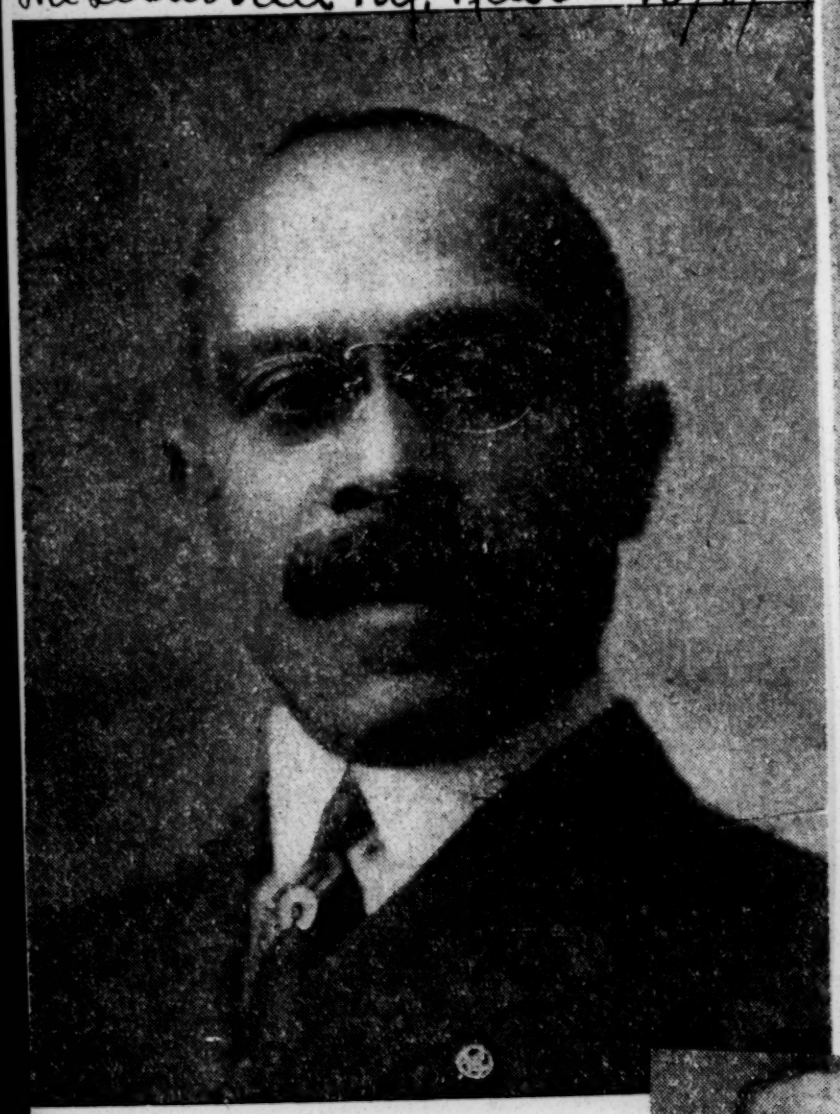
56th Legis. Dist.—W. W. Wilson, 824 W. Madison St.

(over)

It is a serious situation. The Lincoln party people are not cowards. They know they have a right to free speech. They know these outbursts are the direct work of the "Republican" machine. They appeal to the better element of the city, white and Colored, Republicans and Democrats to see to it that law and order prevail.

Lincoln Party Candidates

The Louisville Ky. News 10/3/21



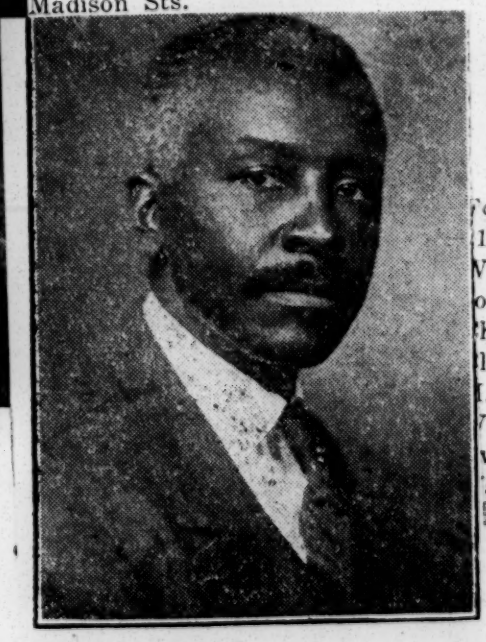
Mayor, A. D. Porter, 1108 We Chestnut Street.

For Senator
I. Willis Cole. 1127 W. Chestnut St.

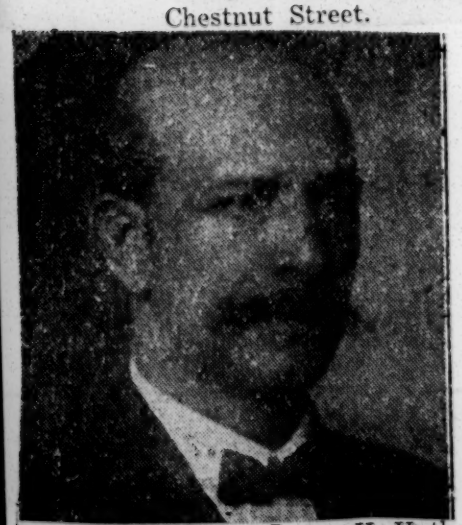
Seventh Magisterial District
Justice of the Peace—William Wa
ley, 1003 W. Chestnut St.
Constable, Daniel Miller, 12th a
Madison Sts.

County Attorney, N. M. Willis
2935 West Walnut St.

Alderman, Lindsay Garrison, 820 S. Fourth St, Wayman Sherrill, 441 S. 1st St., Dr. Wilson Ballard, 1710 W. Walnut St., W. E. Lewis, 428 E. Jacob St., Abraham Simpson, 1417 W. Chestnut St., T. H. Hunt, Dr. M. A. Blackburn, 1554 W. Kentucky Street, I. H. Montgomery, 1328 S. 12th St., W. F. Gurley, 1321 W. Chestnut St., Owen Evans, T. B. Toylor, 2300 West Walnut St, Leonard Haley, W. Chestnut St.



County Judge, A. L. Garvin, 2307 West Chestnut St.



54th Legis. Dist.—James H. Hathaway, 427 E. Burnett St. 10/3/21

Coroner, J. O. Catalan, 2101 West Chestnut Street.

Park Commissioners—Mrs. Nola C. King, 2115 Magazine St., Mrs. Etta Graham. 1425 West Chestnut St.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
REEL 14

Political — 1921.

General.

Party Affiliation.

VIRGINIA'S LEAD

Norfolk Journal & Guide 9/24/21

Penrose Organization Declines To Endorse Colored Candidates for Minor Offices

That colored voters in practically all of the States, North as well as South, are going to receive less recognition from the party than has been the custom, and that the party has reversed its whole position toward Afro-Americans is indicated by frequent reports from States that have for years been in the Republican column.

It is apparent that the Republicans' overwhelming victory last fall has had the effect of making the party managers feel that the Afro-American vote in Northern and Western States is no longer essential to party success.

The following from the *Philadelphia Tribune* will give an idea of what is taking place in Pennsylvania:

"The Voters' League, the working organization of Senator Penrose and Mayor Moore, has, by its action in positively refusing to give their endorsement to a single reputable colored candidate for public office at the approaching election, ignored and insulted the representative colored men and women of the race who have presented the cause of the race to the League and have tried to work with them in their reform movements. Categorically, they have refused to endorse Mrs. Layten, our candidate for delegate to the Constitutional Convention; they have refused to endorse G. Edward Dickerson for Judge of the Municipal Court; they have refused to endorse Amos M. Scott for magistrate; and the women now working with the League through their chairman, Mrs. Bessie Dobson Altemus, have refused to give consideration to colored women, and have point blank refused to select a single colored woman from any of the representative districts for members of the Women's Auxiliary to the City Committee."

PHILADELPHIA PA RECORD
OCTOBER 16, 1921

The Negro in Politics.

Editor of The Record:

In your editorial of October 8 entitled "The Colored Menace" appeared the following, in substance: The ignorance, illiteracy and prejudice of the negro, together with a foreign-born element, largely influenced by police domination, is the foundation upon which rests the whole rotten fabric of the Republican machine of Philadelphia. It states further that the Lily-white Republicans of Virginia have warned the negro Republicans that political solidarity is a menace to free institutions, which means that their votes are not wanted in the coming fight, thus placing the negro in the relation of outlaw to the white Republicans of the State. I partly agree with the assertion that the Republican bosses, North and South, are the same at heart in their feelings upon the question of color, this frank acknowledgment being in keeping with the spirit of fairness which generally characterizes your able treatment of questions of public interest. But we differ widely as to what constitutes the true basis of the corruption which your recent investigation seems to have discovered.

The percentage of illiteracy, in proportion to numbers, is as high, if not higher, among the whites than among the blacks and if the cause of corruption is to be attributed to this source it should include both native and foreign-born whites as well as blacks. But the truth is that political corruption was in full swing in Philadelphia long before the negro was dragged into the arena to serve the purpose of unscrupulous bosses, who had already invented a system to perpetuate their rule of misgovernment. During the late '60s and the early '70s, guns, clubs and stones were the deciding factors in many of the city wards, and decent citizens were afraid for their lives to be upon the streets at night during the torchlight parades that followed those critical days of riot and bloodshed. It was under these demoralizing conditions that the negro was ushered into politics and taught his first lesson in corruption in the school of 100 per cent. Americanism, so that he might forever after be used as the buffer element upon which the unsparing tide of criticism has wrought havoc in its ceaseless ebb and flow.

Therefore it is unjust that he should be held mainly responsible for a condition which he had no part in making, but which, under duress, he may have helped to perpetuate. The negro, like other races, may not have made the best of his opportunities, but he has surpassed other races in the respect of progress along useful lines, although confronted with difficulties which the others had not to encounter. Negro corruption in the border States of the North is the reason given for his outlawry by the white Republicans of the South, but I dispute it, and offer as a counter reason the purpose of the white Republicans of both sections to build up a Republican party to break the Solid South, which scheme must of necessity contemplate the passing of the negro as a political factor in the Republican party in the South. The advantage which your editorial holds out to the negro as an independent factor encourages the solidarity which our friends of the South hold to be a menace of free institutions, and is also incompatible with the idea of white supremacy. The negro holds a difficult and peculiar situation in the family of races, his present racial relation having grown out of the great political upheaval which gave him freedom; hence it appears reasonable that he should turn to politics as the vehicle of his development, and regard political solidarity as the most effective means of hastening that development. We cannot deny the fact, all things considered, that the negro has, and is still, making heroic efforts to extricate himself from a bad situation, and in the achievement of his purpose he needs all the assistance the world can render him. So let us help by attributing many of his faults to his early teachings rather than to his conception of duty under the teachings.

ELIJAH HODGES.

Philadelphia, Oct. 12, 1921.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH DEC 14

Political - Affiliation, Party - 1921

TO THE NEGRO

SOCIALIST WORKERS

Receive our message of cheer and greetings. The Jewish Socialist Workers deeply appreciate the hardships you are up against and the tremendous value of your work.

On with the struggle for a better and brighter day.

THE JEWISH SOCIALIST FEDERATION

HOT POLITICAL FIGHT BREWING IN VIRGINIA

Republicans Seek Support as a "White Man's Party," Bent on Reform.

N TIME
AUGUST 21, 1921

"BLUE BLOOD" CANDIDATE

Henry W. Anderson Is Running a Campaign on Entirely New Lines and Reports Gains.

DECLARES STATE IS "WHITE"

But Only One Standard of Justice Is Possible for All Races or Classes That Live in It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Virginia is in the throes of a political contest different from any that has agitated the Old Dominion in many years. The Republican Party has taken on new life and is making a fight for control of the State along lines which have appealed to a considerable number of former Democrats who are supporting the Republican candidate for Governor.

The new Republican Party in Virginia lays claim to be a white man's party, but with a benevolent interest in the welfare of the negro. Partisan appeal to the negro population has been abandoned, and as a consequence people of position who refused to have any dealings with a political cause which was supposed to admit of social equality between whites and blacks are now aligning themselves in the Republican ranks, and what is more, calling themselves Republicans. The new Republican Party has not abandoned interest in the negro, but it has said to him that the white people of the State are better fitted to govern and should be permitted to do so. At the same time the hope is held out to the negro people that they will be protected in their rights, helped to develop themselves into good citizens and made to feel that the white people are their friends.

With the party standing for the removal of the social causes which have made many white people look askance at those who called themselves Republicans although sympathizing with some or most of the doctrines of Republicanism, members of old Virginia families are indicating their intention to vote the Republican State ticket in the elections next November.

Henry W. Anderson, the Republican candidate for Governor, comes of old Virginia stock. He is a lawyer of Richmond who has worked himself to a high place in his profession and is thoroughly in accord with the new principles which the party has espoused with respect to the negro question. Mr. Anderson has refrained from making personal criticism of the Democratic candidates for office and is conducting his campaign on State issues. In his address before the Republican convention in Norfolk, which nominated him for Governor, he took the position that under thirty years of Democratic rule the State had degenerated economically and in other ways, and severely criticised the State Constitution and the manner in which it came to be adopted.

Must Be a "White State."

In his discussion of the race issue Mr. Anderson reviewed the history of the negro in America with particular reference to his status since emancipation. The white people, he pointed out, constitute more than two-thirds of Virginia's population, own 95 per cent. of the property and are generally more highly educated than those of the colored race. He reviewed their capacity for government by reason of superior education and other qualities, and contrasted their standing with that of the negroes, comprising less than one-third of the population, with only 5 per cent ownership in property and less advanced in education, although in this, he conceded, they have made and are making most commendable progress.

It will be readily conceded, Mr. Anderson declared, that regardless of the extent of the suffrage, it is an essential of free and efficient government that persons chosen for or appointed to public office should be those best qualified by character, education and experience to discharge the duties of such office and should be representative of the communities they serve. The holding of office, he said, was not the right of any man or essential to the effective exercise of individual citizenship, but a trust to be conferred upon any citizen or withheld at the will of the people, in accordance with their views as to the best interests of the State.

"The acceptance of these obvious truths in the proper spirit," contended Mr. Anderson, "would effectively remove any cause for misunderstanding; would do justice to the people of both races and would fully accomplish the reasonable desires of each." Again calling attention to the larger white population, its overwhelming ownership of property and its long experience in self-government, Mr. Anderson asserted that the whites were morally charged with the duty to see that the State and local governments of Virginia were conducted and administered in accordance with the priciples he stated. This, he said, involved the further duty to see that there was only one standard of justice in Virginia which should be applied to rich and poor, white and colored, without discrimination.

Taft's Plan Recalled.

In suggesting a formula for the application of these principles, Mr. Anderson laid down as his first rule that the people of each race have a right to their own social organizations and institutions, "but any social intermingling of

Fifteen years ago William H. Taft, then Secretary of War, did some plain talking before the North Carolina Republican convention in regard to the condition of the Republican Party in the South. His warning that it must be something more than a party ruled by small groups more interested in obtaining offices than in promoting principles was the beginning of a movement to better party government south of the Potomac and the Ohio, but little progress in that direction was made for years. Recently, however, there has been a tendency within the national organization of the party to bring about reforms.

This was seen in the various plans of the Republican National Committee to reduce Southern representation in the party's national conventions. In the national convention of 1920 this principle was applied and the National Committee this year has taken measures to curtail still further the numerical influence of delegations from States which consistently give their electoral votes to Democratic candidates for President and elect all or nearly all the Democratic candidates for Congress.

As a result of measures adopted by the Republican National Committee in June an effort is being made to reform the Republican Party organization in Georgia. These measures were the outcome of the heavily increased Republican vote in the State in the last Presidential election. The claim was advanced that if it had not been for dissatisfaction over the character of the Republican organization in Georgia the State would have cast its electoral vote for Harding and Coolidge.

One step taken toward effecting the changes demanded was the appointment of the negro member of the Republican National Committee from Georgia to a Federal office in the District of Columbia, the general understanding being that President Harding did this to remove him as a factor in the reorganization sanctioned by the National Committee. Another step was the selection by the National Committee of a committee of the best men affiliated with the Republican Party in the State and some Democrats of standing who desired to afffiliate but were restrained from doing so on account of the influence of negro politicians in the party organization.

A few negroes were appointed to this committee but it was made up largely of white men whom the National Committee believed would give tone and standing to the party which the Georgia committee was instructed to reorganize. President Harding is credited with having endorsed the course of the National Committee with the idea in mind that if the Georgia experiment proved to be successful the plan of reorganization would be applied in other Southern States. "The Georgia experiment" this plan is called, but some of the men who are seeking to bring about a reform in party organization and methods in Virginia contend that it is based on what they term "the Virginia idea."

Economic Reform Demanded.

Outside of its attitude toward the negro question the Republican Party in Virginia is making its contest in the present campaign on a demand for reform in the political and economic conditions in the State. Mr. Anderson and other speakers are claiming that during the period of the greatest social and economic activity in the history of the world Virginia has gone backward. One illustration in this connection is that while Virginia in 1888, with a population of 1,600,000, cast more than 300,000 votes in the Presidential election, it cast only 229,000 votes for Governor in 1917. There were 45,000 Democratic office holders in the State at this Gubernatorial election, it is contended, and the argument is made that these office holdiers cast more than half of the votes while the rest of the vote can easily be ascribed to members of their families. This showing is contrasted with the situation in North Carolina which in 1920 cast 438,000 votes while Virginia in the same year, with a population, approximately the same as North Carolina, cast only 231,000.

The North Carolina example is applied also with reference to economic conditions. That State, the Virginia Republican leaders assert, paid the Federal Government in 1920 more than twice the amount of taxes paid by Virginia. This, it is contended, is a true measure of industrial prosperity. The Democratic State Government is accused of having neglected to develop Virginia whose farm lands, it is alleged, are being abandoned to weeds and pines while the northeastern part of the State, according to Mr. Anderson, "presents the largest open territory east of the Mississippi River without any railroad."

Taxation in Virginia, the Republicans allege, has increased from $7 per capita in 1900 to $32 per capita in 1920. This condition, they claim, has been due in some measure to an enormous increase in the number of State and local officeholders, the bill for State and local government in the last five years amounting, it is alleged, to more than $234,000,000. Every successive Administration, the Republicans state, increases the number of officeholders.

Would Recast Constitution.

The new Republican movement is committed to a recasting of the State Constitution. It is charged that while the people were promised that they would have the chance to express themselves on the adoption of the present Constitution, it was put into effect by a vote of 47 to 38 in a convention. "We may at least rejoice in the fact," said Mr. Anderson in discussing this matter, "that thirty-eight men in that convention, including many of the leading Democrats and all the Republicans, voted against this act."

The school system of the State is coming in for a severe rating at the hands of the Republicans. With more than 2,000 school officials in the State only one of them, it is charged, is chosen by the people. "In public schools," according to Mr. Anderson, "Virginia stands forty-third in the list of forty-eight States. In highways it stands about the bottom. In every branch of intellectual and industrial life it is far down the list."

These principles have been embodied in the platform adopted by the Republican Party, which followed very generally the declarations made by Mr. Anderson in his address before the State convention. In that address Mr. Anderson said that he was "a Virginian, every drop of whose blood is Virginian." He was reared on a farm in Dinwiddie County, spent five years in the service of railroads, was graduated in law from Washington and Lee University in 1898, and received the degree of Doctor of Laws from that institution in 1916. He has been secretary and president of the Virginia Good Roads Association, treasurer of the Co-operative Educational Association, and was president of the War Relief Association of Virginia in 1915 and 1916. In 1917 and 1918 he was the American Red Cross Commissioner to Rumania and to all the Balkan States in 1918 and 1919. In 1920 he was endorsed by the Republicans of Virginia for Vice President of the United States.

Since the old combination of the Readjusters and the Republicans lost control of Virginia politics thirty years ago the Democratic Party has dominated State affairs. The Norfolk district since then has elected a Republican Congressman occasionally, but for a long time the only Republican Representative of the Old Dominion has come from the Ninth District, which comprises counties in the extreme southwestern part of the State running to the Tennessee line. This is a mountain region with a comparatively small negro population. It was not a great slaveholding region and considerable Union sentiment prevailed there. The social and political conditions are approximately the same as those prevailing in some other mountain sections of the South in which the Republican Party has the ascendency.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
REEL 14

MASS MEETING AT DUNBAR THEATRE LAST SUNDAY, A HUGE SUCCESS

E. W. Sherman Makes Report From Committee of One Hundred

Many Resolutions for the good of the Negro Dratfed and Adopted by Body.

Savannah Journal 8, 1921

A great mass meeting under the call of the Republican Executive Committee of Chatham County was held at the Dunbar Theatre, Aug. 7. The meeting was called to order by the chairman, prayer was offered and the band played "America."

The chairman, after a few befitting remarks, introduced E. W. Sherman, who rendered a report of the doings of the Committee of One Hundred, and read resolutions which were unanimously adopted. Mrs. Geo. S. Williams was then introduced and amidst tremendous applause, she gave sanction to the resolutions, the object of the committee and pledged to labor for the organization of a National Negro Republican Party. Mrs. Anna Whitmire was present but did not speak.

August 28 was set for the next meeting and every man and woman of voting age are urged to be present. It is the purpose of all interested parties to build up and maintain a strong organization in this county and district. If the Negroes will stick together this can be done and the cause will be won. If the Negro elects to follow the lily white regime, then he is still doomed to political serfdom contrary to the intent of the law. What the future of the party in the South is up to the majority and everybody knows where the Republican majority rests.

The Report.

State of Ga.,
County of Chatham,
Savannah, Ga.,
Aug. 7. 1921.

The recent meeting of the Committee of One Hundred that met in Taft Hall in the city of Atlanta, July 26, 1921, went on record as opposing the regular organization of the Republican party of the state Contrary to all established precedents and totally at variance to the laws of a soverign state, Mr. Clarence Miller, Secretary of the National Committee was elected chairman of the committee. Mr. Miller was not a citizen of the state of Ga. and his election was without foundation in fact, theory or law. The business transacted, therefore, was of no force nor effect.

The course of this committee was not in accord with instructions given at the capital of the nation in that the original proposition was to select 50 of the members of the old organization and 50 of such Republicans as represented the defeated element of the party none of whom were applicants for office. There instructions were ignored and 450 white men, some of whom have never been seen in Republican counsels, many of whom belong to the lily white element of the party and about 20 colored Republicans. With this overyhelming advantage and olegarchal ruling, th enew committee was organized. Against this organization representatives of the regular organization as represented by both white and colored men, protested basing their protests on the law which govrens a sovereign state and this meetng is for the purpose to emphasize that protest as in these presents is herein afterwards set forth.

Resolutions

Whereas the party in the state of Georgia was recognized by the National Committee and sanctioned by the National Convention in the City of Chicago, and,

Whereas it was not then nor during the periods of the campaign adjudged illegal and non respectible in its composition and manipulations the committee of credentials ruling its contests legal, its insistance on Henry Lincoln Johnson being National Committeeman from Georgia, just, equitable and a fit recognition of the faithfulness of the Republicans of the state aforesaid, therefore,

Be it Resolved: That the Republicans of Chatham County and of the First Congressional District repudiate the actions of the oCmmitteee of One Hundred, and, that they refuse to recognige the validity of the party inaugurated by it.

Resolved that the Republican party recognized by the last National Convention, still function as such; that counties, districts and state conventions bé held as per rules setting dates and places of meetings, as heretofore; that Georgia is a sovereign state, and that Georgians be governed by its laws practices and usages.

Resolve that we recognize the hand of prejudice in the formation of the committee aforesaid and that the Race Question in the said committee was the paramount issue and not an equitable adjustment of Republican politics in the state.

These resolutions were unanmously adopted.

FLORIDA G. O. P. OUSTS ALL MEMBERS OF RACE

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., Aug 27—The entire colored race has been literally read out of the Republican party in Palm Beach county.

This came about at a meeting Thursday night of the Republican county organization at which Calvin Campbell, white, was endorsed for appointment as postmaster.

At the meeting which endorsed Campbell for postmastership, Campbell arose and read a resolution to the effect that none but whites should participate in the organization. The resolution was passed.

WHEELING W VA REGISTER
JULY 26, 1921

Republicans Playing For The South.

Republicans below the Mason-Dixon line have launched the long threatened campaign to break up the "Solid South." Encouraged by the inroads made of recent years in Maryland and Kentucky and the victories scored in Tennessee and Oklahoma last year, efforts to further invade Democracy's stronghold are under way in those states where elections are to be held this year.

It has been recognized by Republicans for some time that theirs is the minority party in the South because they have always catered to the negro vote; that many southerners are protectionists, so far as concerns cotton, and would vote the Republican ticket were it not for the black man. But now the black man is to be discarded. He is to be thrown out of his old home bag and baggage and left to forage for himself, the first definite action having been taken at the Virginia nominating convention, just closed at Norfolk, where all negro delegates were expelled from the convention hall and told that they were not wanted. Heretofore, the negro had been encouraged and always given some minor place on southern state tickets in order to swing the colored vote to the Republican ticket, the white Republicans at the same time voting against the colored nominee, thus insuring the election of a white man on the Democratic ticket.

Last Week deception was cast to the winds, and the Virginia negroes were told plainly that they are no longer to be numbered in the Republican fold. This action would have been taken years ago by the Republicans of the South, except for fear of the effect it would have on the negro of the North, who might jump the traces and stampede to the Democratic band wagon. But no more is such a contingent considered probable. The Republicans feel that the negro leaders of the North who have been given recognition can hold their brethen in line, especially as the colored man is not much concerned at best with the physical, spiritual or political welfare of those he does not know and never sees. And so the change has been taken. The negro of Virginia will be permitted to shift for himself. The Democratic ticket is open to him to vote, but whether he will condescend to support that ticket without representation in party councils remains to be seen.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Political— 1921.

Alabama.

Suffrage

Letters To Editor

Montgomery Advertiser 2/6/21

THE CHARACTER AMENDMENT.

Measure "Has Highest Moral Justification," Declares Senator Evins.

Greensboro, Ala., Feb. 2nd, 1921.

Editor The Advertiser:

I have observed with surprise that some good citizens of the State appear to be opposed to the adoption of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of Alabama, which adds good character and a knowledge of the duties and obligations of citizenship to the existing qualifications for registering and voting.

Inasmuch as it is self evident that good government is imperilled to the extent that people who are of bad character and who are ignorant of the duties and obligations of citizenship participate in political affairs, it would seem to be a logical conclusion that none but such people themselves would object to their exclusion. I assume, therefore, that those good citizens who really and sincerely wish us to have the best possible government, but who oppose this amendment, must base their hostility to it upon some misapprehension of its purpose or effect.

I can readily understand why the selfish demagogue and the unscrupulous politician would desire for the electorate to contain as large a percentage as possible of the vicious and ignorant. These are, of course, his assets, and in proportion as the virtue and intelligence of the voting population is increased, his power and influence are reduced. The government, however, does not exist for the exploitation of these gentry, but to secure the peace and good order of society and the well being of all the citizens, and, if the adoption of this amendment tends, as it seems to me it inevitably does, to secure better government, I trust that unjust and unfounded suspicions of its purpose or effect will not influence those who love the State to be antagonistic, or even indifferent, to its adoption.

Raising the Old Spectre.

The Constitution of 1901 was adopted in order that through its suffrage provisions the vice and ignorance which had theretofore been denied participation in political affairs through force and fraud, might be excluded by the law of the land. It excluded no one who was morally entitled to join in the high and responsible duty of government. It did exclude, and justly so, a large class who were not fitted by the moral and mental development they had attained to take part in determining the political policies and destiny of a great, free people.

The ratification of the Nineteenth, or Woman Suffrage Amendment to the Federal Constitution, has raised again in this State, the spectre which overshadowed us from Appomattox to the adoption of the Constitution of 1901. Under its provisions the class, the men of which were excluded from registration by the Constitution of 1901, and which, in this State includes the largest percentage by far of ignorance and bad character, are certain to ask registration in the near future, if not now. Many of them would be entitled to registration under the existing law, and the great majority of them will be entitled to ask registration in the next few years if the present qualifications remain unchanged. I, for one, am unable to contemplate this probability without the gravest apprehensions. If registration is granted the body of the electorate will be corrupted by the admission into it of an improper class, to the extent that, in some parts of the State, at least, the practices that existed prior to 1901 will be necessary in he purest self defense. If registration is not granted, there will be a denial of legal right which will, in all probability, provoke Federal interference.

The adoption of this amendment for the purpose of excluding this class, has the highest moral justification. The defense of government from corrupting influences is as much a duty and a right as is the defense of life, liberty or property. That the participation of people who are of bad character, or who are ignorant of the duties of citizenship, in the processes of government would be a corrupting influence is too plain for argument; and the right and duty of the body politic to protect itself against such follows as a matter of course.

No "Arbitrary" Abuses.

It has been said that the determination of the right to register, or of the right to vote, under this amendment, would confer an arbitrary power upon the Board of Registrars or the Election Managers. No assertion could be more erroneous. The remedy given by the present provisions of the Constitution to persons who are illegally denied registration, or whose right to vote is challenged, or whose forfeiture of rights gained by registration is asserted, will remain unchanged by the adoption of this amendment.

Under the provisions of sub-section six of section 186 of the Constitution, it is provided:

"Any person to whom registration is denied shall have the right of appeal, without giving security for costs," etc.

The right of appeal here given includes not only an appeal to a jury in the circuit court, but an appeal from the adverse decision of the jury to the Supreme Court.

Thus it is clear that the Constitution itself furnishes an ample protection against any arbitrary and unjust action of any board of registrars. If any applicant for registration feels that it has been unjustly denied him, he goes for redress, and without security for costs, before a jury of his neighbors, the same tribunal exactly to which he must look for protection in the enjoyment of all his legal rights. Can any one suppose that the board of registrars, a jury of the neighborhood and the Supreme Court will all join in declaring that a man or woman of good character is a man or woman of bad character? If that is the quality of our public officials and our judicial tribunals, then all our rights are held by a tenure so precarious that they cannot be dignified with the name of rights. If that is not their character, then it is not to be doubted that from them the applicant for registration will receive exact and even handed justice.

Another Error.

But, it is also said that the proposed amendment not only requires the possession of the additional qualifications as a qualification for registration as an elector, but requires them also as a pre-requisite to voting. It seems to be supposed in some quarters that a very sinister design lurks behind the use of the words, "or vote," as they are employed in this amendment.

A very casual examination of the suffrage provisions of the Constitution is sufficient to show the reason for the use of these words. Section 183 is as follows:

> "No person shall be qualified to vote, or participate in any primary election, (a) party convention, mass meeting or other method of party action of any political party or faction, who shall not possess the qualifications prescribed in this article for an elector, or who shall be disqualified from voting, under the provisions of this article."

Thus it appears that the Constitution does not require registration for participation in primary election, but requires the same qualifications for voting in primary elections that it requires for registration. It was desired in the event the proposed amendment was adopted, that its requirements should apply not only to registration for general elections, but that it should also govern the qualifications of those who take part in primary elections. In order to accomplish this, therefore, it was necessary to make the possession of these additional qualifications apply to the right of voting as well as to the right of registration. If they had not been directed to the right to vote, but had been confined to the right to register only, then, so far as constitutional provision is concerned, the anomalous situation would have resulted that vice and ignorance had full sway in the primary, though excluded in the general elections. The language of the proposed amendment is this:

> " Aperson to be entitled to register or vote, must, in addition to the qualifications already prescribed, be of good character and must understand the duties and obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government."

Under this it would seem to be too clear for argument that, since the Constitution deals with qualifications for both registering and voting, that this amendment, proposing "additional" qualifications for the exercise of either right, applies only where the present provisions of the Constitution fixes the conditions under which either right may be exercised.

But, if it should be held that after registration the right to vote could be challenged, no person who possessed the qualifications would be in danger, nor would any principle in derogation of the right of the elector be introduced. Under section 185 of the Constitution it is provided that any elector, whose right to vote is challenged, may vote, notwithstanding the challenge, if he will make an affidavit that he is qualified, being responsible, of course, for making a false affidavit.

It is also provided by the Constitution that electors who are duly registered may become disqualified from voting, and at fixed intervals the registration list is purged. Any person whose name is proposed to be stricken as having become disqualified since registration, is entitled, under the provisions of section 190 of the Constitution, to a trial by jury as to his right to remain upon the list as a registered elector entitled to vote.

It would seem, therefore, to be perfectly clear that the right of no person in this State, to register or vote, is, or can be, adversely affected by the adoption of this amendment, except such persons as are of bad character, or who are so ignorant as not to know the duties of citizenship.

Thistles and Thorns.

Will any good citizen of this State champion the right of such persons to vote? Figs are not gathered from thistles nor grapes from thorns, neither can wise laws, faithfully and efficiently administered be hoped for from an electorate in which the purchasable, the ignorant and vicious are allowed to impress upon the social order the qualities which characterize them.

It was asked in a recent communication appearing in your columns why it was that a special election was called for the submission of this amendment. The fact is that there was pending in the legislature at the time this amendment was introduced, a bill submitting an amendment in connection with the good roads bond amendment. Advantage was simply taken of the fact that there would be an election anyway on February the 8th. No additional expense was incurred, and no extra burden of any kind placed upon the people by the submission of this amendment at the same time. We would not have asked the people to hitch up the wagon just for us but since it was already going to the place we were bound for we saw no reason why we should not ride.

It was also asked if this amendment was not submitted because the Democratic majority in the Legislature was afraid of the growing Republican vote. I may say to that, that many people feel that when the Republican party in the State ceases to ally itself with the element which made the Reconstruction period in this State a nightmare and a reproach to civilization, they will welcome its growth. Many people feel that two strong white parties in the State would make for better government, and that it is one of the misfortunes of the South that it is not debatable political territory. The Democratic party is not afraid of Republicans, but it may well fear ignorance and vice at the ballot tox, and it deserves well of the country if it provides legitimate measures to exc[illegible] them.

Respectfully,
R. B. EV

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

A STAB AT THE NEGRO AND HIS FUTURE.

Birmingham Reporter 2/12/1921

There is no question but that the Amendment proposed for the Constitution of the State of Alabama and voted upon Tuesday, February 8th, was an effort to disturb, intimidate and hinder the voting element of the Negro race. The writers in newspapers admit that great power and discretion would be invested in the hands of an individual or individuals who may or may not know the character of those they are authorized to pass upon, if the Amendment had passed.

It is a rather serious day with the Southern electorate when they hold such fear and exercise such political precaution against a race that has offered all for their happiness and still remain loyal to all the principles of the Government, and obey even the laws that are drawn against them and intended to hinder their civil and human progress. The picture is a sad one; it offers no encouragement, it speaks for no good future and can but prove a boomerang to those powerful political agencies and individuals who seek, night and day, to disturb and discourage an element of powerless citizens who come without murmur or complaint to every beck and call of powerful men and institutions from whom and in whom they should expect justice, protection and direction. These ill dispositions on the part of those in power, on the part of the men who can speak their feelings and their minds without fear of assault, without fear of intimidation, drive the Negro man into further suspicion, disregard and disrespect for the forces and powers that he should love and obey. Could a race so intimidated and so forgotten continue to exercise patience? Could it with the slightest intelligence believe that there is any honest intention in certain dominant forces and men?

The American Negro is moved by the same feeling as it regards his rights, his comforts and his protection, as other men are moved. And he feels the sting of pain, assault, bad treatment and injustices as other people feel them; he is taught by his leaders to be patient, obedient and law-abiding, and but for this, riots and destruction would be rampant in the South every day in the week and every hour in the day. A leadership that is able to hold in check an abused people, an unprotected people, should be guarded with jealous care, protected and encouraged by the forces of power, and that leadership should not only mean a peaceful community, but it should speak for the protection of its people and its voice should be heard in the affairs of the race and to the general development, protection and consideration of the members of that race. White men and white concerns, regardless of party affiliation should not sit idle and allow men and their wives and daughters to be falsely accused and intimidated simply because a white man was bold enough, cruel enough to make the charge to carry out some political idea and force himself on the thoughtless element of his own race seeking some advantage or political ascendency.

This Amendment seems to have failed, thank God; it must have been providential because should such a law be put into our Constitution and some individual, registrar or officer in charge of the polls attempt to bar the wife or daughter of a colored citizen and make an attack against her character we might expect no limit to bloodshed and disaster. The Negro men as a general proposition respect their women, they love them as dearly as other men love theirs, and will sacrifice all that they be protected; and they can but take it as a serious charge and unsubstantiated indictment, and a cruel falsehood when any individual charges that the women of the Negro race are almost wholly without the character necessary to become an electorate. And this is an utterance that was published in the Age-Herald of Sunday morning coming from a very reputable and highly respected citizen of the white race. It has riled the community of Negro people; it has put men and women wondering as to how any white man could speak so boldly as it regards the character of Negro women. If we remember, character is what you are; how can any man know what any woman is without her association? It was an indiscreet, unfair utterance and cannot be substantiated by the slightest reason or fact.

In discussing this foul and uncalled for Amendment, ex-Governor Emmett O'Neal is reported in The Birmingham Age-Herald of Sunday morning, February 6th, as making this statement: "The adoption of the 19th Amendment has presented another problem equally important and equally serious. It has intensified the difficulties in the solution of the racial problem in the South, and has threatened our future with perils it would be folly to ignore. It has introduced into the electorate a mass of voters, the Negro women of the state, most of whom are wholly lacking in the character and qualifications which alone fit a citizen for the art of self-government.

"We are facing a situation which might restore those deplorable conditions from which we had happily escaped. This amendment, therefore is for the purpose of purging the electorate of the unfit, those of bad character, the purchasable vote."

In defense of the Negro women of the South we speak, and wish it known to all men everywhere that the charge made by the ex-governor, a strong supporter of humanity, an erstwhile friend of the Negro, cannot be substantiated by the slightest fact; he is speaking without reason and has put a charge upon the race of Negroes that must be resented by the humblest member of us, and no man in the race and no woman, regardless of how humble, can feel kindly under such a charge, and while we do not plead perfection nor do we claim all the higher qualifications of citizenship, we do condemn as false the statement that our women are almost wholly without the character necessary to become an electorate of this state and government. And we do believe that the utterance is the depth of political extravagance and seeks to intimidate, discourage and destroy the morale of the Negro people and array an element of thoughtless whites against their prosperity, against their interest and their citizenship as it regards their position in the South. There is no race and no group in America that has done more for the country or has done an equal amount for the country in the giving up of limb, labor, life and all that we might have a free and independent government. No race has done for the South what the black race has done, no race will ever stand as loyal by Southern white men as the Negro has stood or as he stands now. And if he should appeal to any section more than another for justice, if he is to have leniency from any section, it is from the South. If the women of the black race have no character, there must be reason for it; most of their training has been in the hands of white people, their greatest contact has been with white people, they could not sell if they had no purchasers. Why make it one-sided? If the Negro's vote can be bought, what about the person who buys? Does he have character? Is character indicated by the color of skin, or is it made up of conduct, and a life?

TWO AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION ARE DEFEATED IN STATE

Montgomery Advertiser 2/12/21

Complete Vote From 36 Counties Carry Majorities That Will Hardly Be Overcome; Suffrage Measure Proved Highly Unpopular, With Majority of 9,565 Against It

Alabama electors in 36 of the 67 counties have rejected both proposals to amend the constitution as voted upon in last Tuesday's election, and on the face of the complete returns from these counties, it is highly improbable if the missing votes will be sufficient to overcome the majorities as reported.

Contrary to first expectations the proposal to amend and strengthen the qualifications guarding the suffrage of the state proved the most unpopular, and a majority of approximately 10,000 votes was cast against the measure, while the amendment to authorize the sale of $5,000,000 of the good roads bonds (being an amendment to the invalid $25,000,000 bond issue article), had a majority of over 4,000 against it in the above mentioned 36 counties.

With practically all of the larger counties, reported, including Jefferson, Montgomery and Mobile, Calhoun, Dallas and Tuscaloosa, and with a number of the so-called Republican strongholds yet to be heard from, it is evident that both amendments are slated for defeat. Jefferson returned heavy majorities against both proposals while Montgomery and Mobile voted in their favor. Calhoun voted against the measures while Dallas supported them while Tuscaloosa rejected the suffrage proposal.

The vote in the 36 counties for proposal 1 was 20,090, the vote against being 24,587, while the vote for the suffrage measure was 17,141 with 26,987 against. The counties voted in the following manner.

	Proposal No. 1		Proposal No. 2	
	Yes	No.	Yes	No.
Autauga	117	483	495	147
Barbour	385	532	613	272
Bullock	268	132	420	30
Butler	241	477	387	315
Calhoun	639	863	655	891
Chambers	509	311	581	240
Cherokee	171	625	373	718
Clarke	338	819	493	677
Chilton	556	987	168	1,378
Clay	612	832	383	1,061
Colbert	521	196	386	340
Crenshew	485	382	465	386
Covington	321	918	601	623
Cullman	748	658	212	1,169
Dallas	501	278	744	55
Dale	507	524	510	492
Elmore	402	480	497	374
Escambia	379	125	328	158
Fayette	268	778	138	885
Hale	412	100	477	67
Henry	167	1,073	253	859
Lee	224	363	446	144
Lawrence	375	323	265	425
Lowndes	291	78	311	26
Mobile	632	236	578	277
Montgomery	937	339	1,072	194
Pickens	242	412	248	395
Pike	366	543	635	256
Shelby	596	1,329	378	1,592
Sumter	523	62	565	24
Tuscaloosa	563	445	499	532
Walker	1,251	2,985	577	3,523
Coosa	406	322	362	315
Blount	1,058	1,277	821	1,714
Jefferson	3,773	1,299	1,208	6,384

Choctaw county gave a majority of 98 for amendment No. 1, and a majority of 269 for amendment No. 2.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Political – 1921
Suffrage

Alabama.

Votes Against Two Amendments Show Increase

Montgomery Advertiser
2/13/21

Retur[illegible]om 62 Counties S[illegible]posals to Defeat; [illegible]ond Lost by 6,229 [illegible]uffrage by 17,943

[illegible] returns received from [illegible]ama Saturday by the Adver[illegible]reased the majorities returned by the voters in the special election last Tuesday, against the two proposals to amend the constitution.

Complete returns from 62 of the 67 counties returned a vote of 32,075 for the first proposal, amending the article authorizing issuance of bonds for highway construction, while 37,713 votes were cast against the measure. Included in the returns were majorities of 689 against the proposal from St. Clair county and 98 for in Choctaw. The majority against the amendment reduced in this manner totalled 6,229 votes.

The same returns gave 26,789 for proposal on two, which sought to strengthen the suffrage laws of the state, while 43,846 votes were cast against the measure. The returns included a majority of 1155 votes cast against the proposal in St. Clair and a majority of 269 votes cast in its favor in Choctaw county, leaving a resultant majority against the proposal of 17,943.

Houston county had not consolidated its returns and no returns from Jackson, Washington, or Tallapoosa had been received.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
REEL 14

Alabama.

Political — 1921.

Suffrage. (Poll Tax etc.)

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Montgomery Advertiser 2/5/21

On next Tuesday the electorate of Alabama will decide upon the addition to the Constitution of the State of an amendment to the suffrage provisions of the organic law which has received less attention than its importance deserves. The amendment proposes to put into the Constitution the following provision:

> A person to be entitled to register or vote must in addition to the qualifications already prescribed, be of good character and must understand the duties and obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government.

This provision is not new in Alabama. The following persons were allowed to register under what was called the "temporary plan" of registration which was provided by the Constitution of 1901: persons whose own services to the State and Nation in time of war peril or whose ancestors had performed such services and thereby earned the lasting gratitude of a grateful people; and in addition to these, all persons whose character and fitness for the exercise of suffrage made them qualified to vote. The proposed amendment is exactly the same as that part of the temporary plan which let in as voters persons otherwise qualified but whose personal or family war record might leave them out. By the express provisions of the Constitution the qualifications for the first, or general registration of 1902 expired at the end of that year.

Under the existing organic law citizens who are not barred by crime, idiocy or other good cause may register if they have certain educational or property qualifications. That the attainment of certain school book knowledge or the possession of a small amount of property does not always make a would-be voter a fit person to have the ballot need not be argued, being self-evident. It is proposed that men and women of good character and with understanding of duties and obligations of citizenship under a free government may register, and that this be an additional requirement upon all who may offer for registration in the future

Is this a reasonable requirement? Will its adoption be beneficial to Alabama and its people? It may be assumed that a citizen of bad character or whose understanding of duties and obligations of citizenship is deficient ought to remain in the non-voting class. Among those who would thus be deprived of voting would be some who could meet the easy educational or property qualifications, and the avowed purpose of the amendment is to fix a requirement which may keep the electorate from being extended to include some whose admission could do the State and Nation no good—whose admission would sooner or later bring back conditions from which Alabama escaped in 1901, and which ought never to be permitted to trouble and harrass our people.

A very natural question in connection with the proposed amendment is whether it may not prevent people who ought to be allowed to vote from registering? The natural answer is that of experience; no man or woman in Alabama who ought to have been registered has been denied registration. People whose opportunities for observation have given them knowledge along this line uniformly agree that in Alabama registration requirements have been liberally construed, and that sometimes the liberality has extended to the point of generosity. Ample provisions for appeal is given applicants for registration who may be denied the right to register. It may be safely said that the proposed amendment not only follows the language of the requirements of 1901 but it carries out the purpose and idea of the people of Alabama in adopting the 1901 Constitution, which purpose and idea have been vindicated by the results that have followed. The amendment is not creative; it will not bring about any immediate benefits or improvements, and is not intended to do so. It is intended merely as protective and preventive. It is a wise safeguard and should meet with approval next Tuesday.

PAY YOUR POLL TAX NOW.

Birmingham Reporter 1/22/21

Quite a number of colored men and women of this district are registered, perhaps fifteen hundred in the County, nine or ten hundred of whom are in the city proper. This registration will avail us nothing if we fail to pay the poll or educational tax of $1.50 which is now due and can be paid at the office on the first floor of the County Court House.

American citizenship is a rather important thing and should be guarded with zealous and religious care. The ballot is an instrument used to settle questions, decide issues, a warning to law administration officers and the surest way to settle questions of community, state and nation. No one is in position to claim full citizenship and no one is in position to give a complete service to community and State who does not possess the ballot. A man without this authority is what might be classed as a subject citizen; he is subject to the acts of men and women who vote, he can have no voice and certainly no voting power in the arrangement of his own affairs as it regards property, education and industrial situations that continuously arise in community and state life. A mass meeting of complaining individuals might be represented by ten thousand or more, but a conference of 25 voters might attract more substantial attention and bring greater results. A man who does not respect his citizenship enough to pay the poll tax of $1.50 is certainly not a good subject for American citizenship; he might rise at times to great passion and daring vituperations, extravagant and ill-willed arguments, this will get him no where, it will make his future worse than his past. A calm, sensible, deliberate manners with the ballot in hand will solve many serious and complexing questions and they will be solved according to law and to the satisfaction of all concerned, and certainly to the satisfaction of every decent law-abiding citizen. Of course there are arguments of corrupt use of the ballot; let us hope, and we believe that day has past and we are face to face with and ready to accept the new plan. The greater number of people today in all races of America we believe are looking forward to constructiveness, progress, solidarity of action for the good of all and we don't believe that it is possible to sell and buy votes as the complaint is made of years ago. First we don't believe we have the purchasers, and certainly we do not have those who would sell. And we who now exercise that right should be cautious and brave, respect the high principles and program of our community life, remembering always that this is our home and we must retain substantial characters, possess ourselves with a rugged and every-day honesty.

Pay the $1.50 if we would be citizens, warn neighbors and friends that this tax is to educate children, it is to make citizens; we could spend for no better profit than to spend in education, spend in an effort to make citizens, spend in an effort to build up our community, our state and our nation. The poll tax must be paid this month. It cannot be paid after February first.

SMALL POLL TAX RECEIPTS FORECAST; MANY VOTERS, BOTH MEN AND WOMEN, TO BE OUT OF LUCK IN 1921 ELECTIONS

Montgomery Advertiser 1/22/21

One dollar and fifty cents isn't a great amount to stand between a person and their right to vote, but taking the small number of poll tax reciepts issued from the tax collector's office in the court house, as an example, there is going to be a large number of voteless people in Montgomery county during the coming year.

Making a close estimate there are approximately 9,200 registrants in the county. Of this number 6,000 are men and 3,200 women. Allowing 50 per cent of the men exempted would leave 3,000. On the other hand allowing one-third of the women registrants exempt would leave a total of 4,067 required to pay poll tax.

The 50 per cent reduction in the men registraints is accounted for by the fact that ex-service men are exempt from poll tax, and those over 45 years of age. The reason a smaller percentage of women is taken, is accounted for in two ways, first that there are only a few women who can claim exemption through service either in the army or navy; in fact there has only been one such case reported at the court house so far this year. The other reason is that the women who had reached 45 years of age did not take as much interest in the opportunity to register and vote as those of younger years, consequently the exemptions on account of age are fewer.

Of approximately 4,067 eligible poll tax payers in the county 1,615 have paid the tax so far. There were 103 of this number paid on Friday of which 53 were women. The tax becomes delinquent on February 1, or just eight days from today. In order for the above number to pay the tax, excluding those who have already paid it would mean that an average of over 300 persons would have to pay each day from now until the date of delinquincy. It is hardly probable this will be done and officials in the tax collector's office are of the opinion that the number will hardly go over 2,700 or 2,800.

One of the reasons for the small number paid this year, or to be paid, is the fact that there are no general elections during the coming year, and under the law a person is allowed to pay up his back taxes, so many of the people figure they can pay the arrears next year and are not giving much consideration to this year's poll tax.

YOUR POLL TAX IS DUE AND SHOULD BE PAID NOW.

Birmingham Reporter 1/29/21

Every man and woman of the age of 21 years should pay the poll or educational tax which is now due and payable at the tax collector's office on the first floor of the County Court House, and can be paid at any of the poll tax booths in the down-town district. This tax is used exclusively for educational purposes and it matters not whether you are a registered voter you should pay the tax because whenever you become registered you will owe the tax, if a man, from the time he is 21 years old until he is 45 years old, and if a woman it begins with this year and every year after will be a delinquent tax if not paid until she reaches the age of 45 years, at which time we are poll tax free. It is very necessary to meet this requirement if we expect to exercise the franchise right. It is the best way in our government to complain against bad conditions and to institute reforms. The greatest battle for humanity within a nation is fought and settled by exercise of the franchise. A man or a woman is stripped of civic and political force when deprived of the right of suffrage.

Mass meetings may or may not serve to a good end in presenting great problems and reforms affecting the life, prosperity and growth of a community, state or nation; but it is a ridiculous performance and useless exploitation when the mass meeting fails to point to a substantial record in which is disclosed men and women exercising that high power of citizenship —the right to vote as free Americans.

It is oftimes discussed that the Negro will fare better out of politics. Years ago, just after the Civil War, perhaps, such an assertion might have been worthy of consideration, but in this enlightened age of civilization a man or society who thinks in this line is thinking backward and even hinders his own progress by discouraging worthy and substantial members of other races. The ballot is a weapon against the demagogue, the bloody shirt crowd, the prejudice-making crowd, and it settles questions that the sword won't settle.

There is a foolish and ungrounded discussion in the district that Negro women will be denied the right to pay poll taxes and that humiliating questioning will be a part of the proceedings to drive them away and shut them out of their citizen rights. We speak frankly, without the slightest fear of contradiction that no such plan is in existence in fact, and there is not a law officer or a white citizen in all Birmingham and Jefferson County who would countenance such a proceeding, and we believe that all would oppose it if such had even the remotest expression. Negroes themselves start a great deal of propaganda, many because of indifferent interest in the community, and others because of the lack of intelligence and are quick to conclude on a very ungodly imagination, there are others who are mean at heart and would have the foul thing done simply to continue or create a bad feeling between the races. But through it all it must be remembered that a large majority of the Negroes of this community and State are sensible, law abiding, trustworthy and are not willing to blackguard members of other races, nor will they sit idle while members of other races are being so treated, nor hold their peace if undue and unfair charges are being brought against members of our group. If we are going to be citizens in the broad sense of the word we must come nearer to civic and religious responsibilities believing in community life, state life and be as loyal, in the progress and sensible program of our home government as we would be if we had an order from the national government. Our local and national government is one and inseparable; we cannot disassociate the interest, and must not be interested in one at the expense of the other. If we are good citizens it must be established at home by taking care of the regulation and the provisions made in the home program. Pay your poll tax now and become a citizen and help regulate conditions. It is a duty belonging to individuals, it is a duty belonging to races, communities and states. We are not in position to complain against ills and bad laws unless we ourselves have done our best to make them better.

WOMEN HASTEN TO PAY THEIR POLLS

1/15/21

Twenty-five Pay Visit to Court House Friday; All Must Pay by February 1

Montgomery Advertiser

With the advent of the ruling of the Supreme Court that women must pay poll tax by February 1, 25 women paid this tax at the county court house Friday. Taxes were paid by 18 men.

In the past month there have been quite a number of women to pay their poll tax at the tax collector's office. Some of these came back for this payment following the ruling of the Montgomery County Circuit Court whereby women would not be repuired to pay the tax until Febraury, 1922. However some of them left the payment with the collector and will not be worried with a second payment.

The county officials are anxious that all citizens who are required to pay poll tax will do this as early as possible, the reason for this request is that up to the present time there is an exceptionally large number of people who have not paid the tax, this is so even counting the men of the county only and now that the women of the county are required to pay the tax it will take a large number each day in order for all of the taxes to be paid in by the first day of February when the poll tax books close.

NINETY-TWO PAY POLL TAXES ON WEDNESDAY

1/20/21

Montgomery Advertiser

As the date for the delinquency of poll taxes draws nearer a large number are paying the tax at the tax collector's office in the court house. Wednesday there was a total of 92 persons to pay this tax. Of this number there were 47 women and 45 men, making a total for the year of 1,392.

PAY YOUR POLL TAXES

Times-Dispatch Dealer 1/22/21

The Supreme Court of Alabama has decreed that to be entitled to vote in all elections during 1921, the newly enfranchised **women must pay** their poll on or before Feb. 1, 1921. Under the constitution of Alabama every person who will be permitted to vote in the elections of 1921 must have registered and paid their poll taxes before Feb. 1, 1921, except that persons having passed the age of 45 are not required to pay poll taxes.

The importance of paying your poll taxes should not be overlooked. It is not only a privilege to assist in directing your National, State, County and Municipal governments, but it represents a solemn duty, the responsibility of which no citizen can shirk.

There are over a hundred thousand registered white men in Alabama who are disfranchised because they have not and will not pay their poll taxes; also there are some Negro men who, after being registered, have disfranchised themselves by not paying their poll taxes.

It was believed by the makers of the New Constitution (the main object of which was to eliminate the Negroes fro mpolitics in this state) that the poll tax requirement would operate only against those Negroes who might get by and register, but this clause has had the effect of disfranchising an alarming number of white men because of their lack of appreciation of the ballot. This result brings to light one important fact and contradicts the repeated argument made by Southern newspapers and Southern representatives in Congress that the Southern Negro does not appreciate the ballot. It is true that there are some Negroes who, after they have registered, do not pay their poll taxes and vote, but the percentage of such number is negligible as compared with the number of whites, who, although registered, fa'led to pay their poll taxes.

In both cases, by their own indifference, these men have placed themselves outside of the citizenry of Alabama and have said by their conduct that they are not worthy of citizenship.

Let us hope that the women of the State, both colored and white, will show a greater interest in their government by paying their poll taxes before February 1, 1921, and take an active part in the affairs of the city, county, state and national governments.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Political — 1921.

Suffrage

Texas

HOUSTON'S TYPE OF DEMOCRACY!

Houston Informer.

The city democratic executive committee, a political organization without parents or offspring, has ruled that all the citizens of Houston can vote in the municipal primary Wednesday, February 9—excepting the colored citizens. 2-5-21.

In other words, all eligible foreigners, it matters not from whence they came, nor whither they goeth; without regard to their political predelictions or partisan propensities; despite the fact that many of them are veritable dead seas, yet, because they are not classified with the colored race, this "democratic" committee rules that they can vote, but true, loyal and law-abiding colored Americans—"go chase yourselves."

This committee virtually says that "despite the fact that several thousands of you answered your country's call to 'make the world safe for democracy' and to insure a reign of the people in all the civilized countries of Europe, you are unworthy and unfit to cast a ballot for your mayor and city commissioners, not even with the hand that pulled the triggers on the battlefields of France."

Again this autocratic committee says: "Notwithstanding the fact that you people pay thousands of dollars annually into the city's coffers in the shape of taxes and while our forefathers fought against taxation without representation, you people are so un-American and uncivilized that we can not for a moment tolerate your participation in our primary, which is equivalent to election in the city of Houston."

"We realize the fact that some of you own your homes and are striving to educate your children to be good citizens, but your color bars you from voting in our primary. If you were a Mexican, Bohemian, Swede, Indian, Fiji Islander, Eskimo, Turk, Hun, 'Boche,' Greek, Jap, Chinaman, Jugo-Slav or what-not, just so you are not a member of the 'colored' race, we would be delighted to extend to you the privilege of voting in our city election."

Their actions speak louder than words and in the main they prove to the world that the term "democracy" is a misnomer and is only employed by designing politicians and vociferous ward heelers to corral the voters and to keep them under the soporific influences (politically speaking) of such a pleasing and rhetorical expression, which, like a Mother Hubbard dress, covers everything and touches nothing.

These shrewd and smart politicians are able to get by with their "stuff" at present, but when the light of pitiless publicity is thrown upon their methods and their real game is revealed; when the term "democracy" ceases to be a hollow mockery and "Americanism" something to conjure with, then justice and fair play will be forthcoming.

Until that day arrives let us employ all the peaceful and legal means at our disposal to destroy and obliterate these citadels of oppression, repression and rank and willful discrimination.

Let us contend with our might for our rights and while contending for the same, let us also prepare ourselves that once our rights are secured, we can intelligently and wisely use them to the best interests of our racial unit and society generally.

NEGROES DEMAND RIGHT TO VOTE; ASK INJUNCTION

Houston Observer 2-5-21

Asserting a "white man's primary" is illegal, six Negroes demand the right to vote Feb. 9 in an injunction suit filed before District Judge C. E. Ashe, Thursday.

The suit is directed against Democratic Chairman James S. Griffiths and members of the executive committee.

Griffiths some days ago announced Negroes could not participate in the city primary of Feb. 9. They have not voted in primaries heretofore.

This, the six petitioners say, is unconstitutional.

The names attached to the injunction suit are: C. N. Love, W. L. Davis, J. B. Grigsby, William Nickerson, Jr., Newmann Dudley, Jr., and Perry Mack.

The six ask that Griffiths be restrained from holding any contemplated primary or election in which white men only can participate.

HOUSTON NEGROES FIGHT FOR PRIMARY RECOGNITION.

3/19/21 Dallas Express

Houston, Texas, Feb. 17.—There are signs which point to the danger of the Colored voters, in this city, capturing the machinery of the local Democratic party. The present primary election is the innocent cause of the situation. And so acute is the probability that local Democratic leaders have taken serious steps to bring about annulment of the law.

This fact was brought to light last Monday morning in the court room of Judge Charles E. Ashe where eminent counsel contended that the city had no legal right to bear the expenses of the scheduled primary election for the ninth of February.

Ordinarily the primary law would have been allowed to go its way. But recently local Colored leaders have shown a marked disposition to forsake the Republican ranks and affiliate with the Democratic organization. Lily Whitism is said to be at the bottom of the desire. This fact was pushed out into the limelight at last Monday's hearing before Judge Ashe. Several Colored men confessed that they were bent on going into the primaries to make a fight for recognition and a voice in government by throwing their support to such Democratic candidates as had shown a disposition to give the Negro a fair chance.

The democratic primary has been heretofore purely a white man's primary and as it operates here and in other Southern states, has been practically the real election, all actual issues being fought out in the primary. Colored voters primary and democrats moved to annul the law, claiming that the primary was illegal. Messrs. J. B. Grigsby, C. F. Richardson, Jr., C. N. Love, W. L. Davis, Wm. Nickerson, Jr., Newman Dudley, Jr., and Perry Mack were leaders in the movement.

Not a few Democratic leaders would be glad to support it were not for the fear that the Colored leaders would finally take advantage of the power of a majority vote and thereby capture the Democratic organization. This is too bitter a pill to swallow even by inference. Hence there has been a cry sent out from Macedonia and Judge Ashe has been called upon to come forward with help to hold back the impending "nigger flood."

It is expected that he will render a decision which will determine the present primary law unconstitutional and therefore inoperative. If he has the "nerve" to do this the State Supreme will uphold the decision on "for the public good" grounds and thus save, for the passing moment, the already besmeared face of 'white supremacy" in the city of Houston.

The Colored citizens were represented at the hearing by R. D. Evans, a Colored lawyer of Waco.

Judge Ashe Dismisses Injunction Suit

Houston Observer 2/12/21

Constitutionality Of Provision In City Law Left Out Of Consideration.

Holding that a political party has the right to prescribe qualifications for those, who participate in its primaries, Judge Charles E. Ashe, in the Eleventh District Court, Monday threw out of court on a general demurrer the petition of six Houston Negroes for an injunction to restrain interference with their voting in the primary set for February 9.

Judge Ashe held that the question was purely political and that he could not take jurisdiction.

As a result of the decision, which did not touch on any portion of the city charter, Wednesday's primary will be held under the original call issued by the City Council unless other parties seek court action, according to members of the "council of attorneys" representing all the candidates.

R. D. Evans, Colored lawyer of Waco, representing the petitioners, gave notice of appeal to the Court of Civil Appeals at Galveston. He added that it would probably be impossible to obtain a decision from that court until after the primary.

Judge Ashe's court was packed to capacity, at least 90 per cent of the spectators being Negroes. There was no comment at the decision and all passed out quietly.

The question of the constituti onality of the forthcoming primary was withdrawn completely from the case by Murray B. Jones, counsel for the city democratic executive committee, after a conference of the associated attorneys. This was agreed to by counsel for the Negroes who said he had no interest in preventing the holding of the primary.

That the city has no legal right to pay the expenses of the primary and that such provision in the city charter is unconstitutional was the prevailing opinion among attorneys but no action to prevent such expenditure is known to be contemplated.

If such expenditure is success fully attacked the candidates themselves will defray the expenses of the primary under the gentlemen's agreements.

Judge Ashe, in anouncing his decision at the close of an all-morning session, declared that the courts of Texas have plainly distinguished between a party primary and a general election.

Citing decisions of Chief Justice Phillips of the state Supreme Court, Judge Ashe said that primaries have been relegated to the domin of politics. Regarding questions arising under primaries he said that "in the absence of statues on the subject they are left to the law of the party."

"If every voter was entitled to vote in a primary it would do away entirely with the distinction of parties," he declared.

Murray B. Jones, attorney for the executive committee, and Thomas H. Stone argued the case of the defense. Associated with them in the "council of attorneys" were George A. Hill Jr., W. J. Howard, Clark C. Wren, Ed. Campbell and Sewal Myer.

The whole primary system would be doomed if a party did not have the right to prescribe qualifications for its members, Mr. Jones contended. He cited a number of decisions.

Judge Ashe himself read at great length from the Supreme Court's decision in the famous woman suffrage case. He said the fact that women were allowed to vote at primaries and not at elections under that law showed that there is an important distinction.

Evans, the Colored attorney, delivered an eloquent plea for the Negroes. He said that by a court decision in Waco, 1300 Negro men and women voted for municipal officers.

"We want to be a part of this government," he said.

He told of the gradual education of the colored race, and closed by saying that "we have been the best wards the white people have ever had."

"WHITE MAN'S PRIMARY."

Houston Informer

Since the court has held that the placing of additional qualifications upon voters, other than those expressed in the statute, is a political and not a judicial question, and since the court decision prevented several thousand citizens from participating in the "democratic" primary election of last Wednesday, there is only one alternative at present, excluding the legal battle in the higher courts, and that is to meet the democratic nominees at "Philippi" in the general election during April. 2/12/21

The right to vote is both constitutional and sacred; and no man should vote for any man or set of men whose nomination he had no voice in making possible.

If colored citizens are unworthy and ineligible to vote in the city democratic ("white man's") primary, which previously has been equivalent to election, then by the same method of reasoning they are unworthy and ineligible to vote for these same candidates in the general election and thus technically the colored citizens of Houston are disfranchised.

An independent ticket ought to be brought out to oppose the democratic candidates in the April election and if the candidates can be induced to run, things can be made very interesting for the democrats.

There are several good men here, who would make a far better mayor than the successful democratic nominee and if a strong man should head an independent ticket he would poll a commendable vote in the April election, provided a real campaign was put on and plenty of pep injected into it.

It took a citizens' ticket in other Southern cities, some Texas towns not excluded, to break up the "white man's" primary and what has been done elsewhere can some day be done in Houston.

We are tired of this political monopoly and there are thousands of others who are in the same boat; if some man can be found who has the courage and fortitude to offer himself as a mayoralty candidate to the voters of this municipality in the general election.

Why not get busy, sirs, and place an independent ticket in the field? This would in no wise interfere with carrying the present case to the court of civil appeals.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Political — 1921

Suffrage, Discussion of.

EARLY SETTLERS VOTED FOR NEGRO SUFFRAGE

Searchlight 1/22/21

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Jan. 15th—In 1848 the people of Milwaukee voted on a free suffrage question to ascertain the opinion as to whether or not colored people should be given the right of suffrage. The total vote for the city was: 358 votes for, 340 votes against.

New York WATCH! Age 2/12/21

Word is going around that the Republican Party is laying plans to eliminate the Negro as a political element in the South. The last election made many Republican leaders feel that if certain policies are followed, the Solid South can be permanently broken, and a strong functioning Republican Party be built up in those States.

The policy in the minds of some of these leaders is to build up a white Republican Party. Whether these leaders will be able to make this the policy of the entire party remains to be seen. At any rate, it is reasonably certain that the next Republican Convention will see a change in the representative strength of Southern delegations to the convention.

Colored citizens of the United States should watch very closely each move and development. The Negro will need no more than the term of the incoming Administration to decide him as to how he must chart his future political course.

A NEW DISFRANCHISEMENT SCHEME.

Former Governor of Louisiana, Ruffin G. Pleasant, comes forth with a new and original plan for disfranchising the Negro. The Governor offers his plan as a substitute for the Grandfather Clause in the Louisiana constitution of 1898 which was declared unconstitutional under the ruling made by the United States Supreme Court in the Grandfather Clause case. New York Age 2/12/21

Mr. Pleasant's plan is to insert into the new Louisiana constitution an article limiting the franchise to persons whose ancestors immediately previous to the discovery of America by Columbus in 1492 inhabited any portion of the earth north of the 20th degree north latitude. Mr. Pleasant holds that the effect of such an article would be to enfranchise every white person of voting age and disfranchise every Negro who could not comply with the educational and property qualifications as prerequisite to voting.

This evidently strikes Mr. Pleasant as a clever plan but it strikes us that he is almost too clever. In making the 20th degree north latitude his color line he may bar out the Negro but he is taking in a good deal more than white people. More than half of India, all of China and all of Japan lie north of the 20th degree latitude. Thus it is that Mr. Pleasant is violating the laws of the United States doubly, for he is taking away the rights of citizenship from those whom the law says are citizens and conferring it upon some whom the laws of the United States say cannot become citizens.

What logical difference Mr. Pleasant can draw between his plan and the outlawed Grandfather Clause plan we cannot see. The Grandfather Clause plan made certain educational qualifications necessary for voting, or the fact that a man's grandfather was a citizen and voted prior to 1865. Mr. Pleasant's 20th degree north latitude plan is that a man be required to pass certain educational tests or be able to show that one of his ancestors prior to 1492 lived north of the 20th degree north latitude.

MINNEAPOLIS M. EVE. TRIBUNE
MARCH 29, 1921

The South and the Negro Vote.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

In your issue of March 21, was a letter in the Public Pulse entitled "The Negro Vote in the South," written by a Mr. Kennedy. I have traveled over several of the southern states a number of times and have had some opportunity to study this question. I take issue with him on the first sentence in his article. I would like to see the editors of all of our leading papers write on this subject often and at length until our President and Congress would be induced to take up the question and either enforce the provisions of Article XIV or cut down the representation and electoral vote of the South so that the rest of the voters in the United States would have a square deal.

As it is, 125,000 voters in Alabama or Mississippi elect as many congressmen or presidential electors as 435,000 voters do in Minnesota. Why? Because all the colored people are counted when the United States census is taken and representation is based upon the census returns, but they are not allowed to vote or at least to have their votes counted.

The writer of that article says: "There is no question that had Article XIV never been written there never would have been a solid South." Granted, but place the blame where it belongs. Very few of the African race came to the United States of their own accord. They were taken forcibly from their homes and brought to our country and sold as slaves and the white people of the South encouraged and extended this traffic in human souls as far as they possibly could.

As a race the American colored people are easily influenced for evil or for good. They are American born and many of them are well educated, loyal citizens, and hundreds of them fought under our flag in the last great war. Why should they not vote and have their votes counted in the South as well as in the North? Had this right been denied to even a few of them here in Minnesota during the past eight years and a protest been sent by them to Washington, our state officials would very speedily have been brought to account.—**A. H. Stedman**, Hopkins, Minn.

MINNEAPOLIS M MORN TRIB
APRIL 7, 1921

The Negro Voter in the South.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

I wonder if Mr. R. L. Holman who writes in defense of the South, and who asserts that the Negro has a right to vote there, ever heard of the "grandfather clause"? This was a law that operated directly for the disfranchising of the Negro voter, and it worked most beautifully, too. In Alabama, I am told by what is called the best element, that out of a million Negroes only about 500 cast a vote. I talked with a very prominent Democratic lawyer in Birmingham. He told me that the best element among the Negroes did not vote because if they did "we would boycott them in a business way and they know it." He also said: "We in the South do not purpose to permit this inferior race to cast a vote to any extent."

In Alabama where I have spent considerable time I know that the white element does not want the Negro to vote and they place upon their statute books laws to prevent them from voting, such as a two years' residence in the state, a year in the town or ward, and the payment of a poll tax six months preceding election day, and the educational test which is left to the judge to say whether or not the test is good or bad.

You may say that this works with the poor white man as it does with the Negro, but this is not true, because the political leader sees to it that the whites, poor and ignorant, pay their taxes (they pay the tax out of party funds often) pass them on the educational test and so on. The Negro is disfranchised in the South as every one knows who visits the South, and the honest scorners do not hesitate to tell us the facts either.—**F. G. R. Gordon.**

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

PROVIDENCE R.I. EVE. NEWS
MAY 7. 1921

THE NEGRO VOTE.

In the House of Representatives yesterday the Republican majority, helped to a man by the Southern gentlemen who cal themselves Democrats, declined to consider a resolution that would permit an investigation of the sweeping disfranchisement of colored men and women in all the States below Mason and Dixon's line. The so-called Democrats of the South are virtuously for the enforcement of the Constitution of the United States in every particular except where it concerns a black man's vote. They always have had enough of Republicans in the North to help them in this gross violation of the fundamental law.

Whenever the colored men in the States of Ohio, Indiana, New Jersey and New York get a courageous leader there will be an immediate end put to this injustice. Whenever they stop voting for alleged friends, who are really enemies of their race, they will win both respect and power. When the representation of Southern States is cut down to a proper recognition of the vote actually cast the moral side of this issue will eat in even in the minds of those chivalrous gentlemen in Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana, who elect members of Congress by casting a few thousand votes where it takes more than 40,000 to choose one in the North.

Either the South should be forced to obey the Constitution on suffrage or it should be compelled to lose at least half of its representation in the House of Representatives. Their leaders are for prohibition two ways—prohibition of liquor except FOR themselves and prohibition of voting except THROUGH themselves.

"THE ONLY SALVATION"

No. 3.

Baltimore Herald
8/24/21

When the legislatures of the former seceding states as exhibited in the passage of the Black Codes and other brutally oppressive laws, indicated the quality of freedom, which, if left to them to dispense, would be the portion of the newly emancipated slaves, Congress sought to make the freedom granted the Negro effective, first by the passage of the Fourteenth amendment, appealing directly therein to those whose leadership the Negro is counselled to "fall in behind," and the legislatures whose mercy and charity he is warned he must accept "to work out his destiny." These leaders and legislatures rejected with scorn and bitterness the overtures of the then leaders of the Republican party which left in their own hands the question of Negro suffrage and the beginning of a just and humane settlement of the "Negro problem." Many Republican leaders felt that a great body of men, who so recently had been chattels and untaught in duties and responsibilities of citizenship should not have the suffrage thrust suddenly upon them; it had been the sincere belief and hope that Negroes who had fought to preserve the Union, those possessing some degree of education, and property owners would have been granted the right to vote by the legislatures and leaders the same in spirit as those to whom the Negro must now make his appeal; but the hope was futile. It became evident that the day of compromise concerning the status of the Negro had passed and that the leaders and legislatures, then as now, were incapable of dealing justly with the Negro and protecting him in his newly acquired rights. The thoughtful and sober-minded men in Congress and of the North were forced to the conclusion that the only safeguard that could be thrown around the Negro and enable him to protect himself was to grant him the franchise through the Fifteenth amendment.

Then, as now, these leaders refused to share the suffrage with the Negro, and for a time declined to qualify for its exercise, or if qualified to exercise it. For twenty-two years, however, Republican leaders sternly upheld the right of the Negro to vote and the general government, when Republican, exercised its powers during that period to enforce the right. And after the subsidence of the first hysteria following the enfranchisement of the Negro, so long as there was disposition on the part of the government to enforce the laws protecting the Negro in the right to vote and the leaders of the Republican party stood firm in their demand that his political rights should be upheld, there was general acquiesescense in the South of the right of the Negro to vote, no attempt through legislation or constitutional provisions to disfranchise him.

From the end of the so-called period of "Reconstruction" until 1892 the relations between the races were good and gradually growing better. The flood of Jim Crow, oppressive, discriminatory and humiliating legislation had not been let loose from the mouths of the demagogues.

It is true that there were disorders during election time; there was intimidation and fraud at the ballot-box; Negroes were sometimes killed during these disorders but they lasted only during the period of election. The open and continuous season of lynchings and burnings of Negroes had not begun.

It was understood that Negroes had the right to hold office and would be appointed to federal positions, high and low, and there was no clamor or outcry against it. Even in counties and cities in many states where Negroes were in the majority, concessions were made and the offices divided.

Not until the failure of the Lodge bill, the so-called "Force bill, in 1892 followed by the weakening of Republican leaders in their advocacy of justice to the Negro and an apparent understanding between these leaders and Southern Democrats that disfranchisement would be looked on with indifference or apathetic opposition, was the constitutional and legislative infamy of disfranchisement effected under the State Constitutions followed by legislative enactment letting loose a multitude of demagogues who used the disfranchisd Negro as a perpetual issue in every political campaign, cudgelling their brains from year to year to devise new legislation which would oppress, harass and humiliate the Negro.

Thus through Republican acquiescence or approval disfranchisement was achieved in the South and with disfranchisement begins the blackest and most damnable period in the history of this American nation.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Political— 1921

Suffrage.

THE REDUCTION OF REPRESENTATION.

Richmond Planet 1/15/21

We have been deeply impressed by the argument advanced by The Norfolk, Va., Journal and Guide in its issue of the 25ult., in which it questions the wisdom of enforcing the provision of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution providing for the reduction of representation from those States which disfranchise any proportion of its citizens. We question, however the wisdom of the discussion of this phase of the situation in the open. It seems to us that this kind of argument should be advanced "behind closed doors,' so to speak and after an exhaustive discussion the question should be decided.

If the majority is in favor of demanding the enforcement of this provision, we should all subordinate our individual opinions for the good of the people, with whom we are identified. As the matter now stands, we are in the position of attacking our friends in the rear, while they are contending for our rights at the front. The position of the Journal and Guide is the position of the individual, who has had his money stolen from him. The thief is caught and the court fines him fifty dollars, which fifty dollars, the court gets, while the man, who was robbed gets only the satisfaction of seeing the individual, who stole the money punished.

We take it that the Journal and Guide wants affirmative action,, that is some action, by which the citizens of color, who are now being denied the right to vote will be guaranteed and protected in that right. It argues that the reduction of representation would be in effect a movement to legalize the taking away the right to vote for the reason that after the reduction of representation had become an actual fact, no proper plea could be set up for the guaranteeing to the citizens who had been disfranchised the right to become enfranchised.

But would this reduction of representation legalize the disfranchisement laws as claimed by our contemporary? But the Norfolk, Va., Journal and Guide exposes some secret history. It says:

The writer was instrumental in killing the movement in the Roosevelt Administration when it was fathered by Congressman Crumpacker of Indiana, and had a good chance of becoming law, by converting Dr. Booker T. Washington against it who in turn convinced President Roosevelt that it was a dangerous measure. President Roosevelt promptly notified Mr. Crumpacker that if the bill should become a law, he would veto it. That killed the movement.

It may be that many of the mistakes made by the celebrated Roosevelt in his dealings with the colored people were the direct results of these under-handed methods to accomplish what could not be brought about in the open. Dr. Booker T. Washington meant well, but he had no experience in politics and there are accumulating evidences that in dabbling in it, he made a mess of it. What is handicapping the colored people of this country is this individualism as against united action in the premises.

This able journal comments further:

During the recent Republican National Convention sessions efforts were made by representative Afro-Americans, headed by Henry Lincoln Johnson of Georgia, Isaac H. Nutter of New Jersey and many others to commit the Republican party to a declaration in the platform in favor of reduction of Southern representation, but the platform committee refused to do so.

How can we win, if the men, who lead us are handicapped and embarrassed in their efforts by other colored leaders, who see or think that they see a better method of accomplishing beneficial results for us as a people? Hon. Henry Lincoln Johnson comes direct from the Republican voters in the heart of the Southland and he is qualified to speak for us all. Hon. Isaac H. Nutter has just been elected to the legislature of West Virginia. Both are in a better position to represent the colored people of the country than we can possibly be and it may be that we do not entirely agree with all that they say or do, but it seems to us that there are times, when "silence is golden." This is why during the recent movement in this State, we advised the colored people to support the colored Republican movement although we did not agree with all of the modes and methods advanced by those who advanced them.

Still, the Norfolk, Va., Journal and Guide has the right to say exactly what it has said and to take the position which it has taken. Much that it has said in the matter of the reduction of representation should "furnish food for thought." It seems to us though that our esteemed contemporary has proven too much. It declares that the reduction of representation under the Federal Constitution would legalize disfranchisement and then advances, this unanswerable argument which goes to prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that such a reduction of representation would not legalize disfranchisement.

Here is what it says:

The right to vote, to be citizens of the United States was not given the Afro-American people by act of Congress, but by a majority vote of all of the States of the Federal Union. The Congress has no power, therefore, to legalize the right of any State to disfranchise a part of its citizenship under the provision of the fourteenth amendment, although a clause in the article gives it power to do so. The Supreme Court, we believe, would hold our view of the matter, that a qualifying clause should not be so construed as to destroy the Constitutional guaranty of specific rights. If one State has the right to do it all the States have a right to do it. We hold that none of them has the right to do it. Once it should be done, and the Supreme Court should uphold the law and it has shown in construing the Civil war amendments to the Constitution that it is disposed in every instance to interpret it against the rights and interests of the Afro American people, when these prejudiced the rights and interests of white persons.

Punishing a man for stealing from another man, does not take from the loser, the right to prosecute this same man again should he again steal from him. The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution does not provide that where the representation has been reduced on account of this denial of the right of suffrage to any proportion of the legal citizens, that such a reduction takes from those citizens the right to vote. It means that this reduction of representation will continue for ten years or less that is, until the next census, when, should the returns show that the people who were disfranchised are then enfranchised, the Congressional representation, which had been reduced would be restored. But, our good friend does not spare others in his general condemnation:

Representative Tinkham of Massachusetts has introduced a bill in the present Congress legalizing the right of the South to disfranchise its Afro American citizenship and to be penalized only by a reduction of their representation in Congress and the electorial colleges. The National Equal Rights League, whose headquarters are in Boston, and has for president Rev. M. A. N. Shaw and for Secretary W. Monroe Trotter neither of whom is learned in the law of the Constitution, or knows what he is doing in this grave matter have addressed a letter to Representative Tinkham, endorsing his bill and offering any assistance they can give in helping to make it a law.

Does the Norfolk, Journal and Guide propose to continue a general onslaught upon the men, who have been selected to take charge of this department of the work? Is there not some way, by which this discussion of method and means can take place "behind closed doors," so to speak? It may be that we, ourselves have not been altogether without fault in this manner of attack, but it seems to us that in the light of reason and in the face of experience, we should profit by past history and make some new moves for the future.

REPUBLICANS WAKING UP.

Signs are apparent of an awakening among the Republican members of Congress in the House of Representatives to the importance of taking action against the suppression of the suffrage in the South. A Washington dispatch to the New York *Herald* gave the following details of the movement:

Another "bloc" has been formed in the House. Its object is the strict enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment in the South or the reduction of Congressional representation in these States unless all Negroes are allowed to vote.

The new group, made up of Republicans, has met the opposition of party leaders and has formed a separate insurgent conference, with representative Greene (Mass.) as temporary chairman and Representative Fairchild (N. Y.) as secretary. Representative Tinkham (Mass.) is leading the fight on this question and seeking Democratic representation in the South based on the number of votes cast instead of the population when the new reapportionment bill is framed.

The insurgents succeeded in calling a conference of House Republicans last night, but a quorum was not present and a sharp fight resulted. Representative Mondell, opposing the group, succeeded in forcing adjournment on the ground that no action could be taken unless a quorum was present. This angered those backing Mr. Tinkham and a separate conference was formed which is said to have spent two hours denouncing Mr. Mondell.

This movement is more significant because of its avowed objects than for the method it has in view as a corrective measure. It goes to show however that there are still a sufficient number of Republicans left, possessing the modicum of backbone and courage required to take up this cause in the halls of legislation.

The reduction of representation is not the only or the best way to remedy the suppression of the suffrage in the South.. There should be appropriate legislation enacted to enforce the provisions of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth amendments. With the requisite machinery provided to regulate Federal elections, the Southern States would be shorn of their power to prevent those qualified to vote, men or women, from casting their ballots.

But Congress has still a simpler method of enforcing universal suffrage. As each house has the power to determine the qualifications of its membership, it can reject those candidates who bear credentials based on force and fraud in the suppression of the suffrage. Keep the seats vacant until the offending states guarantee elections free and fair.

Let the suffrage "bloc" consider this plan.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

OKLAHOMA CITY OKLA TIMES
FEBRUARY 10, 1921

NEW ELECTION LAW WOULD AID NEGRO VOTING

"Grandfather Clause" Repealed by G. O. P. Bill.

PENALTIES ARE GREATER

Board Will Also Be Reorganized If Bill Passes.

Repeal of the "grandfather clause" of present election laws, by which many negroes have been kept from voting, is an important feature of the new election law proposed by republicans and introduced in the house of representatives Wednesday.

The present statute provides that "no person shall be allowed to vote in any election held herein unless he is able to read and write any section of the constitution of the state of Oklahoma, but no person who was on January 1, 1866, or any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under any form of government, and no lineal descendant of such person shall be denied the right to vote because of his inability to so read and write section of the constitution."

Penalties More Severe.

Negroes whose parents or grandparents were ineligible to vote before January 1, 1866 because of slavery or other causes and who cannot read and write the constitution of Oklahoma are excluded from voting by the present law. Such obstacles to voting are repealed in the bill introduced Wednesday.

Penalties for violation of the election laws are made more severe in the proposed law than at present. For official misconduct the penalty at present may be a sentence either in the penitentiary or in jail. The bill provides that it shall be a penitentiary sentence only. For disturbance of the orderly conduct of an election the penalty now is a fine of not less than $10 and imprisonment of not more than three months. The new law makes $100 the minimum fine and one year in the penitentiary the maximum imprisonment.

Secretary of State Chairman.

Under the provisions of the measure, the secretary of state would be ex-officio chairman of the board and the county clerk in each county would handle the affairs of the election in his or her respective count . The present law gives the state election board power to appoint a secretary of the board in each county.

The chief advantage of the new law, claimed by republican members, is that it would make the secretary of each county board of the same political party as the majority of voters in the county. The present law makes the county secretary of the same political party as the majority in the senate.

Dabney Defends Trapp.

Authors of the bill are C. E. Wells of Shawnee, G. R. Horner of Okmulgee and Joe Sherman of Sherman in the senate and W. A. Schofield of Adair county, T. E. Beck of Grant county, A. E. Carver of Washington county, C. C. Platt of Payne county, Harry Jennings of Rogers county. W. S. Caldwell of Pawnee county and L. A. Everhart of Blaine county, all in the house of representatives.

One member of the state election board, in addition to the secretary of state, shall be selected by each of the two dominant political parties in the state, according to the bill, and the chairman of the board must be of a different political party from the secretary. A similar system of selecting the county boards is provided, the secretary being an elective officer and the other members representing each of the two dominant parties.

First Report Friday

Control of election machinery in each county would be vested in the party to which the county clerk belonged, making part of the county boards democratic and others republican. Precinct election officers would be appointed by the secretary of the county board, each party being represented.

Committee report on the registration bill introduced three weeks ago, is expected not later than Friday and on the election bill, by Monday, republicans of the house said Wednesday.

Constitution 4/7/21

PROPOSAL REJECTED, AFTER HARD FIGHT

Republican Leader Mondell Opposes Tinkham Resolution, While Democrats Watch Struggle.

Washington, May 6.—Rising to a question of the highest constitutional privilege, Representative Tinkham, republican, Massachusetts, threw the house into an uproar today over a demand for immediate consideration of a resolution affecting the rights of negro voters in the south.

The battle, mainly along parliamentary lines, raged for two hours, but in the end the proposal was rejected on a point of order by Representative Mondell, republican leader. Still determined to press the fight, Mr. Tinkham appealed from Speaker Gillett's decision sustaining the point of order, but the house stood by its speaker, 285 to 46.

The Tinkham resolution, substantially the same as that presented during consideration of the reapportionment bill at the last session, had been expected and democrats were ready to jump into the fray. The republican leader went to the front, however, and won the day alone..

As framed by the Massachusetts member, the resolution would have directed the census committee to proceed forthwith to make diligent inquiry respecting the extent to which the right to vote is denied or abridged to citizens of the United States, prior to preparation of a bill for reapportionment of the house.

In the course of a long argument Mr. Tinkham declared the resolution was in order ahead of all business, that the same measure offered before never was reported out by committee, and that if referred again it would meet the same fate. He demanded immediate action, a proceeding which Mr. Mondell opposed on the ground that if the Tinkham plan should prevail members could come in any day with other complaints against enforcement of prohibition under the 18th amendment and thus upset the regular business of the body.

The only democrat to break in during the debate was Representative Gallivan, Massachusetts, who wanted to know how long Mr. Tinkham expected to speak.

"I want to vote with him, but if he talks too long he may lose a vote," Mr. Gallivan shouted, and the house roared.

Debate Acrimonious.

The debate, which was devoted entirely to Mondell's vigorous attack on the Massachusetts member's tactics was spirited and at times acrimonious and while the democratic minority, a majority of the members of which are from the south, listened in with intent interest, but in comparative silence, it was quickly apparent that not only did the republican side view with disfavor any tinkering with southern election system at this time, but that Mondell's spirited fight was a reflection of the administration policy.

In order to understand acutely the significance of the Tinkham resolution which was so overwhelmingly crucified, following is the full text of a certified copy.

Text of Resolution.

"Whereas, The fourteenth article, in addition to an amendment of the constitution of the United States, section 2, provides:

"When the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and vice president of the United States, representatives in congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being 21 years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state," and,

"Wherease, It is generally and commonly alleged and is susceptible of proof that in many states of the United States the constitutions thereof and the laws enacted by their legislatures have, in effect, denied or abridged to large numbers of citizens qualified under the constitution of the United States the right to vote in such states, and that such alleged nullification of the constitution of the United States, whether direct or indirect, constiutes flagrant and persistent disregard and violation of the fundamental law of the land and is subversive wholly of law and of liberty itself; and,

"Whereas, No greater political discrimination could exist between the several states of the union and of their citizens than the general conference upon each of the states alike, of the power to prescribe qualifications for electors (subject alone to the inhibitions of the fifteenth and nineteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States) upon a basis of population, and the co-existence of an extensive and evasive unconstitutional denial of the exercise of the franchise to some citizens by sole states, resulting in disproportionate political power, accentuated and enlarged by the recent enfranchisement of females; and,

Asks Probe Committee.

"Whereas, The house of representatives is about to make a reapportionment of representatives in congress among the several states, based upon the census of population of 1920; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the committee on the census, or any subcommittee thereof, is hereby authorized and directed to proceed forthwith to make diligent inquiry respecting the extent to which the right to vote is denied or abridged to citizens of the United States in any state in violation of the constitution of the United States; and said committee is authorized to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths to witnesses, to conduct such inquiry at such times and places as the committee may deem necessary, and to report its findings and recommendations to the house at the earliest possible moment, either separately or together, with such report as said committee may submit in connection with proposed legislation providing for a reapportionment of representatives in congress, to the end that such reapportionment shall be constitutional in form and in fact."

It is assured the census committee will propose a reapportionment bill during the session, on a basis of 460 members, which will give Georgia one additional district, but it is equally assured that no further attempt will be made by the Boston element to inject the racial question into southern elections at this session.

MORE ABOUT "ROTTEN BOROUGHS"

Chicago Tribune 3/19/21

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is very much concerned about representation in future national Republican conventions. The trouble with the Tribune is that its ideas and suggestions are predicated upon a fallacious and erroneous assumption. It contends, for instance, that the official election returns from the different states should be made the basis of representation instead of population. This would result in no material change in the number of delegates from the different states if elections were free, fair and honest. The existence of the "rotten boroughs" referred to grows out of the fact that this is not true.

BUT FOR THE UNCONSTITUTIONAL and illegal suppression of the black man's vote in several Southern states what the Tribune characterizes as "rotten boroughs" would not exist. I nreferring to the number of delegates they state: "Their number is decided by the population and the population is Democratic. Northern states in which there are issues and conquests and in which delegates represent popular decisions, go into convention and have their desires and opinions offset by the delegates from "rotten boroughs."

THE FIRST SENTENCE of the above quotation is true. The latter is not. The population is not Democratic, especially in such states as Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina, Alabama and Florida. They are Democratic as revealed by election returns which do not reflect the dominant sentiment of the population. This results from the suppression of our vote through the adoption and enforcement of unconstitutional and lawless methods, which methods the Tribune seems to indorse and defend.

IT PRACTICALLY SAYS to the Southern oligarchies, suppress the Colored vote in any way that you may see fit. In accordance with this unwise and pernicious advice, but perhaps not as a result of it, the great majority of those who would vote the Republican ticket, especially in national elections, are excluded from the ballot box. The suggestion is then made that the few Republican votes thus allowed to be polled through the gracious favor of the oligarchy be accepted as the basis of Republican strength in those states. This would put the party on record as giving its sanction and approval to those illegal and unconstitutional methods. The Tribune can consistently take this position, as it is in harmony with its attitude on this question, but this is not true of the Republican party and we hope it never will be.

WE AGREE that Congress should fix the basis of representation in all national conventions. The proper way to do this is for Congress to prescribe the qualification of electors for the election of presidential electors, senators and representatives in Congress. The state election machinery to be used in national elections only in states where the qualifications subscribed are substantially the same as those prescribed for national elections and in which no effort has been or is likely to be made to suppress the votes of any group or class through an evasion or violation of the laws of the United States. In all other states federal elections should be held under federal supervision and with federal machinery, the President to be clothed with sufficient power to enforce these provisions, even if it be necessary to use military power.

THIS WOULD DO AWAY with the existence of "rotten boroughs" because the total vote polled at such elections would not be out of proportion to the population. The votes polled in Mississippi and Louisiana, for instance, would be substantially the same as those polled in Kansas and Minnesota. In a nutshell, elections should be as free and as fair in the South as elsewhere. And this alleged apprehension of "Negro domination," if members of our group are allowed to vote, should no longer be countenanced.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Political — 1921.

Suffrage.

Delaware

EDITORIAL

Wilmington Advocate 3/19/21

THE CRACK OF THE OVERSEER'S WHIP

At first glance it would not seem that the memory of the days of slavery would have much to do with the bill for the new City Charter, or for the seven-member Board of Public Education, and yet to think of the measures designed to make Wilmington a city fit to rank with other cities of her size and possibilities, and the reaction towards these measures by the members of our own race, is to go back inevitably in thought to the days when the Negro was a slave, and the white man cracked a whip over his head, owned his soul, and disposed of his body.

We live in a community. It is ours. Many of us were born here. Some came later in life, and threw in their fortunes with the fortunes of the city. The Negro owns property, pays taxes, marries and brings children into the world, owns his little plot in the burying ground, accumulates a little bank balance; in other words, calls this his home. Here he educates his children, striving that they shall know more than he does, and shall have a better chance in the world, because of better education than he had. He is glad when his little home increases in value as a bit of property, and happy when the street is paved, and sewerage and lighting facilities improved, for it means an easier manner of life. Or he ought to be glad, and not grumble at the increased cost of maintaining his property.

Then along comes an earnest, forward looking body of men and women who say to the Negro,—as to every one else in Wilmington—"Let us improve our town; it is sadly behind the cities of similar size. Let us have better schools for your children as well as for the white children. Our system is pitifully inadequate; help us give your boy and my boy a better chance." Openly and above board is the appeal made, the young people of the next generation, the property in the next decade, the city of the future is to profit. Black as well as white will reap the benefits of better government, better schools, increased material benefits.

Then along comes the overseer and cracks his whip. He does not do so openly, but slyly, insinuatingly, with whispered menace and inuendo does he wield his weapon. "These measures," he hisses, "are designed but for one purpose—to keep the Negro out of participation in the government of the city. They were framed in secret council by the white man because he does not wish the Negro to have clerkships or anything else. If the city has a charter you will be less than nothing. If we have a seven-member Board of Education, you will never be able to get a representative upon it. Help us kill these bills in the Legislature. Don't work openly; slip a reminder to your representative You are working for the Negro, remember."

And the Negro cringes beneath the whip without stopping to think for himself.

That a man should think for one's self—that is the dread of the professional politician. As long as he can tell the mass of men what he wants them to think, he is safe. But if ever they should sit down to reason out a matter, he knows his power is gone. So as he cracks his whip, he mixes and hands out potions of poppy and honey and dulls the brains of his followers.

Let us look at the Negro's objection to the City Charter now pending in the Legislature. He says it is autocratic, not democratic. He does not really believe that, having been all his life in an autocracy—and what so autocratic towards the Negro as the present system in Wilmington? But it is the patter handed out to him by the professional white politician, and the Negro thinks he thinks that too.

We can never get a representative in our city government if the charter goes through, the Negro objects.

Why not? There are 9,500 colored men and women of voting age in the city of Wilmington. If they concentrate their votes upon one candidate, what is to prevent his being elected by a rousing majority? The Negro has had for years the balance of power in the city and in the State—a power that might have been used with telling effect in the politics of Wilmington and Delaware. Why has it not? The overseer has cracked his whip and split the interests of the colored man at every possible opportunity, because he has feared that some day this giant would awake to the knowledge of his strength, and when he does, the professional politician, the overseer, could crack his whip no longer.

But again the whisperer objects: Even if the Negro does concentrate his votes upon one candidate those votes would never be counted. MEN HAVE BEEN COUNTED OUT, and the Negro votes would be thrown out.

Think of it! Eight or nine thousand votes thrown out absolutely! Think of the absurdity of such reasoning or lack of reasoning. If all the colored men and women in the city who vote, cast their ballot for some one candidate upon whom they have decided to concentrate their efforts, the Board of Elections will throw out every vote, because it was cast by a Negro! The overseer did a good piece of whip-cracking when he promulgated that theory, and it has been swallowed, bait, hook, line and sinker, by the unthinking multitude. Verily, a surgical operation is far less painful than an honest-to-goodness effort to think a thought.

What are the Negro's objection to the seven-member Board of Education? He would not be ensured of a representative upon that board. This fabrication has been invented, spread and fostered by the members of the Board—the Old Guard, trembling in its boots lest it be deprived of its opportunities to batten upon the public any longer. We cannot say that the race has been creditably represented upon the Board up to the present time. We cannot point with honest pride to the performances of our present representative, who allies himself with all the nefarious, underhand, base-scheming of the worse element of the Board of Public Education. As far as we can see about all the Negro has benefitted by having representation on the Board of Education up to the present time, is that we go down in history as being able to produce men as devoid of ideals and intelligence as white men. Good Lord! That we should come so low, to have our supposed "best" on a par with the white man's "worst!"

But we do need representation upon the Board of Public Education, now more than ever, to take out the bad taste that is in the mouths of the public, and show that we can do better. Now, just what is to prevent a concentration of all the votes of all the colored men and women upon one of the seven candidates? A bit of arithmetic will soon show that he would be overwhelmingly elected?

We ask, what is to prevent this concentration? The Negro himself. He must learn to co-ordinate his forces into one mass, to make himself a power by his solidarity. Will he do it? Not as long as the overseer can crack his whip. It is not to the interest of the professional politician for the Negro to be united. In the days of slavery the owners taught their slaves to tattle and spy upon one another—they kept them disunited purposely, because they knew that if ever this black mass in the South were to rise in one powerful force it would not be necessary for Lincoln to sign the Emancipation proclamation. Haiti is an example of this. This has persisted through the centuries of slavery—this deliberate disjunction of the black man's forces by the white man, who still dreads a united Negro electorate. So, just as soon as there appears harmony in the forces of the black electorate, the professional politician with clever machinations fosters discord, splits the ranks, helps disunite the race. He cracks his whip, and the mass falls apart. And the Negro is pitifully unable to see how he is being exploited, how his weaknesses are being played upon, how he is being used to further the schemes of his white enemies.

Oh, black men, wake up! You are in worse chains than you were in the days of slavery. Moral chains, intellectual chains! Do you not see that you are but being used as a tool in the hands of the professional grafter?

And the pity, the awful pity, the pitiful pity is that members of our own race are helping to fasten those chains upon us all, in order that they may prosper in their underhand schemes for self-advancement.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Political – 1921.

Suffrage.

Georgia

THE GREAT SHOWING MADE BY THE COLORED VOTERS

Atlanta Independent 3/10/21

If any one has any misgivings as to whether colored citizens know how to use the ballot, that doubt is dispelled by the magnificent showing made Tuesday in the bond election. As soon as the polls were opened at 7 o'clock, they fell in line in orderly fashion and voted for every improvement named on the ballot. Cheer and good will characterized their conduct throughout the day. There was not a discordant note so far as we have been able to learn. Men and women vied with each other in casting their ballots for the bonds. The women showed the same interest and enthusiasm which they always manifest in matters of great importance. They showed that they appreciated the high privilege which had been granted them by their government. They further showed that they know what to do with the ballot. There was no confusion or bungling—they voted as intelligently and orderly as though they had been voting for many years. The men had nothing on them whatever. It was also noticeable that the men voted better than ever, and there were no laggards. Men were seen voting who had not voted in years—inspired by the noble example of their women. The best of spirit prevailed throughout the day and everything went off life clockwork.

Tuesday's election refutes and explodes the old talk about colored citizens not knowing what to do with the ballot. Whatever might have been the fact in the past, the orderly and intelligent manner in which they deported themselves last Tuesday in this city, established beyond cavil, the wisdom in granting them the ballot.

In the first place, they had studied the questions at issue—they had decided that the city needed improvements along all the lines mentioned on the ticket—better schools, better water facilities, more sewerages and greater expansion—and they voted accordingly. They set a great precedent and this will be followed in the future. Their enemies who have moved heaven and earth against their voting are put to shame. It shows that it was born of prejudice and envy. They had no good reason for their contention, and in the light of the part colored citizens played in helping to win Tuesday's victory, that argument cannot be used against them any more. They read their ballot and marked out the parts they didn't want and voted for the things they wanted—that showed much intelligence. There were only a few who needed any assistance, for they were intelligent enough to prepare their own ballots.

The Independent was not surprised, for it has always had faith and confidence in the judgment and common sense of our people. All they needed was the opportunity, and given the same chance, they will make as good a showing as any other people. And what is true of the colored men and women who voted in the bond election last Tuesday, is true of our people in other places—all they want is a square deal, a citizen's chance, and they will do the rest.

The propaganda has been spread broadcast by the press for years, that it would never do to give colored citizens the ballot, especially the women—that it would be revolutionary and result in untold harm to the country. The deportment of the voters in the bond election here, completely refutes this unfounded propaganda which has done so much harm to this group of American citizens. It has poisoned the minds of people of all sections, and the agencies which have been propagating such doctrine, didn't believe it themselves. It was done to induce others who knew no better to assist in abridging the rights of colored citizens. It will take a long time to overcome it, but just such noble example as was set by colored voters in the recent bond election, will forever banish such pernicious doctrine.

In the light of the wise and orderly way in which colored voters conducted themselves in the bond election, the Independent does not hesitate to assert that the men who passed the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States were wise in their day and generation. With that political sagacity which they possessed at that distant day, they foresaw that this class of citizens would be able to measure up to the requirements—if they where not prepared then, they would be at no distant future, and their wisdom has been vindicated by last Tuesday's results. It shows conclusively that there is no good reason for the suppression of the colored vote—it will compare favorably with the votes of any other group, and will be cast for the best men and measures; and as time passes, it will even be improved upon, and the popular will will be carried out. In the past it has been just the opposite—the will of the majority was not carried out, for this group of the electorate was denied the ballot, and this will always give dissatisfaction. The only way in which peace, prosperity and happiness can be obtained is to allow every man and woman twenty-one years of age, with common intelligence to cast their ballot. This is the American spirit of fair play, and all other methods are vicious and tyrannical—it violates the American doctrine which has been proclaimed from the foundation of this government—that "taxation without representation is tyranny" and subversive of good government.

Last Tuesday's election teaches a great lesson not only to our people, but to our white neighbors as well—it teaches that they can always depend on the colored citizens if they will give them a square deal—that they can depend on them for co-operation with them in all things that look to the best interest and welfare of the whole people, whether it be for bonds, business or even war in which lives are involved.

The Independent trusts that hereafter there will be no more talk about the incapacity of colored citizens being unfit and unqualified to cast the ballot. Whatever might have been true years ago, it is absolutely untrue now and ought to remove all friction and bitterness. Let white and black alike vie with each other in carrying out the great American spirit—equal and exact justice to all men irrespective of race or color.

NEGRO AGE ELIGIBLES

In short, we shall call a mass meeting for the purpose to organize a "MEN'S CONSTRUCTIVE LEAGUE."

When permanently organized we shall endeavor to arouse the entire manhood of the city with the view to register every one of voting age. **We must have 10,000 registered Negro voters. We need the 10,000 additional dollars for school purposes and for other purposes.** 5-28/21

Will YOU help us? Read the notice carefully. Get some method in your minds out of which to construct rules and regulations. Let's get together on this matter.. There is no election to fire up actions. There is just one cause and that cause is the dire need of **men** and **women** who are willing to spend some time and energy for the betterment of the condition of black men and women in our County and City

Stop by and let's talk it over

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Political – 1921.

Texas.

Suffrage

"GRANDFATHER CLAUSE" FOR TEXAS?

Houston Informer 4/20/21

Is the grand and imperial State of Texas going to disgrace her fair name and bring everlasting shame and irreparable reproach upon her political escutcheon by the enactment of the un-democratic, un-American and iniquitous "grandfather clause?"

Are our good white folks going to permit a coterie of self-seeking demagogues and foes of representative government to foist such a piece of infernal and infamous legislation upon the Lone Star commonwealth?

A Harris County legislator, J. P. Rogers, according to newspaper reports, conferred with Governor Pat Neff in Austin this week in the interest of one such bill to be passed at the special session of the legislature during next June.

The proposed bill is fashioned after the same law in Oklahoma, which will disfranchise every person from voting whose grandfather did not vote prior to 1865.

It is purposely designed to disfranchise colored Americans and it is to be deplored that a solon from Harris County is so active in pushing this class legislation.

What is the object? Why all this excitement about colored citizens voting in Texas? Is the "supremacy" of four or five million whites threatened by the votes of less than one million colored citizens?

We have just barely emerged (peace has not yet been declared between our country and the central powers) from a titanic martial conflict waged in the interest of human rights, universal freedom and worldwide democracy and in that mighty military struggle thousands of Texans of color were inducted into the armed service of America and many saw service on the sanguinary battlefields of France, while several fell in the conflict and are now sleeping in Flanders fields "where poppies grow."

These colored citizens were considered good and brave enough in time of war to fight and die to save humanity from the throes and clutches of autocracy and militarism, but in time of peace they must be denied their rights as American citizens, for which, together with their white comrades, they gave their last full measure of devotion and unswerving loyalty and fidelity.

While it is true that colored voters played no part in electing members to the Texas legislature, these senators and representatives are supposed to represent all the citizens of the state and their actions are presumed to be indicative of the sentiment prevalent in their respective districts and communities.

No greater act of ingratitude nor bolder affront to the constitutions of the republic and state can be perpetrated as such proposed class legislation and The Informer voices its strongest protests against such measure becoming the written or unwritten law of our state. It is legalized lynch-law.

Democracy presupposes the right of all citizens to have a voice in the affairs of government and where such rights do not exist, autocracy and aristocracy supersede and supplant democracy and Americanism.

Here's hoping that the Texas solons will ignore the plea or contention for the passage of the notorious "grandfather clause" and that Governor Neff will remain true to the principles and tenets of Jeffersonian democracy—"Equal rights to all, special privileges to none."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Political Suffrage 1921. (Texas & Georgia)
"Poll Tax"

THIS MUST BE DONE AT ONCE!

The Informer desires to urge all colored men and women above 21 years of age and below 60 years of age, to be sure and pay their poll tax before midnight, January 31, 1921.

Unless you pay your poll tax you can not vote in any election during 1921 and as no one knows just what issues will come before the electorate during this year, it behooves each of us to get our "voting papers."

The poll tax in Harris County is only $1.50 per year, for both men and women and this tax is paid at the county tax collector's office on the first floor of the court house, on the Congress Avenue side.

As citizens it is our indispensible duty to fulfill all the obligations and shoulder all the responsibilities incident to such citizenship and the small amount of a poll tax should not stand in the way of a single person paying his or her poll tax.

The women must bear in mind that Judge Harvey's decision on the unconstitutionality of the poll tax law passed by the special called session of the Texas legislature last fall, was only for 1920 and has nothing to do with 1921.

Ten thousand colored men and women in Harris County should qualify by securing a poll tax receipt or exemption certificate for 1921 and if we will do our duty individually and collectively this will be easy of accomplishment.

Let all pastors, fraternal leaders, business and professional men and women preach this gospel throughout the rest of January and a most splendid showing will be made.

PAY YOUR POLL TAX RIGHT NOW!

COLORED TAX BOOTH MAKES NEW RECORD IN POLL TAX DRIVE

Houston Union

The booth operated in the office of the American Mutual Benefit Association, 419½ Milam Street, for the payment of the 1920 poll tax, established a new record in the number of poll tax receipts and exemption certificates issued to colored citizens.

Mr. J. B. Grigsby, the colored deputy, states that over 1400 colored citizens qualified as voters at the booth, being several hundred in excess of the number who took advantage of the booth at the Lincoln theatre last year.

Monday night a long stream of men and women poured into the A. M. B. A. office and it was not until midnight that Deputy Grigsby and his attaches were able to call it a day's work. Hundreds of women qualified and they did not object to telling their ages, either.

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ATTENTION

1921 Registration Urged

All Negro men and women who have not registered are, hereby, urged to register **NOW.**

The **registration book** for 1921 is already open and our men can pay their poll tax and begin the new year aright.

All young men becoming 21 years of age this year can register and it is hoped each mother will see to it that their sons, brothers, nephews and wards take this **GREAT** step, upon which the future generations depend.

Our ministers are asked to **speak to their** congregations. Our insurance men to those in their employ and those with whom they come in contact in turn. Our lodges, clubs, and civic organizations are also requested to talk registration to their members.

Our women are to realize that 1700 women are not enough. We must have at least 5000 women on the registration book in this our city. Ours because we have helped and greatly so, to make it the beautiful city that it is from Colonial days up to the present time. Let us share the responsibilities, thereby insuring to ourselves rights and privileges which belong to us as citizens of this republic and which we do not now enjoy. Let us pay the taxation and secure the representation which should be ours.

Each woman is asked to consider herself a committee of one and see that each inmate of her home of voting age, man or woman and of the block and street in which she lives, register as a citizen under the qualifications set down for Georgia.

These qualifications are well known: 1st, Good Character, 2nd, Educational or 3rd. Property owning. These qualifications refer to men. There are no qualifications for women, at present, except to be a woman of 21 years of age.

After selecting the qualification under which you wish to register, have ready, the date, month and year you were born. Be ready to state how old you are now, how long you have been in **this** state. Have ready your tax receipts if you have any for any part of Georgia

All honorably discharged soldiers can qualify by presenting their discharge papers and paying all taxes if any, that they owe the state of Georgia.

All ex-soldiers are particularly urged to register and if you have registered previously, **pay your poll tax before April 20th, 1921.**

Do not be discouraged because of opposition and oppression, do not let **false statements** of your own or of others cause you to grow faint-heated, cheer up, gird on the armor of your God and righteousness and press on to the perfect day which must be somewhere in **God's future.**

Yours for uplift and betterment,

Mesdames—

George S. Williams, Chr. of 1st Congressional District for Women,

Rebecca Stiles Taylor, Chr. of Chatham County for Women Republican Party.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

COLORED DEPUTY OPENS BOOTH FOR ISSUING POLL TAX RECEIPTS COLORED CITIZENS URGED TO PAY

Houston Informer 1/22/21

Hon. J. B. Grigsby, president of the American Mutual Benefit Association, has been deputized by County Tax Collector A. R. Miller to issue poll tax receipts and exemption certificates to the colored citizens, both men and women, of Houston and Harris County.

Mr. Grigsby announces that the booth will be operated in the office of the American Mutual, 419 1-2 Milam Street and during this week office hours will be from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Beginning Monday, Jan. 24, the office will remain open from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.

To be eligible to vote in any election during 1921, all men and women above 21 and below 60 years of age must secure a poll tax receipt before midnight, January 31, 1921. On that night the colored booth will remain open until 12 o'clock.

All men and women above 60 years of age and all who will become 21 years of age during 1921, can vote during the year by securing an exemption certificate before midnight January 31, 1921.

COLORED MEN AND WOMEN, PAY YOUR POLL TAX RIGHT NOW!

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Political – 1921.

Texas.

Suffrage

More Light on the Primary System.

CONSTITUTION OR A CITY CHARTER: WHICH IS THE HIGHER AUTHORITY?

Houston Observer 2/19/21

Asks S. W. Blodget.

To the Editor of The Chronicle.

I enclose you a copy of article 6, section 3 of the constitution of Texas, as it stands today on the subject of suffrage in cities and incorporated towns.

You will note that in the charter of Houston article 4, paragraph 3, the first half of this constitutional provision is omitted, and but the other or closing one-half is placed in the said charter.

Of course, you know, as well as any one, that the legislature can not pass any law granting a charter to a city, the terms of which violate the constitution of the state.

Which is the highest law in Texas, the constitution of Texas or that act of the legislature of Texas extending to Houston that charter?

I say the constitution is the highest and the only binding law on the subject—democratic primary or what not—this attempt to use discrimination against a part of the people is not only contrary to said constitution, but violates also the late amendments to the constitution of the United States, and the spirit of our republican form of government. A democrat never advocates the violation of the constitution and laws of the government in which he lives.

Suffrage—who is entitled to vote in a city election.

Article 4, section 3, constitution of Texas:

"All qualified electors of the state, as herein described, who shall have resided for six months immediately preceding an election within the limits of any city or corporate town, shall have the right to vote for mayor and all other elective officers; but in all elections to determine expenditure of money or assumption of debt only those shall be qualified vote who pay taxes on property in said city or incorporated town; provided, that no poll tax for the payment of debts thus incurred shall be levied upon the persons debarred from voting in relation thereto."

See the State Ex Rel. Guerguin against F. W. McAllister, 88 Texas, page 284.

(1). Eletcions in city of Houston Charter, article 4, paragraph 3:—

"In all elections to determine the expenditure of money or the assumption of debt, only those shall be qualified to vote who pay taxes on property in said city, and are legally qualified voters in said City of Houston; provided that no poll tax for the payment of debts thus incurred shall be levied upon persons debarred from voting in relation thereto."

Charter, article 5, section 1. Elective officers.

"The admiinstration of the business affairs of the City of Houston shall be conducted by a mayor and four aldermen, who, together, shall be known and designated as the City Council, each and all of whom shall be elected by the qualified voters of the city at large, and who shall hold their respective offices for two years from and after the next city election, or until their successors are elected and qualified, unless sooner removed, as is provided by this act," etc., etc., relating to compensation of city officers.

Paragraph 3 of above stated section 1:

"In case a primary election is held pursuant to the call or under the direction of any political party, or of any asosciation of individuals for the nomination of candidates for the offices of mayor and aldermen, the candidates or persons' votes for in said primary election shall be voted for at large by all of the legally qualified voters in said city, it being the purpose of this act to nominate and elect at large in said city the mayor and aldermen, without restricting the nomination of candidates for either position to any smaller designated territory within the limits of said city, and any primary election held for the purpose of nominating candidates who shall stand for election at the city election said city at which said primary the candidates for mayor and aldermen are not voted for, as herein provided, shall be absolutely illegal, and no person so nominated at said primary election shall be eligible to election at a general election, nor shall he hold any office if elected after nomination in a primary wherein the voters at large in said city did not participate in said primary election."

Your truly,

S. W. Blodgett.

DISTRICT JUDGE ASHE RULES QUESTION OF POLITICAL NATURE; DEFENDANTS' DEMURRER GRANTED

Houston Informer.

Before a crowded courtroom, the majority of whom were colored citizens, Judge Charles Ashe of the Eleventh District Court, Monday morning, sustained the general demurrer of the counsel for the city democratic executive committee, who contended that the "white man's primary" was a political and not a judicial question. 2/12/21

Lawyer Richard D. Evans, the brilliant colored barrister of Waco, who won a victory in that city in 1919 in a restraining injunction against holding a "white man's primary," was counsel for the plaintiffs, headed by C. N. Love et al., who sought to vote in the democratic primary election of last Wednesday by injunction proceedings.

Lawyer Murray B. Jones represented the democratic executive committee in the first hearing Saturday and when he read an opinion of the higher court declaring null and void any primary election where the expenses of conducting same are borne out of the public treasury, he threw a bombshell into the proceedings and caused the democratic chiefs to hold conferences and augment additional legal talent. Monday the white counsel withdrew that contention and held that the question raised in the plaintiff's petition was purely a political one and was not under the jurisdiction of any court of equity.

Both sides introduced opinions and decisions in support of their contentions and the court finally decided, in the resumed hearing Monday, that it had no jurisdiction in the question raised in the petition filed by the colored citizens, consisting of C. N. Love, J. B. Grigsby, N. Dudley, Jr., Wm. Nickerson, Jr., W. L. Davis and Perry Mack and thus colored citizens were denied an opportunity to vote in the "democratic" primary election of Wednesday, when candidates for mayor, city commissioners and

(over)

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From other side

controller were nominated by the white voters only of the city.

A primary election in Texas, and especially in Houston, is equivalent to election and since to all intents and purposes it was and is an election these colored citizens took the position that they had a legal and constitutional right to participate in the same.

In rendering its decision the court ruled that as the petitioners' prayer was draw up, his only recourse, in view of decisions and ruling already handed down by higher legal authorities and tribunals, and cited by the white attorneys in support of their general demurrer, was to declare it a political question and not a matter for adjudication in a court of equity.

Attorney Evans acquitted himself nobly, but was at a disadvantage from more than one angle.

In the first place the recess from Saturday noon until Monday morning afforded the democratic leaders and counsel an opportunity to plan a concentrated attack upon his petition and at the same time allowed public sentiment and opinion to intensify the issue and thus Monday alone and practically single-handed Lawyer Evans was forced to do battle against this array of Houston's best white legal talent.

Monday night a mammoth mass meeting was held at the Carnegie library and steps taken to carry the case to the highest court in the country, if necessary. The case will be appealed to the court of civil appeals in Galveston by the plaintiffs, and funds are now being raised through the Houston Forum for pushing the fight further.

Dallas Express 3/5/21

AN UNWORTHY EFFORT.

Recent press dispatches state that one of the Texas legislators is considering the introduction of a bill prohibiting the discendant ' either by his or her father, or his or her mother, of a person who was not qualified to vote in this state or any state of the union on the first day of January, 1860. Such a bill, if passed, would prohibit the voting of Negroes in Texas.

Such a bill would be unworthy of consideration by anybody dedicated to the interests of the citizenry of any state. The spirit which actuates its making is undemocratic, contrary to progressive ideas, foreign to all ideas of citizenship and the rights which it carries and at variance with the spirit of the founders and defenders of this state.

We do not fear, that in the event that such a bill is introduced, it will receive a hearty welcome. We know that the sentiment of Texas is away from, rather than toward the kind of sentiment that it fosters.

We are surprised and pained however to learn that any one of those chosen to represent the interests of the citizenry of their section should seek to inject such an inharmonious note into a law-making body seeking for progressive rather than restrictive measures.

Texas can well dispense with her discriminatory laws. She certainly needs no addition to them. And we feel that any attempt at adding to them is an attempt to hinder her progress toward "an exalting righteousness."

We feel that even the consideration of such a bill represents an effort on the part of its author that is unworthy of one in this capacity of one who represents the people and strives for their progress and prosperity.

Western Index 3/3/21

BILL TO DISFRANCHISE NEGRO.

The Dallas Morning News in its Sunday edition gave out the news that a legislator from Harris County, was preparing a bill to introduce to the Texas legislature now in session, to disfranchise the Negro voter in the State. It is the most "backward" step the South has taken in twenty-five years. It is a very late day in the world's movement that Texas attempts to take towards a race that has contributed so much towards it's development; and should such a law come into effect, it will be hard to hold the Negro in the South. Just such laws and treatment towards the race has driven thousands of them from the South, never to return. And the Negro of Texas will never sit by and allow such an act to rob its immunities without vigorous protest in the highest courts of the land.

We do not believe the "Christian" governor of the State, Gov. Neff, will ever sign such an inquitous law, even if it passes; but the Negroes of Dallas are now taking subscriptions to fight the more if it gets headway. Who could believe that such an audacious act would have been taken at this time when race tension is at fever heat and so many Negroes have left the South, largely depopulating it?

Let the Negroes of Texas wake up. We believe the "Lily Whites" have contributed largely to the propaganda. Both they and the Democrats want a "white south."

THE COLORED VOTERS LEAGUE.

Dallas Express 3/19/21

The organization of the Colored Voters League and the arrangement of its constructive platform mark an invocation in Negro politics in Dallas.

Its possibilities for constructive work are large. They are limited only by the visions of those prominent in its affairs who tend to control its direction.

At present though it must appear to all, in anyway conversant with its recent proceedings, that it lacks direction and is likely to be robbed of its fullest accomplishment by reason of this lack of direction.

Its platform is splendid and commends the respect of every Negro voter in Dallas. It asks that greater facilities of many kinds be granted the Negroes of the city. All are agreed that they are to be sought for.

But it is reasonable to suppose that such a program in whole or in part will depend for its success purely upon the method used in pursuing it.

It would seem to be the first duty of such an organization to seek to place it aims squarely before all concerned and courage their support rather than to seek now to attempt allegiance to any party or argue the question of a campaign against any other organization which may happen to come into being.

This League. in order to properly push such a platform as it professes, needs ample funds. It is not reasonable to suppose that any party will see fit to actively endorse such a platform and at the same time furnish campaign money for its furtherance.

In short, it would seem that the first duty of this league, if it would attain its maximum power, would be to finance itself, rally to its active support every Negro voter of the city and after cementing its supporters into an unbreakable unit decide upprocedure a necessity.

If it is to stand squarely upon the principle of right and demand recognition upon such grounds, it must see to it that it is bound by no financial ties and hampered by no agreements secretly made.

The voters are not to be confused, neither are they to be blinded by any mud-slinging badinage. They are prone now, rather to think for themselves and act accordingly. Any attempt to win their support to any party by chicanery or device will fail miserably.

It is our impression that these early weeks of campaigning might well be spent in systemmatically organizing the Negro voters and in recruiting that full voting strength which would render the support of any party by the League more than negligible. The successful advocacy of the platform already adopted demands as much. Even its partial accomplishment makes such on the party which it will support.

It is to be hoped that this fact may be realized by those who now preside over its destinies, in order that they may replace so much heckling and haggling over parliamentary procedure by a definite program and supplant the now numerous resolutions by working toward a definite end. Otherwise they may as well declare it a definite organization for the support of a definite party and be done with it.

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A SIGNIFICANT PUBLICATION.

A communication which appeared in the New Bern, N. C., *Sun-Herald* of January 13, signed by ten Negro citizens, is entitled to more than ordinary significance. The reason for the communication was a news item published in the *Sun-Herald* of January 6, in which it was asserted that "leaders of the colored people have stated that New Bern Negroes are not in sympathy with efforts being made by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People." New York Age 2-5-21.

The communication referred to denied this assertion in the following terms:

On the contrary New Bern Negroes believe that the above mentioned society has done and is doing great good, not only in battling against injustice, but in creating the good understanding between the races so much desired and preached in our time.

It went on to say further:

The fact that Negroes in this section get along in comparative peace does not mean that they are dehumanized and that they feel no sympathy for their oppressed brethren, bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh, in other sections of the south, who are lynched, some times for cause, sometimes for none, and brutally slaughtered at the polls, as was the case in the recent election in Florida.

The statement relating to voting conditions in New Bern, wherein it was declared that "None of them are prevented from voting when they are entitled to that right," was flatly contradicted and the following cases cited:

For instance: During the last registration in New Bern Negroes were required to read the whole constitution and then to write it from memory; and in several instances persons were flatly told that they could not register at all. One notorious instance is that of a leading profitssional man who was given a transfer from one ward to another by one registrar, and who was flatly refused registration in the ward in which he then lived and in which he had lived for at least a year. The persons mentioned above as flatly refused registration were in every way fitted to cast the ballot by possessions, intelligence and good character.

A last word as to "leaders of colored people" was added as follows:

These are not self-appointed nor are they crammed down our throats by others. We choose them for ourselves because we believe in them and their leading. We are exceedingly sensitive these days as to who they are and what they say. They must stand for racial peace but racial peace with justice. They must be heralds of good will to all people including ourselves; and however much they may counsel patience and hope and trust in Almighty God and the slow but certain pathway of duty, they must not surrender the right of this race to think of itself in terms of full citizenship in this republic to which the Negro has pledged allegiance in unrequited toil and whose heroes blood shed in every War from the day of its birth until now.

This communication was signed by the following names: H. C. Sparrow, F. E. Anderson, R. H. Herring, H. P. Kennedy, Rev. S. T. Thompson, pastor A. M. E. Zion Church; S. J. Cooke, W. W. Lawrence, R. I. Johnson, Robert R. Green, J. P. Stanley.

This article is remarkable for two things: As a clear and courageous, yet temperate arraignment of existing wrongs by those affected by them and its appearance in a white daily newspaper in the town where some of the conditions complained of exist. The publication of such an expression is creditable to the sound thinking and tolerance of opinion on the part of both races in New Bern. It should make for a better understanding of the points at issue and bring the thinking people on both sides closer together in an effort to bring about a just and harmonious solution of the situation as it affects them.

While the number of white people that read Negro publications is growing, it is not large enough to exert the required effect on public opinion. It is therefore of advantage for the Negro side of the question to be presented through the white press when the opportunity affords. The citizens of New Bern, who availed themselves of this opportunity to present their views performed a valuable service to both races, as well as to the community of which they form a part.

Concord N.C. Tribune 1/20/21

Nothing has been heard recently of the charges made before a Congressional committee by officers of the League for the Advancement and Improvement of the Colored Race. It is to be hoped that nothing else will be heard. From the evidence brought out by the League only negroes not satisfied with the treatment accorded the negroes in the South were the ones living in some other part of the country. We suppose the officers of the League must made an attempt at something if they are to retain their salaries, but the negro race would be better off if they would omit such utterances as characterized their testimony before the committee.

Negro Suffrage In North Carolina.

2 Asheville Citizen 1/3/21

North Carolinians may well take satisfaction from the testimony of a colored man before a congressional committee with regard to the administration of the election laws in this state. William Pickens, field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, declared that North Carolina "treats Negroes better than any other Southern state; the election laws are honestly administered there."

Pickens was speaking of general results and tendencies, for probably many of those in political control in North Carolina would grant that the suffrage laws are administered severely against colored citizens, in a few instances with unwarranted severity.

But for this rigid execution of election regulations there is justification in the social and political necessity of preventing unrestricted voting of the colored population. And it has come to pass that the responsible leaders of the Republican party now agree with the Democratic leaders that wholesale voting of the colored citizenship is undesirable, that it lowers the standard of politics and is harmful to the colored man himself more than anyone else.

This conviction common to Republicans and Democrats has been reached after actual experiment with the Negro vote cast in large numbers, in other days. Wholesale participation in the franchise by the colored people offers too many opportunities to unscrupulous politicians for michief dangerous to the welfare of both races.

It is, therefore, inevitable that there shall be rather stern vigilance exercised over Negro suffrage. Such watchfulness is not, however, incompatible with justice and fairness and the hearings on the Tinkham resolution reveal that North Carolina has made gratifying progress in an undertaking at once delicate and surrounded with peculiar temptations toward ruthless exercise of power.

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PROMINENT MEN MAKE APPEAL BEFORE SUFFRAGE AND EDUCATIONAL BOARDS

Times Picayune Dealost 4/16/21

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Baton Rouge, La., April 16.—A large delegation of citizens of the state from New Orleans, Shreveport and the parishes, appeared before the suffrage and educational committee and pleaded for the ballot on the one hand and for greater educational facilities on the other. They ask for the ballot on educational and property provisions.

"We are satisfied with those qualifications," they said.

They do not look upon the "understand clause" with any favor. They said it is a two-edged sword and will cut two ways—against whites as well as black. Bishop R. E. Jones, of the A. M. E. Church, chairman, made the plea for the suffrage, in part as follows:

"We base our plea upon our aggregate wealth. We have been operating as many as 58,160 farms with an avreage of 2,348,048 acres, 1,466,607 of which are improved farms producing crops worth over $150,000,000 annually.

"We own and operate four statewide benefit life insurance companies, together doing a total annual collection in premiums of over $750,000. We have fully 90 per cent of the male adults, and 75 per cent of the female adults of our group in gainful occupations.

"We have one State Business League and are engaged in over 70 different kinds of business enterprises outside of farming. We have six colleges of our own, 20 agricultural, industrial and manual training, and many primary and denominational schools; and we have 11 farm demonstration agents."

In the delegation appearing were: Bishop R. E. Jones, Prof. J. S. Clark, president of Southern University; Jno. G. Lewis, grand master of Masons; S. W. Green, grand chancellor of Pythians; B. V. Baranco, head of Colored Odd Fellows; Walter L. Cohen, head of several business interests in New Orleans; Dr. J. H. Lowery, Albert Workman, Dr. George W. Lucas, Chas. M. Robertson, Rev. L. Allen, Jr., Rev. T. F. Robinson, J. Edward Hines, E. C. Williams. Prof. Clark made the presentation before committee on education.

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IMPOSSIBLE CONCESSION TO THE NEGRO

Under the above caption, *Vardaman's Weekly*, of Jackson, Mississippi, carries a lengthy editorial in its issue of April 21, setting forth several reasons (?) why the Negro should not have his "right to equality with the white man at the ballot box," recognized.

The occasion of Mr. Vardaman's fulminations against the Negro is set forth in his own words:

"I notice that the Negroes of Louisiana have appealed to the Franchise Committee of the Constitutional Convention to throw wide open the gates to the ballot boxes and invite negroes to come in and participate on an equal footing with the white people. A Negro bishop by the name of Jones has this to say:

"We come," he said, "to plead that the suffrage plank which shall find a place in the costitution shall be applicable alike to all. We do not discuss standards or measurements of qualifications. We believe in an intelligent electorate and in spite of the handicap which is naturally ours by the poverty of our ranks and the large percentage of ignorance in our group, we subscribe to the principle of intelligent suffrage, asking no special favors because of our natural handicap, and no special consideration. The Negro is perfectly willing to be measured by any standard that is fairly applied to all classes of citizens and if the Negro is willing to do this the preferred class, it would seem can ill afford to require more of him."

The "Negro bishop by the name of Jones" is our own Bishop Robert E. Jones, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who, as reported in the Southwestern Christian Advocate of April 28, was chosen by them as spokesman of the "delegation of representative colored citizens of our State," as announced by Ex-Governor Pleasant in introducing them to the suffrage committee of the Louisiana Constitutional Convention now in session.

Discussing the probable results of this committee's fine, fair, manly plea, Mr. Vardaman says:

"Of course, the white men composing the Constitutional Convention of Louisiana will not be moved by such absurd sophistry. It will be noticed that the Negroes use as a prize to force open the gates to the ballot box the criminal promise made them by Woodrow Wilson at the beginning of the World War."

But Mr. Vardaman is certainly mistaken in assuming that the Negro bases his claim to the right of franchise on any such ground as "the criminal promise made" us by Mr. Wilson at the beginning of the war. Our right does not depend upon any promise made by any one, but rather *inheres* in our citizenship in the American nation, and was established at staggering sacrifice that the nation might no longer attempt to exist half slave and half free.

"The Negro," says Mr. Vardaman, "is not fit for self-government. He has demonstrated since the foundation of the earth his utter unfitness for performing the supreme functions of citizenship. God Almighty never intended that the Negro should share sovereignty and dominion with the white man in the government of this or any other country." How Mr. Vardaman arrives at these conclusions is difficult to understand unless he assumes them as axiomatic. The truthfulness of them has never yet been demonstrated. The evidence is rather to the contrary. Where he has been given a fair chance the Negro has become assimilated into the civic and political life of the community and has proven himself an intelligent and capable citizen. On his assumed theory of race inferiority, Mr. Vardaman advises that "Everything constitutional should be done to bar the way to the ballot box to Negroes," and adds:

"If all hope of Negro political equality shall be removed from the mind of the Negro, he will settle down to a state of quiet acquiescence which will be much better for the Negro and the white man alike."

Pity Mr. Vardaman is so ill prepared to interpret aright the temper and determination of the Negro. *Whatever happens or can happen in the future; should Mr. Vardaman's pet scheme prevail, which is absolutely impossible in this new day, namely repeal of the 15th, and modification of the 14th Amendments to the Constitution, it would never produce in the Negro that "quiet acquiescence" which Mr. Vardaman would like to effect.* If Mr. Vardaman insists that the recognition, on the part of a certain element in the population, of the Negro's full citizenship rights is an *"Impossible Concession TO the Negro,"* we reply with the same insistence on the other hand that the relinquishing of our full-fledged citienship rights inhereing to the race by virtue of our being a part of the nation and being enfranchised by the Constitution is an *Impossible Concession BY the Negro.* To effect his desires Mr. Vardaman might as well be blasting at the rock of Gibraltar or hurling pebbles at the Pyramids of Egypt.

He is playing a losing game that shows him to be in the category of the Old Guard who are holden by their prejudices so as not to be able to keep step with the procession of democracy. His repudiation some years ago by the progressive humane element of his own race has relegated him t othe company of those who pass off the stage of influence singing their swan songs, set to the music of forgotten years, never to come back.

In further discussion of this question the ex-Senator, emboldened by his knowledge of the superior advantage and ability of his race to enforce upon the Negroes the slavish condition which his prejudiced whims demand, makes bold to invoke the application and use of force of numbers and superior advantage. This is the big stick he would have the white leaders of society to wield. Says he:

"The time has arrived for the white man to apply the remedy. We know what the remedy is and we know how to apply it, if the white leaders of society have the courage and determination to do it."

Here again we think Mr. Vardaman is beating the air. The real "white leaders of society" are not such men as would undertake such a program as he suggests. The real white leaders of society are Christian men and women or are those who believe in the regnancy of right. The heart of this nation will not again move along the line of force even to satisfy the whims of such men as Mr. Vardaman. *In these days even Southern governors like Dorsey and Bicket and Parker are pleading with the enlightened public sentiment of their states to rise up in their moral majestiy and throw off the force methods already operative against the Negroes and to give them the chance due American citizens.* And it is well that this is so, for the Negro has for his self-defence pratically no power or honorable resources except that of the moral and Christian appeal. If the white South should repudiate its human ob-

gation to us under the atoning value of the But Christ sh[illegible] reign to-morro
ross of Jesus Christ so that we could not
hope in God, we see no alternative. Neverthe-
ess the yielding of our citizenship privileges as
American citizens would still be an *Impossible*
Concession BY the Negro.

But we will not be required to concede.
There is no point in the entire planetary sys-
em of the universe so far from the earth as
s Mr. Vardaman's thought from approval by
he growing democratic mind and conscience
of the American people. For favorable senti-
ment the Negro has a credit on the balance
side of the ledger. "The bars of hell may be
strong today."

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"THE ONLY SALVATION"

No. 4

Baltimore Herald 9/7/2

Mississippi led in the infamy o fdisfranchisement through her constitution framed in 1892. The disfranchising provisions of that constitution destroying the liberties of the Negro citizens of that State mark an epoch in the history of this country. It was a reversal of and a ruthless trampling under foot of the principles of human rights upon which this government was founded: it was the first step, since the slaves were freed, toward a return to the condition of slavery from which they thought they had been freed. Mississippi, Democrats then, just as lily-white Republican leaders and the National Committee now, declared that their entire aim and full purpose was to remove the Negro as an *issue* in politics. Like the lily-white Republicans and their National Republican promoters, their acts were purely benevolent and entirely for the "Negro's good." Their pleas were urgent, insistent and tearful that the new suffrage laws would establish more friendly relations between the races and would guarantee protection to the Negro in the enjoyment of life, and his property and personal rights; would cause white men to divide in politics and eventually the Negro would acquire the suffrage as he became qualified to use it intelligently. Mr. Isaiah Montgomery, the only Negro member of the Mississippi constitutional convention, in order to put them on record and test their good faith, accepted their pleas and voted with them. He has lived to see that no pledges bind men who rob a people of the vote, their only safeguard and protection. When the Mississippi disfranchising constitution seemed to bear the silent approval of the Republican party, State after State in the South followed with disfranchising constitutions, until practically every former seceding State had stripped the Negro of the suffrage.

Disfranchisement instead of removing the Negro as an issue made him, as never before, a live, burning issue. White men instead of dividing were solidified by demagogues who in every campaign invented some new legislation to humiliate, harass and oppress the Negro, and no white dared oppose their passage without exposing himself to the odium of being a "nigger lover."

Jim crow laws were the first and by far the worst of these abominable enactments. Lynchings, burnings, butchery of the most savage description have become too common to excite comment and are regarded as mere news items. Before disfranchisement the burning of Sam Hose in Georgia and another Negro in Tyler, Texas, sent a thrill of horror throughout the nation. Now a dozen burnings a year seem to be looked upon as a mere indulgence of the new American pastime.

Summed up in brief the concrete results of disfranchisement have been to lower the Negro in the eyes of every white individual, to exalt the white man in his own importance and power; ot render the Negro in South in his personal relations subject to the will of every individual white man, and refusing to yield obedience to that will he endangers his life or liberty from the lawless white man, the mob, or, finally, the law.

The "Only Salvation" intensifies this terrible situation. Until now white Republicans, even lily-whites stood, or pretended to stand for Negro suffrage and for justice under the law. Now that lily-whites are given control in the South and they have "pooled their issues," as to the Negro, or arrived at a "gentleman's agreement" as Mr. Meekins of North Carolina says, there is nothing to hope for.

Both lily-white and Democratic demagogues will use the Negro as a football to reach the political goal of their ambitions.

Finally, the fight of the Negro in all the States must be against lily-whitism. In the South those who can vote should vote against them and in the North the Negro should organize to meet the peril which has struck the Negro of the South, but will sweep Northward and undermine the liberty which the Northern Negro enjoys.

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National Association Appears

Ber. 1/29/21

HEARING BEFORE CENSUS COMMITTEE ON REDUCTION OF REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS

One of the most notable occurrences in race history of the past few years was the appearance of the representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People before the Census Committee of the House of Representatives, to make a showing as to the matter of representation in Congress under the apportionment of the census of 1920. Those who gave testimony before the committee during Christmas week were James W. Johnson, secretary; Walter F. White, assistant secretary; William Pickens, field secretary, and James A. Cobb, member of the Legal Committee of the association.

The attendance of members of the Census Committee was unusually large, and the attendance of the Southern Democratic members was unprecedentedly large. The last-named members came prepared and determined to harass and perplex the association's representatives by all the means that could be employed. It is doubtful if any group, having such clear and unquestioned wrongs needing redress by congressional action, was ever assailed by just the tactics employed on this occasion. And it is also doubtful if any group ever had better prepared representatives to present its cause. If representatives of less equipment and less acquaintance with the facts of the situation had appeared before the Census Committee, there can be no doubt but that the tactics of the Southern Democrats would have succeeded, and the cause of justice and fair play would have gone down in confusion. As it was, the representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People put the South on the defensive by supporting a good case with a thorough and complete knowledge of the law applicable to the situation, and of the facts which make the situation a reproach to the now universal acclaim for the preservation of law and order.

The incidents connected with the hearing enforce anew, if such be necessary, the need of an organization which is functioning every day in the year through the efficiency of experts who are paid to give their whole time to the cause of the colored American's civil and political status, to the absolute exclusion of every other employment or occupation. By no other means can the interests of the race be taken care of through organized effort; and no other effort, except organized effort, can count for anything in this age, when every movement must be an organized movement.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is thoroughly organized, has a paid corps of efficient experts, who give all their time to its work and who are prepared to speak with full knowledge and authority on all matters affecting the public status of the colored American. This association now has a membership of 100,000, when in all the circumstances of the case it should have a membership of not less than 500,000.

No other group of people laboring under the handicap that hampers the colored American is so poorly organized or manifests so little general concern in matters of fundamental importance. The number of colored Americans in the United States has been stated as high as 15,000,000. It is doubtful if the census count now in progress will show much in excess of 11,000,000, if, indeed, it will show so many. But, assuming the smaller number, there would yet be 5,000,000 men and women 21 years of age and over; and if only one in ten of this number would become interested in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, that would give a membership of 500,000, which would afford a lever sufficient to move the world.

In the testimony given before the Census Committee, Mr. Pickens showed how, under present conditions, one white man in the South had from four to ten times the voting power of a Northern voter, and gave striking illustrations of how colored people are disfranchised in the South under cover of law.

Mr. White presented a large number of facts dealing with conditions in Florida, where there was rioting on election day.

Mr. Johnson was well prepared on the general situation and was prompt and full in reply to all questions intended to confuse and embarrass him.

Mr. Cobb's presentation of the legal aspects of the case for reduction of representation under the mandatory provision of the Fourteenth Amendment was complete and convincing, and entirely met every objection brought forward by Southern Congressmen.

ACCUSE SOUTHERN CONGRESSMEN OF COWARDLY TACTICS

Ber — 1/29/21

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth avenue, New York, recently made public a letter charging that Southern Representatives in Congress had had the word "nigger" inserted into the printed report of hearings on disfranchisement of colored Americans, when they had not dared to use the word to colored witnesses.

The letter, which is addressed to Representative Isaac Siegel, chairman of the Committee on the Census and is signed by James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the Advancement Association, is as follows:

"January 24, 1921.

"Hon. Charles Siegel,
"House of Representatives,
"Washington, D. C.

"My Dear Mr. Siegel: The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People desires to call your attention to the cowardly tactics employed by Southern members of the Census Committee of the House of Representatives, of which you are chairman.

"These Southern Congressmen on the Census Committee write the word 'nigger' in the Congressional Record, although they did not dare use that term when speaking face to face with officers of the association.

"They permit their proofsheets to go back to the printer, using the word "nigger," thus pretending to their folks at home that they dared use this insulting word to the colored witnesses. The Southerner pretends to be unable to pronounce the word 'Negro'; and what he says is 'Niggah,' which, of course, disarms any objection, inasmuch as it becomes a mere matter of pronunciation. Presumably, he is trying to say 'Negro.'

"Thus Larsen, of Georgia, and Milligan, of Missouri, continually use the words 'nigger' and 'nigger women' in the printed report of the hearing, when they did not dare use them in speech. If they had used these insulting terms to the colored men who faced them, there would have been something else in the record. Larsen pretends to have spoken to William Pickens concerning one Will May as being a 'nigger'—a pretty good 'nigger'—while Milligan prints himself in the Record as using the term 'nigger women.'

"May I ask that you see that the Record is corrected so as to conform with the facts, and that you advise men when these corrections have been made?

"Very truly yours,
"James Weldon Johnson,
"Secretary."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

THE TINKHAM BILL.

A week after the appearance of the N. A. A. C. P. representatives before the House Census Committee, Congressman Tinkham, Republican, of Massachusetts, who has introduced a bill calling for the reduction of congressional representation in those states where any portion of the citizens are denied the vote, appeared before the same committee in support of his bill.

Mr. Tinkham has received almost as much abuse through the columns of Southern newspapers as was heaped on the Association representatives. The outcries from the Southern press on this matter are as inconsistent as they are on all matters pertaining to the Negro question, and more so. For the time has arrived when you can get a large number of Southern men to talk somewhat sanely on some points in the question of race relationship. Many of them will talk about better schools for Negroes, better Jim Crow cars, better treatment in the courts, the abolishment of lynching, etc.

But when it comes to the exercise of equal citizenship rights, there are mighty few of them who can retain their reason. There is no use in trying to hide the truth; the dream and the intention of the white South today, and I mean the best and most intelligent white South, is to have the Negro a contented peasantry, willing to work hard and ask little, and with no aspiration for the rights of equal citizenship.

Of course, this dream is idle and the intention will prove futile. The white people of the South can no more keep the Negro out of the rights of citizenship indefinitely than they can stop the tide from rising. The question is not one of what disposition the white South will make of the Negro, but really one of what disposition the Negro will make of himself, and, finally, what disposition the Negro will make of the white South.

All the forces at work show that the white South is engaged in a losing battle. It must fail. It is only a question of how long they will be able to delay the complete defeat of their hopes. The only thing the Negro needs to do to insure this final defeat is to keep up his courage and to wage a constant and intelligent fight, to wage a constant fight in the face of temporary reverses..

Congressman Tinkham's bill calls for reduction of representation in those states where the right to vote is abridged, in proportion to the abridgment. He declared before the committee that if his bill was not reported out, he would take the matter into the courts, even to the Supreme Court of the United States. There is no great likelihood that Mr. Tinkham will get his bill reported out; and we hope that he will not change his intention of taking the matter to the Supreme Court. We should like to see this question put so squarely up to the Supreme Court that it would have no room for side stepping.

The question involving a reduction of representation is one with apparently two sides to some colored people. A few colored newspapers are in doubt about it.'

We shall at an early time discuss the whole proposition as clearly and comprehensively as we possibly can.

SOUTHERN EXPOSURE HARD BUT FAIR

By The Associated Negro Press.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 14.—For the first time in a number of years, Congressmen from the South, who are holding their memberships because of disfranchisement of Colored Americans, "had their feelings hurt." and become noticeably peeved, in the hearing before the Congressional Committee.

The hearings, which were resumed immediately after the holi days, have been filled with startling events, from "thunder" of white southerners answered by "thunder" of dark Americans, to the wild howls of southern congressmen refusing to have their pictures taken of committee meetings, "with Negroes as a background," as they put it.

Among those who have offered evidence before the committee are James Weldon Johnson, William Pickens, Walter F. White, James A. Cobb and George H. Murry, all oficials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

William Pickens, field secretary, always courteous but painfully frank, seemed to "get the goat" of the southerners more than any others.

Dr. Pickens brought out the following facts:

"In the election of members of Congress, One Man in Georgia outvoted 4 men in Pennsylvania —or five men in California—or 6 men in Kansas—or 7 men in Colorado,—8 men in Delaware—9 men in Indiana, 10 men in New Mexico.

"This showed up the unfair political dealing of the South, and this extra voting power of the one white man in the South is due to the disfranchisement of colored people. There is just one state worse than Georgia in this suffrage failure, the state where I was born, South Carolina."

One man wanted to know:—"Did you hear of any WHITE MEN who were prevented from voting in South Carolina," trying to confuse the issue when Pickens was talking of the treatment of Colored women and men in Columbia, S.C. He immediately replied:

"I heard of one white man who was disfranchised in Virginia. He was a Republican.—The three registrars asked him as an examination to name the five members of the state board of education, and the old man actually managed to name three of them. They disfranchised him. Then he went to his lawyer, another white man, and complained. His lawyer went to the judge who had appointed those registrars, and without disclosing the matter at first, asked that judge to give him the names of the members of the state board of education,—and the judge could not name more than one."

Secretary Johnson says: "The following information was laid before the committee:

"1. That uniformly in the southern states it took fewer voters to elect representatives to congress than in northern and western states, 21,000 votes electing a representative in Georgia against 61,000 required in New York.

"2. Wepresented thenames, addresses and registration certificate numbers of 941 persons who were denied the vote in the city of Jacksonville, Florida, and informed the Census committee that 3,000 other names accompanied by affidavits or sworn statements would be forwarded.

"2. We presented the names,ad showing long lines of colored people who stood all day without being permitted to vote.

"4. We presented evidence of the cold blooded murder of upwards of 30 colored people in the election riots at Ocoee, Florida.

"Throughout the hearings before the Census Committee, 3 southern representatives by obstruction and attempted intimidation of witnesses tried to pre vent the presentation of evidence. Those representatives were: Carlos Bee of Texas, W.W. Larsen of Georgia, and Representative Aswell of Louisiana.

"Their constant interruptions of the testimony evoked protest from other members of the committee and necessitated their being called to order by the chair man, Representative Siegel of New York.

"It is nothing short of a national scandal that representatives of the people should actually be opposed to a Congressional investigation to determine whether there is or is not representative government in parts of the United States.

"Unfortunately the scandal is not only national, it is international. United States citizens are taunted the world over with the hypocrisy of pretending that they enjoy arepublican form of govrnment when, by force, fraud and violence, colored citizens are deprived of the ballot and are murdered in cold blood when they claim this prerogative of their manhood and woman hood."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

TINKHAM MAY TAKE VOTES INTO COURT

Threatens Move Unless House Committee Probes Disfranchisement In South

CRACKERS RILED

Trotter, Johnson And White Pour Hot Shot Into Them During Hearings

By I. C. B. (Special)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—The Afro was the only weekly newspaped represented at the hearings of the House Committee this week on the charges that colored citizens in the South were disfranchised.

James Weldon Johnson, Walter F. White both representing the N. A. A. C. P., Attorney Jas. A. Cobb, representing the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P. and Monroe Trotter and Morris Spencer of the Equal Rights League and J. Silas Harris were among those who told of lawless conditions in the South during the recent presidential election in which many colored persons were lynched for attempting to vote.

Mr. White who posed as a white man to investigate the Florida riots riled the cracker members of the committee who finally refused to pose for a picture which would include the colored witnesses.

Representative Tinkham told the Committee, of which he is chairman by the way, that unless Congress investigated the disfranchisement charges and reduced the representation of Southern states, he would take the matter to the courts, even to the Supreme Court. He presented affadavits of ten persons of Winston Salem, N. C., including Mrs. Lula Citridge, Mrs. Irma Henry, Jas. F. Thompson and Arthur C. Neal, who in telegrams to him under date of December 30 stated that they had unlawfully been prevented from casting their ballots in the November election.

Representatives Clark and Sears, of Florida with flushed faces red noses "allowed" that the ...h could look after "niggers" ...hout any interference, and that "Northern dudes" referring to the N. A. A. C. P. had done more injury to white supremacy than any other organization.

They named M. Bladgett, Dr. J. Seth Hill, T. S. Harris and Dr. W. S. Stevens, whom they said would testify that "niggers" voted in Florida. Clark admitted that 5 colored people were killed in Florida, but "allowed" that the election had nothing to do with it.

REPUBLICANS AND SOUTHERN SUFFRAGE

As was reported in a Washington news-letter to the AFRO-AMERICAN last week, certain Republicans in Congress are disposed to not meddle with Southern disfranchisement, and thus permit the South to continue robbing the Negro of the right to vote.

The fact that the Republicans carried Maryland and Tennessee and nearly carried Kentucky in the recent presidential election has made them a little wary on offending the "Solid White South," and they hope that their party will make large gains there among whites, with the Negro still disfranchised.

It should be borne in mind that the recent election was an unusual one, and in Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee, where Republicans made their largest gains below Mason and Dixon's Line, that the colored voters are not disfranchised.

Conditions in other States must be remedied, and leading colored men and women throughout the country, along with those of the whites who are sponsors for fairly-administered laws and conditions for all, must keep up their agitation for congressional action concerning the virtual nullification of the Fourteenth Amendment by certain Southern States.

It is a notorious fact that Southern suffrage laws are administered with the plain intention of keeping away from the electorate as many colored citizens as possible. Intimidation violence and other drastic methods are used in some instances, and fraud sometimes resorted to. Despite the fact that some Southern Democrats in Congress, as well as a few Northern and Western Republican members, were disposed to make light over the allegations made by James Weldon Johnson, William Pickens, Walter F. White and James A. Cobb, when they appeared before the Census Committee last week to expose Southern conditions, an insistent fight must be waged that national action be taken against these unfair State conditions. Colored voters all over the country should hold their Congressmen and Senators responsible for failure to make the South live up to the spirit of the War Amendments.

SOUTHERN CONGRESSMEN WRITHE WHEN NEGRO DISFRANCHISEMENT EXPOSED IN CENSUS COMMITTEE PROBE

Pretended Righteous Indignation And Foam At The Mouth

Washington, Dec. 30.—Wholesale charges of willful discrimination against Negroes at the polls in the Southern states were made by representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today before the House Census Committee and brought forth vigorous objections from committee members from the South. The committee was considering legislation to reapportion congressional representation.

The first charge made by the associated representatives brought on a storm of denials and additional charges that gathered in volume as the session progressed, and reached a climax at the close with the appearance of a photographer to take a group picture of the committee, including its Southern members, witnesses and spectators, of whom a number were Negroes.

Jump To Their Feet

When Walter F. White, assistant secretary of the organization declared that the majority of the white population of many Southern communities were "lawless," Southern members of the committee jumped to their feet.

"I decline to sit silent and let witnesses make wholesale charges of slander against one section of the United States," exclaimed Representative Larsen, Democrat, Georgia. "Let them confine themselves to facts within their personal knowledge and not rest their case upon heresay reports."

Representatives Bee, Democrat, exas, and Aswell, Democrat, Louisiana, seconded their Georgia colleague in energetic fashion.

Further Charges Made

Charges of disfranchisement of Negroes in the South also were made by J. Weldon Johnson, secretary of the association, who said his organization had been formed 11 years ago to work for equal political rights for Negroes throughout the nation.

Representative Larsen, Democrat, Georgia, rejoined with the assertion that the association was formed by certain whites and Negroes in the North to get back to conditions before primaries became general in the South, when he said the Negro vote was a marketable commodity. The association, he added, maintained secret agents throughout the South and thrived on propaganda it was able to get out.

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ELECTIONS IN THE SOUTH

In connection with the reapportionment bill now pending before the House of Representatives, much is being said relative to the elections in the South—whether they are free and untrammeled or discriminatory as regards the Negro vote.

This is a great question, and the truth should prevail; for if the truth makes you free, you are free indeed. We should have the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

That the Negro does not have a free ballot and fair count, no fair-minded men and women would claim. There are many communities in the South where he does not vote and has no chance to vote.

In the first place, in some places he is not allowed to register. Our information is that there are many counties in this state where, in the campaign of 1920, they were not allowed to register, although they had paid their taxes. When they went to the Tax Collector and asked that they be allowed to register, they were told outright that they could not; and it is a well-known fact that if you cannot register you cannot vote, for registration is a prerequisite to voting.

The Independent would not misrepresent the truth, nor would it say one thing that would be derogatory to our section, for, as a matter of sectional pride, we stand for the South first, last and all the time, and if we could consistently say that the elections are fair and impartial to all groups of American citizens—white and black—no one would be more willing to say so than The Independent. We hope the day will come when it will be so, but that day is not yet, and we say this without prejudice.

We understand that there is an attempt made on the part of Congressman Tinkham to cut Southern representation to a basis of the actual votes cast and that the Southern Congressmen are opposed to it on the ground that Negroes are not discriminated against in any way in their right to vote. When it is taken into consideration that you must pay your taxes and register as a prerequisite to voting, and the untrammeled right to register is denied, then it must be stated in all truth and candor, they have not the untrammeled and undisputed right to the ballot.

It is also true that many have been interfered with in certain communities in the South on election days. Various subterfuges have been resorted to to prevent them from voting, even on the day of election.

Now, whether it is best for our representation in the South to be cut down to the actual votes cast, instead of the potential voting population, is a question to be threshed out by the best minds in Congress. But there can be no doubt as to the fact that Negroes do not have a free and untrammeled access to the ballot. He is hindered in many ways. It is well known that many of them do not attempt to vote for fear of being interfered with. This has prevailed for many years. We wish we could say that he has the same free and untrammeled right to cast his vote as other people; but, as anxious as we are to say so, we cannot in the light of the truth.

We have never been able to see why our section could not tolerate this—in other words, could not allow every American citizen who pays his taxes go to the polls and vote unmolested. It would be better for all concerned, if it were that way. The great suspicion which prevails all over this country of the discrimination against Negro voting would be removed. It is regretable that that opinion prevails all over this country. The other sections, which are trying to overcome this evil, are not doing this so much because of the Negro as they are that they may establish an equilibrium that will be fair to all other sections. They feel that if one vote in the South can count for five North, that it is unfair and unjust to the other sections. For instance, Georgia and New Jersey have the same number of Congressmen, and yet it takes five times as many votes to elect a Congressman in New Jersey as in Georgia. And what is true of these two states is true of many others. Hence, the Tinkham resolution contemplates the overcoming of this evil by basing the apportionment on the actual voting strength instead of population. The matter ought to be adjusted. The sooner the better. It is as much to the interest of the South to have fair and free elections as it is to the North.

We have never been able to see what benefit would be derived by the South in discriminating against the Negro as regards his right to vote. In the first place, the whites are in a majority, and the Negro could not, if he wanted to, dominate if every one of them should be allowed to vote. All this hue and cry about Negro domination is all tommyrot. The Negro does not seek it, nor could he if he wanted to. The truth of the whole matter is, that the object and purpose is to eliminate the Negro entirely from having any voice in political affairs, even in the slightest degree. It has always been the policy of this section. The fact that in all Southern states they have adopted disfranchisement laws, would show that they are opposed to the Negroes voting at all. There has been attempt after attempt to repeal the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States. Why? In order to eliminate the Negro entirely from the political question.

In view of this well known and settled policy of this section, how can any one reach any other conclusion than that it is the purpose and intention to discriminate against the Negro in voting? We think that there should be no denial, although it is stated now by men from this section, that there is no discrimination; that the Negro has a free and untrammeled access to the ballot, just as any other class of citizens. The facts do not bear this statement out, and we think that in all fairness, the men who know the facts should be men enough to say so. They should let the world know just where they stand. They should confess the truth, whatever the consequences may be. But The Independent has no hesitation in saying that when the day comes that all American citizens, everywhere—North, East, South and West—shall have the free and untrammeled right to cast their ballot for the candidates of their choice, it will be best for all concerned. There can be no representative government without it. The reason why all this contention and strife is going on now in Congress with such reflection on our Southern section, is due to this very thing—that a large group of American citizens have not had the untrammeled right to cast their ballot as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States—the fundamental law of the land. The only remedy for this is a free ballot and fair count for all men, without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Let all sections join in in making this government what was intended by its founders—"a government of the people, for the people and by the people," and this great bitterness and strife between the sections will come o an end.

THE NEGRO VOTE IN THE SOUTH

It is said that a storm of protest has come from Southern representatives on the committee of census following the charge made by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, that unjust discrimination against Negro voters in the Southern States.

Representative Larsen of Georgia said it was an "insult" to the Southern commonwealths to make such a charge. He branded the statements as false, and said, "They do not vote because they do not want to." We do not personally know Mr. Larsen from Georgia, nor Mr. Aswell of Louisiana, neither do we know Mr. Bee of Texas, who are members of the committee on census. But we are quite sure that no one will take them seriously when they say the Negro does not want to vote. Tht recent Presidental election, when five Negroes lost their *lives trying to vote* in Louisiana is positive proof that the Negroes not only wanted to vote but they were willing to die for that right.

It is not strange, however, to hear these Southern statesmen say, "They vote if they want to." These representatives know what the Colored people have gone through in these Southern States for the sale of the ballot. In fact, we would not be surprised to hear some Negroes themselves, actually say they did not want to vote or that the Negroes have no business in politics. But it reminds us of the story grandma use to tell us about their longings for freedom, but always afraid to tell their masters, for fear the chains of slavery would be forged tighter. Everbody knows that there is no truth in such statements. Not that we care a tinkers dern about what those white representatives say concerning the Negro voting in the South. But the thing that alarms us most is that some Negroes themselves will say they don't want to vote. Brethren let's quit lying about those essential things that affect us as a race. Lets tell the truth if we have to die the next minute.

HOW WHITES STOPPED NEGROES FROM VOTING

Evidence as to the intimidatory methods used by southern white men to prevent Negro voters from exercising their right to the franchise come to hand from various sections. A letter from Gifford, Florida, tells how the whites of St. Lucie county, Florida, stopped the Negro voters, numbering more than half the total number qualified in precinct, No. 8, from going to the polls.

THE AGE correspondent writes as follows:

"Please allow the citizens of color at this place to use you as a medium to get the information to the proper officials of the conditions that obtained here on November 2nd. First, we wish to say that more than half the voters of our precinct, which is No. 8 of St. Lucie county, are colored and on this date had hoped to poll a heavy vote. We are in the rural district and must go a distance of two and one-half miles to reach the voting place or booth.

"On this particular morning, when about seventy-five or eighty persons had made ready to go, the first automobile truck load of voters was met by a gang of masked white men, armed with rifles, guns and revolvers, who demanded that the Negroes halt. When we did so, we were flatly informed by the white men that no Negroes would be allowed to vote at Quay that day. Unprepared as we were for so unexpected a development, there was nothing for us to do but return home and lose a privilege justly ours.

"The men who composed the mob could easily be singled out and identified by detectives or other officials of the law. (Signed) Voters of Precinct, No 8, St. Lucie county, Fla.

Political – 1921.
Suffrage

Efforts for Reduction Of Dixie Delegations In Congress Blocked

6-4-21

Committee on Census Bars "Personal Privilege" Efforts on Floor of Congress.

COMMITTEE ON RECORD IN SUPPORT OF SOUTH

Efforts of Negroes Seeking to Revive Defeated Tinkham Issue Are in Vain.

BY JAMES A. HOLLOMON,
Constitution Bureau,
Raleigh Hotel.

Washington, June 3.—(By Constitution Leased Wire.)—The house committee on census, having in charge all matters pertaining to representation in congress on a basis of population by states, has resolved flat-footedly and by a unanimous vote that no effort to reduce the representation from the south shall be again made on the floor of the house through "personal privilege," or any other extraordinary tactic, as occurred recently when Tinkham, of Boston, sought to get a resolution to that effect before the house without first consideration by the committee.

The action is significant in the fact that it places an end to any attempt of the kind for the reason that the committee is virtually on record as opposing such movements to penalize the south, and by its formal action without a dissenting voice will necessarily arrest in the incipiency any move made by any member to jam something of the kind through the house with constituted orderly procedure.

For the past ten days delegations of negroes and white members of the Society for the Advancement of the Colored People, etc., have appeared before various members of congress, including republicans on the census committee, seeking to revive the issue that was sidetracked when Tinkham's appeal from the chair as a personal privilege point was recently so overwhelmingly defeated.

Defines Position.

The present action of the committee therefore defines without debate the position of that body in the premises.

The census committee's resolutions, passed at a full meeting last night, not only settles that questions, but defines the committee's position in the agitation as to whether there shall be a reapportionment of representation by states on a basis of the 1920 census. There has developed a sentiment, backed by propaganda, that the present apportionment should not be disturbed. That is to say, that not only should the membership of the house remain as at present at 435, but that no state representation should be disturbed, regardless of the census figures, and as to whether any given state's present representation would jibe with the new unit thus to be fixed. The committee's resolution is plain on the point and shows conclusively that there must be reapportionments on a basis of a fixed unit, although the total representation in congress may not be changed. As to the latter condition, however, there is a strong sentiment for making the membership 460, and on that, or any other point affecting future gross membership, the committee has not yet decided. That matter will be taken up next week at regular committee hearings.

The resolutions passed last night follow:

Text of Resolutions.

"Whereas, the question has arisen regarding the jurisdiction of the committee on the census as to the apportionment of representatives, and especially with regard to the reduction of representation on account of an abridgement of the elective franchise; and

"Whereas, it is deemed important that the position of the committee be definitely made known thereon; now, therefore,

"Be it resolved,

"1—That the Second Section of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, providing that, 'representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed', provides that congress shall make an apportionment in the first instance based solely upon population;

"2—That the subsequent provision for a reduction in such representation on account of an abridgement of the right of suffrage requires that such reduction must be based on such apportionment by population, and such possible reduction cannot be considered in determining such original apportionment;

"3—That the provisions of the amendment providing for reductions from such apportionment state that 'where the right to vote at any election' of a state' is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state 'the basis of representation therein, shall be reduced in the proportion', which such citizens bear to the whole number of such citizens in such state;

"4—It is the opinion of the committee that these provisions clearly require as proper procedure, the introduction of a bill or resolution providing for an investigation with reference to a particular election in the specific state or states as to whether in such election in such state or states the right to vote was denied, within the meaning of the constitution, to citizens entitled to the right to vote."

Montgomery Advertiser 6/13/21

Massachusetts Solon Will Take First Step When He Introduces Bill for Enforcement of 14th Amendment

(Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Determination to bring about a decrease in the representation of the southern states in the House of Representatives and electoral college on account of what he charged was disfranchisement there of negroes, was expressed tonight in an announcement by Representative Tinkham, republican, Massachusetts, that tomorrow he would introduce a resolution for an investigation of the enforcement of the fourteenth amendment in the south.

Mr. Tinkham already has petitioned for a conference of republican members of the house for discussion of voting conditions in the south and it is expected to be held Thursday night.

Defeated during the last session and thus far this session in his attempt to force an issue on southern representation, Mr. Tinkham, said his new resolution would be drawn in conformity with the opinion of the house census committee that specific instances of disfranchisement must be cited before a congressional investigation can be undertaken.

The Massachusetts member announced he would charge that in the general elections last November in eleven southern states, negroes were denied the right of casting ballots. He declared it was "susceptible to proof that in some of the eleven states the laws in relation of registration and to the counting of ballots and otherwise were so unfairly and with such partisan partiality administered in and prior to the congressional elections of 1920 as to designedly disfranchise persons constitutionally qualified to become electors."

National.

The resolution, Mr. Tinkham announced, will also contain a charge that in all of the eleven states cited there were in 1920 "many thousands of male and female citizens more than 21 years of age" who did own forty acres of land and possess a certain amount of property, who had not paid taxes or poll taxes, and who could not read or write or understand and interpret the constitution, as required by various state laws and constitutions.

Requirements of the states, on voters will be set forth in the resolution, according to Mr. Tinkham. He stated Alabama, with a total of 1,143,295 males and females over 21 in 1920, cast a vote of 227,293, for congressional candidates of the two major parties last fall; Arkansas with 536,614 of voting age cast a vote of 189,410; Florida, with 536,614 of voting age cast 116,364; Louisiana with 924,184 males and females over 21, cast 91,587 votes; Mississippi, with 876,106 of voting age, cast 70,657 votes; North Carolina, with 1,210,727 cast 522,287 votes; South Carolina, with 779,991 cast 65,737 votes; Tennessee, with 1,214,947, cast a vote of 395,946; Texas, with 2,257,003, cast 405,828 votes, and Virginia, with 1,207,074, cast 238,803 votes. Comparative figures for Georgia Mr. Tinkham said, were not available.

ASHVILLE N. C. CITIZEN
MAY 23, 1921

The South And Negro Suffrage

An unexpected development in the fight against Frank Linney's [illegible] presents to the two great parties in the United States an opportunity for some honest thinking and courageous action on the race problem. Mr. Linney's determination to stand by the program of opposition to Negro political activity makes it necessary for the Republican Party either to indorse the quasi-legal methods by which white civilization has been preserved in the South or to rebuke Linney and thus destroy all hope for the building up of a strong Republican Party in the Southern States.

It is true that the great majority of the Northern Republicans are disposed to allow the South to deal with the Negro suffrage question in its own way; such men as Representative Tinkham do not command wide hearing even at home. But when a Republican Administration pledged to protection of what Mr. Harding termed Negro "rights," proposes officially to sanction the evasions of law to which Southerners were forced by Constitutional amendments that ought never to have been written, men like Senator Borah are justified in protesting, if they propose to have any consistent policy toward either law or the right of franchise.

This peculiar situation, in which Southern Democrats and Republicans find themselves defending a course against Northern Republican protest, ought to result in the adoption of the only just and common-sense policy toward Negro suffrage. Let Southerners, regardless of party, say to the rest of the country: "We are resolved that the majority of the colored people shall not vote. Reduce, if you will, our congressional representation; or, if you are wise, join us in modifying the suffrage amendments to the Constitution."

Until the whole country reaches some such understanding as this on the question of Negro franchise, this issue will be thrust into every election, either through justifiable fears or as a piece of party strategy. That shadow, which has so long prevented the free growth of sturdy, political thought in the South, will continue to trouble Southern men in every honest endeavor to approach political and economic problems in the light of intellectual freedom. And so long also will the colored people in the South suffer from race animosities that are kindled into unwonted fierceness by the Negro's activity in politics.

PHILA PA PUBLIC LEDGER
JUNE 25, 1921

HOUSE IN REVOLT AGAINST MONDELL

"Outlaw" Caucus Indorsing Negro Franchise Rights Upheld by 75 Republicans

PARTY HARMONY MENACED

Insurgency Against Fordney Also Gives Concern to Administration Supporters

By ROBERT BARRY

Copyright, 1921, by Public Ledger Co.

Public Ledger Bureau
Washington, June 24

here was evidence today that a cis might be precipitated by the dontent existing in the House of Presentatives over the majority leadhip. Thirty-six Repub'ican members the House participated in an "out-" caucus held in the chamber of e House last night to consider the inkham legislation to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution giving votes to Negroes. The con-

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ference was held in opposition to the wishes of Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming, majority leader, and despite all his efforts to prevent it.

The outlaw conference elected temporary officers, excoriated Mr. Mondell and pledged itself to an organized campaign to compel the Republican management of the House to go on record one way or another in the matter of the Fourteenth Amendment.

The tendency toward insurgency against the party leadership was followed today by a virtual indorsement by seventy-five Republicans in the House of what the "outlaws" did last night. Representative Tinkham, of Massachusetts, circulated a petition for another party conference on the Fourteenth Amendment. He would have the meeting held on Tuesday night. Fifty signatures were necessary to force the conference. He passed that number within an hour. He expects to have no less than 100 Republican names, all of which he regards as indorsing his stand.

With 100 Republicans supporting Mr. Tinkham in a movement for a conference, which Mr. Mondell has twice opposed, and the Minnesota and other delegations openly challenging the tariff policies of Representative Fordney, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, the situation was not regarded with equanimity by persons interested in the welfare of the Harding Administration and the Republican Party. There have been frequent rumblings of discontent with the party leadership in Congress, but until now the champions of harmony have blocked every effort to have the party's soiled linen washed in public.

Open warfare between Messrs. Tinkham and Mondell began two weeks ago. The Bay State member obtained sixty-five signatures for a party caucus on the Fourteenth Amendment. Mondell countered by having Representative Barbour, of California, issue a call for a conference on congressional reapportionment. Accordingly Representative Towner, of Iowa, chairman of the Republican conference, convened a caucus to consider both subjects.

Mr. Towner who previously had ruled that reapportionment was germane to enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment, held that enforcement was not germane to reapportionment. There was a noisy demonstration against the ruling. Mr. Mondell tried to force an adjournment of the conference, but he was outvoted five to one. Then there was an agreement to adjourn to meet yesterday.

Mr. Mondell sought to have Mr. Tinkham agree to abandon the conference. He was unsuccessful. It was charged that the majority leader then issued instructions that all Republicans in the House be notified that the conference had been canceled. Orders were given the doorkeepers to close the Chamber of the House.

The question raised by Mr. Tinkham is being opposed by Republicans from border States, who declare that for them to vote for or against the Tinkham proposals would be to invite trouble.

BIRMINGHAM ALA NEWS
JUNE 14, 1921

Tinkham Of Massachusetts Wants To Cut Down Southern Representation.

One Tinkham, elected to the National House of Representatives from Massachusetts, has had an obsession for some time to the effect that he is the guardian in general of the negroes in the South, and it is his mission to thrust the vote in their hands whether they are qualified or want to exercise it or not. The alternative is, that if every ignorant darkey in the South does not vote, the number of seats held in Congress from the South will be cut down.

Tinkham was sat upon once by the Republican Party with his resolution—in the early days of the Harding administration—because President Harding and most of the real leaders of the party know that meddlesome legislation such as is proposed by Tinkham will accomplish no good result; will simply engender friction between the races; make the Republican Party worse hated than it is now in the South, and revive memories of the atrocities of reconstruction days committed by the Republicans headed by fanatics of the Tinkham type.

Just what Tinkham expects to accomplish is not clear. One thing is pretty well certain—he is a survival of the meddlesome type of "Down East Yankee" which has made the American greatly disliked abroad, and which type generally is not greatly appreciated here at home. This same type was most offensive during the "carpetbag days" after the Civil War, usually mixing such thrift and acquisitiveness with their alleged philanthropy to the end that their memory remains in the recollections of the South much as a place from which a specimen of the genus mephitis mephitica has been forcibly dislodged.

Whether Mr. Tinkham has some deep-laid scheme or whether it is merely an outcropping of his inherent meddlesomeness does hot appear in the record. If, for instance, he thinks that by bringing every specimen of the negro race to the polls and voting these individuals, imposing upon the South political domination of ignorance and its inevitable venality, he is merely a hopeless fool to whom the pages of history reveal nothing. Other Republicans know the South will stand for nothing of that sort even if the Massachusetts busybody does not gather this from the overthrow of the carpetbag governments after the war. The South is much more able to successfully resist such an imposition now.

On the other hand, if Tinkham and the small band of his type are willing to accept the general negro absence from the polls, make a trade on the basis of their staying away at least until thoroughly fitted for citizenship, thus removing the negro from politics absolutely, the South would be mighty glad to make such a deal and pay the price in a reduced representation.

It is perhaps inevitable that in a body as large as the National House of Representatives there should be a proportion of fanatics and fools, but there is usually the saving grace of common sense left in the majority to the end that these individuals with half-baked ideas do not get to the point of doing actual damage. It would seem that there are problems enough facing the Congress to occupy the attention of even a Tinkham, without devoting his energies in an attempt to stir up trouble, race antagonisms and interferences in matters that have been decided by the United States Supreme Court to be matters peculiarly within the jurisdiction of the States and State laws.

The attempt of Tinkham will fail because it has nothing to recommend it; because the author of the resolution is himself an ignoramus, uninformed of fundamentals of the subject about which he seeks to legislate and regulate, and because there is no definite good end to be accomplished even were his muddle-minded ideas put into execution. But it is a great pity such individuals of limited intelligence and provincial viewpoint can manage to obtain membership in the National Congress.

OKLAHOMAN OPPOSES TINKHAM FORCE BILL

Montgomery Advertiser

Representative Herrick Puts in Good Work For South in Committee

6/29/21

Advertiser Bureau
Washington, D. C.
By Jesse S. Cottrell.

The most inveterate opponent of Representative George Holden Tinkham, republican, Massachusetts who is endeavoring to cut down the representation of Southern and Western states, Representative Manuel Herrick, republican, Oklahoma. Mr. Tinkham for four years has been charging on the floor of the House that the Fourteenth amendment, and the Fifteenth for that matter, have been flagrantly violated in that colored citizens have been denied the right of franchise. On this ground he has insisted that the representation of the South and West should be reduced.

No sooner had the present Congress convene than Mr. Tinkham renewed his efforts to fix the basis of representation in Congress on the number of votes cast, instead of on population. He has been able to secure several caucuses of the Republicans in the House on this question and it is in these caucuses that the opposition of the Oklahoma member has been felt so effectively. Mr. Herrick's weapon is ridicule of the home-spun variety and this has all the more telling effect in that Mr. Herrick and Mrs. Tinkham are the direct antithesis of one another.

The Massachusetts member is a Harvard graduate, scion of great wealth, one of the older members of Congress and comes from a rich and powerful state. Mr. Herrick, on the other hand, in his own biography declared that his "early life was one of hardship and pioneering; owing to poverty and lack of facilities he never saw the inside of a school house for educational purposes and was compelled to educate himself as best he could, while laboring to support an invalid father and mother". He claims as his chief distinction as a farmer that he specialized on "Herrick's Giant yellow corn and copper-faced Hereford cattle", whereas Mr. Tinkham boasts that the title of Chevalier della Corona d'Italia was conferred upon him by the King of Italy but that he could not accept it because of the constitutional inhabition. Mr. Tinkham further boasts, however, that the letters patent and insigna of the title are in the possession of the Department of State.

No sooner does a Republican caucus convene these hot summer evenings to consider the Tinkham bill that Mr. Herrick gains recognition from the cha man and launches into a speech wh is typical of the Oklahoma prairi One of his recent speeches, charact istic of several he has made, has be the subject of much comment a amusement in the cloak-room. On t occasion the congressman from Ok homa assumed the attitude of a co field school house debater, sallyi fourth to a position in front of t chairman, he declared that, "this he whole question of cutting down me bers in nothing in this world but hobby of the gentleman from Mass chusetts". Continuing he is report to have said;

"I'll tell you, friends, I find that nea ly everybody here has some kind a hobby that he's got to harp on order to get anybody to pay any t tention to him. That's what the troul with Mr. Tinkham I wonder if ever heard of that man, whose nam think was 'Don Quick-shot' (referri to Don Quixote). I read about him o time. He got on a horse and rode arou fighting wind-mills but I don't kn what for and don't reckon he d neither. That reminds me of the gent man from Massachusetts because h just fighting wind-mills too".

It is needless to say that the caucus was in an up-roar and that all semblance of decorum was lost. This only spurred the Oklahomian to new efforts and he told one story after another, using colloquial phases and illustrations from the farm and ranch to drive hime his points. The urbane statemen, as well as those who, like Mr. Herrick came from the proletariate, were convulsed with laughter and all at Mr. Tinkham's expense.

Several efforts have been made t obtain another caucus but proponen of the measure have received noti from Mr. Herrick that he will be pr sent with a new speech and rath than see the Tinkham bill again ma the subject of jest and ridicule ga about given up the fight.

CONGRESS, REPUBLICAN OR DE OCRATIC, REFUSES TO TACKL DISFRANCHISEMENT

Savannah Tribune
5/21/21

Washington, May 5 (Associate Negro Press)—The most remarkabl parliamentary discussion in the presen Congress, and which, by the way, wa barely touched upon by the daily pres, took place in the House of Representatives, Friday, May 6.

The discussion was precipitated by Representative Tinkham of Massachusetts, who rose to "offer a resolution on a question of high personal privilege." When it was discovered by the Republican floor leader, Congressman Mondell, of Wyoming, what it was all about, together with a number of other leaders, various objections and points of order were offered.

In brief, the resolution was on the enforcement of the 14th and 15th amendments to the constitution. After reciting the various breeches of constitutional privileges of voting, in certain sections of the United States, the Committee on Census is authorized to proceed forthwith to make diligent inquiry respecting the extent to which the right to vote is denied or abridged to citizens of the United States in any state in violation of the Constitution of the United States."

Representative Tinkham was compelled to confine his utterances to the point of order to wit: that the resolution "is not privileged under the rules and not privileged under the Constitution, and does not present a question of privilege before the House." This point was raised by Floor Leader Mondell.

After long and, in one or two instances, acrimonious debate, the speaker ruled, going into detail on the subject, sustaining the point. Immediately, Representative Tinkham respectfully appealed from the decision of the chair, following which Mr. Mondell sought to have the motion laid on the table, but upon the personal request of Speaker Gillett, the vote was taken. It resulted in the vote being sustained, yeas 284; nays 47; not voting 98.

"A Matter of Record"

How the votes went on this matter is now a matter of official record, and makes interesting reading. While representative Mondell assured Mr. Tinkham that there was ample means, under the rules, to introduce the resolution and have it come up in the proper way, Mr. Tinkham rejoined that he introduced it during the last Congress, and thereafter was not admitted to the door to look at it. And that is the crux of the whole subject.

Representative Tinkham has sought by every manner and means to bring to the attention of the republic, thru Congress, the manner in which citizens are disfranchised, and Congress has wilfully blocked every effort.

The facts are clear: Congress, Republican or Democratic, does not propose to tackle the subject of disfranchisement, and if it is brought close to the front, it will be blocked at every stage of the game. This is cold blooded truth, and facing the issue. Representative Tinkham informed the Associated Negro Press his plan to bring the subject before Congress, and he declares that he is not yet thru, that public sentiment will soon demand an investigation, just as it is now with peonage.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

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Suffrage.

BRUNSWICK GA BANNER
JANUARY 7. 1921

FLORIDA'S NEGRO VOTE.

If the census committee of congress is composed of reasonable men, and it is to be presumed that it is, little credence will be placed in the representations made to that committee by the Association for the Advancement of Colored People that the negroes of Florida were deprived of their rights to vote in the last, and preceding, elections.

This association, which is distinctively a Northern institution, has arrogated unto itself the guardianship of Southern negroes and all that pertains to their welfare. It is a well known and incontrovertible fact that all that this association has ever done was to the detriment of the race in the South. It is officered by arrogant bigots who have not a scintilla of genuine sympathy in their souls or hearts for the actual welfare of the race in whose destiny it essays to be so much interested.

It has been recently demonstrated that the Southern negro very well knows where to go to look for friends. Certainly not in the North or West, both of which sections he sought succor and found the back of the hand turned toward him. The record is clear and cannot be refuted. Many thousands have listened to the siren song of welcome and have sacrificed their all to harken to it to find that it was a delusion, a snare to divorce them from their real friends. And they came back, after suffering hardships, to the only section that would give them a fair chance to make an honest living and accord them the only rights that they had ever been allowed to enjoy.

The negro will never dominate Florida, or any other Southern state, nnad nobody realizes this fact any more potently than does the negro himself. The Association for the Advancement of Colored People is a misnomer. It is an association for the disintegration and annihilation of the race if it is credulous enough to listen to its preachments. But there is scant probability of that resultant situation. There are, fortunately, in the South, leaders of the race who are not blind to the intent and purposes of this association for the advancement of the negro. They know by whom it is fostered and what their hellish purpose is.

Most of the racial discord is traceable to this Northern institution, whose only excuse for existence is, as Congressman Clark of Florida told the committee, "to feast and fatten on the honest negroes of the South." The charges brought before the census committee were repudiated by a number of the best element of the negro race in that state, who stated by affidavit that the conditions complained of did not exist.

It seems that Florida was made the target for the guns of this association which seeks to stir up all these absurd series of absolutely willful misrepresentations, all of which have been proved to have emanated from this disreputable and careless source—the Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The sooner this strife-incubating organization is discredited and its officers muzzled and manacled, the sooner will harmony once more dwell within the confines of this country.

NORTHERN NEGROES LIVE OFF CREDULITY

NEWPORT NEWS VA PRESS
JANUARY 6, 1921

Southern Members of Race Pay Honest Money to Keep Agitators Fat.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was denounced by Representative Clark, Democrat, of Florida, today as being composed of "meddling, fussing persons, working on the ignorant negroes of the South."

Persons who made charges before the House census committee that negroes were prevented from voting in Florida were described by Mr. Clarke as New York negroes who are feasting and fattening on the honest negroes of the South."

Representatives of the society who made similar charges, "have never done a thing that has not injured the negroes of the South," the Florida Representative said and their actions have made for racial classes. They seek only to keep themselves in good jobs and are not really interested in the welfare of the negro.

Presenting further denial before the Census committee that Florida election officiers had abridged the rights of negroes to vote, Representative Clark presented a telegram from Mayor Martin, of Jacksonville, declaring that no negroes were deprived of the vote there on November 2, and another from J. Seth Hill, a negro physician, stating he had voted on election day. Mr. Clark said Florida's election laws were fair and were justly administered, and read a telegram from the supervisor of Orange county stating the negro over whom the Ocoree race clash occured November 2 was not a qualified voter.

Representative Sears, also of Florida, entered a general denial of the accusations against his state, declaring there was no discrimination in Florida against the negro.

Atlanta Independent 1/20/21

DR. HILL'S FATAL BLUNDER.

Dr. J. Seth Hills is a practicing physician in Jacksonville, Florida, and it appears from newspaper reports that, whether intentionally or unintentially, he fell into the hands of the enemy and permitted the use of his name, and whatever he stands for in the community where he lives, to be used by democratic persons to rivet the yoke of disfranchisement upon himself and race.

The Associated Press carried a dispatch purporting to come from him addressed to Congressman Frank Clark of Florida, which was used before the Census Committee at Washington a few weeks ago to prove that Negroes were not discriminated against or disfranchised in Florida.

The fact that Dr. Hill himself may have voted, was no proof that ninety per cent of his race was not prevented from voting by force and molestation by democrats.

Dr. Hills' tirade against those of his race who protested against his using his influence to enslave both them and himself, in no way paliates or excuses his blunder, and the race will not accept the explanation that he gives. Rather than helping himself out of the dilemma into which he possibly unthoughtfully fell, he makes a bad matter worse, and by his show of temper, it looks as though he willingly allowed himself to be used to fasten a curse upon his race.

Referring to a woman of his color as a "female jackass," is not only unbecoming a gentleman, but it smacks of a wrong doer caught with the goods on. The Doctor's abuse is neither argument nor proof that he has not forfeited the respect of his race. The following is a sample of what he said: "I wish to inform the cowardly female jackass who made the first threat, that cowards like herself, will have but little weight when decency and self respect are being weighed, and that the braying fool who made the threats about the 'cooler' knows how to protect his hide by resorting to the telephone.

Signed,
J. SETH HILL.

Dr. Hill must have known when a representative of Mayor Martin asked him to make an affidavit that he had voted, that they wanted it for use before Congressman Isaac Seigels' Committee to disprove the charges of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that the Negroes were disfranchised in the south, and that southern representation in Congress should be reduced in proportion as the right to vote was denied American citizens.

The Independent can see no excuse for Dr. Hill, and the best we can say for him is we thought better of the man. The fair thing for him to have done, if he condones and forgives the lawless element of white people who stand for the disfranchisement and outlawing of black men's rights, would have been to remain silent and not join in the effort to disgrace and eternally curse people who feed and clothe him and made him important enough for the white people to use him.

The white man knows what Negro to call on when he wants to drive a bargaiin against the race. He singles out his man and finds the fellow who is willing to be put upon the stand to swear to the disgrace and undoing of himself and people. Dr. Hill, we thought better of you.

Atlanta Independent 1/30/21

WHO IS REV. W. A. DINKINS?

We read with some concern a quotation of a letter purporting to come from one, W. A. Dinkins of Jacksonville, Florida, in which he sought to take to task everybody who does not acquiesce in the political, industrial and economical discrimination against the Negro.

We wonder if Mr. Howell knows who Rev. Dinkins is. The Independent would like to know if Rev. Dinkins is the same W. A. Dinkins, who graduated from Payne College some years ago, and who later dressed himself in a beaver and a long coat and palmed himself off as the late lamented Bishop L. H. Holsey; and while posing as Bishop Holsey, fraudulently disposed of certain property owned by Bishop in Georgia and Florida. He bears the same name and has the same initials; and the Independent would like to know if Mr. Howell of the Constitution has palmed this same fraud on the public as a character worthy of emulation. We fear Mr. Howell has been imposed upon, for the reason we are not willing to believe that he would willingly palm off on the public a character guilty of such fraudulent practices and impersonations as the erstwhile W. A. Dinkins of several years ago.

We read the mouthings of this Negro in Wednesday's Constitution, and it sounds very much like the Dinkins of unsavory reputation of some time ago, who impersonated Bishop Holsey and made fraudulent sales of his property.

If a white man had made the same remarks about his race that this man Dinkins made about his race, the Constitution would not have given it space in its columns, except for the purpose of denouncing such a character as a race traitor. In fact, it would have led a clan to drive such a white man out of the community; and it is passingly strange to the Independent that so reputable a journal as the Constitution will always have to the front some worthless, mercenary Negro who is without the respect of his own people, and who merely writes to discredit his own race in white newspapers because he believes it will bring him revenue, and cause some white man to pat him on the back and call him a good Negro—a leader of his race.

If the truth were known, Dinkins never voted anywhere in his life, and was not qualified to vote in Jacksonville at the time so many Negroes were discriminated against, as was brought out in the evidence before the Congressional Committee. But Dinkins felt that he had better join with Dr. J. Seth Hill in discrediting his people. The poor fool has not sense enough to know that he cannot discredit his own people without discrediting himself; in the last analysis, the white man knows that the man who fulminates against his own people being one of them, is no better than those whom he undertakes to libel. In fact, the white man has more re-

(over)

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

(From other side)

spect for the manly, upright, courageous Negro than he has for the cowardly, cringing, mercenary, hat-in-hand, yes-sir,-boss, Negro vassal.

Dinkins is not worth the space we are giving him in this paper. If he is the same character we have in mind, who has floated around over the country from pillar to post, conducting schools simply for an excuse to fleece white people, wherever he could find them foolish enough to fall to his schemes, the Independent desires to say for the benefit of our neighbor—the Constitution,—that the Dinkins it holds up to the people as a leader, has long ago been discredited, and the race will not take any advice from Dinkins or from anybody else who is taught by him. The Negro knows his friends without advice from Dinkins or that class of white men who permit Dinkins to lecture to them.

When Dinkins or any other Negro says that the Negro gets a square deal in the south, politically, economically or industrially, he utters that which he knows to be false, and he does it for a purpose that does not rise above the character of a mercenary. White men cannot any more select leaders for the Negro race than Negro men can select leaders for the white race. We know whom we want, and we are going to follow only those chosen by us. We are not getting our rights. We are not getting a square deal. We know it and we are going to continue to tell the public so, and protest until we do win them—all the Hills and Dinkins to the contrary not-withstanding.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., TIMES
FEBRUARY 18, 1921

DISFRANCHISING THE NEGRO.

The World almanac for 1921 is full of figures that will talk right out and say some very unpleasant things if one goes to the trouble of fitting them together. Apropos of the race question in the south, one of our national weeklies cites these facts from it: New York, with 45 electoral votes, gave a popular vote for president last November of 2,895,524, while Mississippi, with 10 electoral votes, polled a popular vote of only 82,492. Ohio, with 24 electoral votes, presented a popular vote of 2,019,480, while South Carolina, with 9 electoral votes, cast a popular vote of 66,150. "Thus, based on the popular vote," the writer comments, "Mississippi has eight times the strength of New York in the electoral college and South Carolina has twelve times that of Ohio."

"Well, what of it?" some one will ask. "The electoral college doesn't amount to anything, anyway." It amounts to this, that it shows pointedly how generally the negro is disfranchised in the south. These figures alone ought to convince congress that it should do one of two things. It should put a stop to the disfranchisement of the negro vote in the south, or reduce the representation of those states that deny the right to vote. The constitution of the United States is very plain on either point.

But a proposal for the reduction of representation in states showing such discrepancies as those just cited was ignored by the census committte of the house.

OPPOSE PLAN TO CUT REPRESENTATION

Southerners Object to Move That Would Restrict Their Political Power

3/12/21
Chicago Defender

By Charles T. Magill

Washington, D. C., March 11.—The twentieth annual convention of the National Negro Press Association, that met here March 2 to 4, was the most successful in the history of that organization. Owing to the illness of the president, Chris Perry, editor of the Philadelphia Tribune, the first vice president, J. Finley Wilson, presided at all the sessions.

The convention opened at 2 p. m. Wednesday in Dunbar High School, 1st and O streets. In the evening the scribes were the guests of the Mu-So-Lit Club, where an excellent program was arranged. The luxuriously furnished home of the Mu-So-Lits was placed at the newspaper men's disposal by the president, James L. Chestnut.

Dined at Howard

Thursday an invitation from Dr. Durkee and Dr. J. Emmett Scott of Howard University to dine at Howard was accepted by the association. The scribes were ushered into Rankin Chapel, where the entire student body was assembled. Addresses were made by Bishop I. N. Scott of the M. E. Church; Joseph L. Jones, editor Fraternal Monitor, Cincinnati, and Judge William C. Harrison. In the language of the Thespians, the judge "stole the show" in a stirring speech that brought out one of the famous Howard cheers from the students. An excellent dinner was later served in Miner's Hall. The convention closed Friday, to meet again, probably in January, 1922, at Tuskegee.

Oppose Cutting Representation

At a special session of the subcommittee appointed by the Republican national committee to make an investigation and to report upon the advisability or inadvisability of cutting down southern representation in Congress, as well as in the nominating convention of the Republican party, held at the party's headquarters in the Munsey Building Wednesday, March 2, vigorous protests against the proposition to cut down southern representation were voiced by the following state representatives: Chairman Gerow of Florida; National Committeeman Kuntz of Louisiana; National Committeeman McGregor of Texas; the newly elected congressman, Judge Wursburg of Texas; National Committeeman Mulvihill, Hon. Perry W. Howard and Dr. S. E. Redmond, representing Mississippi's objection; National Committeeman Talbert of South Carolina, who at times grew quite vociferous in stating his objections. Hon. Mr. Turner, who made a close race for Congress in one of the Alabama districts, voiced the objection of Alabama, and Judge Goreo, Editor Ben Davis and Colonel Henry Lincoln Johnson, our only member of the national committee from Georgia, expressed in vigorous language Georgia's objection to the proposition of cutting down southern representation either in Congress or in the Republican national convention.

The subcommittee to which this matter was referred by the Republican national committee consists of the following: Hon. C. Bascom Slemp, congressman from Virginia, chairman; Hon. Irwin Kinsley of Vermont, Hon. R. B. Howell of Nebraska, with Chairman Will H. Hays and Secretary Clarence B. Miller of the Republican national committee serving as ex-officio members of the special subcommittee. The matter was deemed of such great importance that the subcommittee remained in continuous session from 10 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon without even taking a recess for luncheon. The eloquent and forceful remarks made by Colonel Henry Lincoln Johnson evidently made a deep impression upon the members of the subcommittee and national committee and upon the numerous visitors who attended this open meeting.

The committee met Thursday at 11 o'clock a. m. at the New Willard Hotel in full session. This special meeting, just preceding the inauguration of President-Elect Warren G. Harding, was in the nature of a ratification following the overwhelming victory at the polls last November. The special subcommittee that has to do with investigating and making definite recommendations with reference to the reduction of southern representation in conventions and the reorganization of the Republican party in the south made a report indicating that they had not had sufficient time to go fully into the matter and make suitable recommendations. It was therefore decided by the national committee to defer the report of this subcommittee and also to add four other members to the subcommittee, as follows: National Committeemen Reuben Williams of Oregon, Hynicka of Ohio, Joseph B. Kealing of Indiana and David Mulvane of Kansas. The three members first appointed were: Congressman Bascom Slemp of Virginia, Irvin Kinsley of Vermont and R. B. Howell of Nebraska, with Chairman Will H. Hays and Secretary Clarence B. Miller of the national committee ex-officio members of said subcommittee. Prominent Race leaders now present in Washington expressed themselves as very much gratified by this enlargement of the subcommittee, believing that a sense of fairness will now prevail.

The Women's Meeting

The annual meeting of the national directors and state leaders of the Republican committee in charge of works among our women convened March 3 at John Wesley A. M. E. Church, 13th and R streets, N. W. Mrs. Lethia C. Fleming of Ohio, temporary chairman, called the meeting to order and requested reports from state leaders. Mrs. Martha McCurdy, state leader, Indiana, opened the discussion. Among the speakers were: Mrs. Mary Church Terrell of Washington, Mrs. Mary McDowell of Georgia, national organizer, and Mrs. Mary B. Talbert, delegate to the International Council of Women in Christiania, Norway. All gave excellent talks. An address was also made by Col. Henry Lincoln Johnson.

Some friction seemed to be evident over the question of the chairmanship in the northeast section, now held by Mrs. Mary Church Terrell. The New York women took the stand that some one who votes should be chairman. That matter, however, was unsettled. At the headquarters Friday morning another meeting of these women was held, with Mrs. Fleming again presiding. The proposition of a new organization was vetoed and the ladies will continue to function as an auxiliary to the national Republican committee.

The two big public affairs were the press ball at Convention Hall, of which J. Finley Wilson was chairman, and the inaugural ball at the Coliseum, of which Judge Robert Terrell was chairman.

Most of those who are well known in the political world, together with the majority of the newspaper men, attended the press ball. Woodton's Glee Club sang several selections. Notwithstanding a story published in the New York World Saturday morning, in which aspersions were cast on those who arranged this affair, everything seemed to run smoothly, all appeared in accord and a large crowd was present.

At the Coliseum many beautiful gowns were worn by the equally beautiful ladies present. Society seemed to be very well represented here, and several of the out-of-town guests were also present. Because of the change in the inaugural plans, the Eighth Illinois Regiment Band and Col. Otis B. Duncan were not present. Judge and Mrs. Robert Terrell led the grand march, and a dazzling and beautiful scene was presented as the men and women, all in evening dress, followed behind the distinguished couple.

Closing Events

The National Federation of Women's Clubs, who are maintaining the Frederick Douglass home in Anacostia, held a business session there Saturday morning. In the afternoon from 1 to 5 the ladies had an open meeting, to which the public was invited. Many availed themselves of the opportunity to look over the home of the immortal Frederick Douglass and to have tea with the ladies. The federation is appealing for voluntary subscriptions to help maintain the home. Sunday a sacred concert for the benefit of the proposed Masonic temple was held, and Monday, March 7, the celebrations came to a close with the dance of the Oldest Inhabitants, a formal affair that is always looked forward to by Washingtonians.

The convivial spirit was always apparent during the entire week, and the Washington people seemed to vie with each other as to who could be the most hospitable. The consensus of opinion was that Mr. Harding's inauguration was a most successful affair. All hope that his administration may be equally as successful.

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EXPECTED.

News dispatches from the Nation's Capitol state that when the House Census Committee, sitting for consideration of legislation to re-apportion representation in Congress, called before it witnesses who should give evidence regarding Negro disfranchisement in the South, vigorous objections were forthcoming from Southern Committee members.

The galling charges against the disfranchisement subterfuges of the South were sponsored by officers of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the material witnesses being Walter F. White and J. Weldon Johnson, secretaries of that organization. Mr. White, affirmed the lawlessness of the greater part of the white population of many Southern Communities supporting his charges by the thousands of lynchings within, and by, the South in recent years. A typical instance of which was the masacre of Negroes following the November elections at Ocoee, Fla., in which between thirty and thirty-five Negroes were killed or burned by the whites out of resentment because the Negroes showed the patriotic American spirit to vote for President of their own nation. Moreover, Mr. White adduced in support of his charges nearly a thousand affidavits from quite as many persons of color in Jacksonville, Fla., alleging they were deprived of the right to vote in the November elections. Southwestern Christian Advocate 11/3/21

To these charges, buttressed by carefully and scientifically procured and arrayed evidence, the Southern representatives vocifferously objected, becoming at times so discourteous as to provoke the chairman of the committee, Mr. Siegel, several times, to call the vociferous protestants to order, stating that the Committee had decided to let witnesses make their statements and members might question them afterwards.

Of course, it was to be expected, and, for a considerable time yet to come, may be expected, that Southern statesmen (?) such as Representatives, Bee of Texas, whose state led last year in the barbarous lynching record, Larsen of Georgia, whose state was a close second in the barbarism, would object strenuously to the light being turned on the inhuman and indefensible Southern practices of robbing colored Americans of their rights and then murdering them as if the victims were brutes just because we divinely desire to vote as humble citizens of our native land. This has been the stock in trade of a certain type of Southern statesmen ever since the days that made necessary the passage of the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and this is how they hope to perpetuate "white supremacy" in the South.

Representative Bee of Texas, keen of ethical sense, exposed to the unhindered, scathing truth of the charges against the lawless methods of the Southern oligarchy, blurted out, "Knowing what we have done in upbuilding the Negro race, I cannot sit silent under a statement made by a witness from New York." As though the South had done so much for the Negro! We are aware of what the South has done for us, for all of which we are grateful; but we are as keenly aware also of what we have done for the South of which men of Mr. Bee's type seem to have even no conscious recollection, to say nothing of gratitude. And the Negro challenges the South to an enumeration of those benefits he has received from the Southern white man for which he (the Negro) has not made commensurate and ready returns. Without him, the present South would have been impossible. Without him, he knows the South of the future will be impossible. The South must have his labor, she must have his patience, she must have his faith, she must have his money, she must have his intelligence, she must have his ballot, she must have his religion. These have been his major contribution to the South, and without these the South would be calamitously handicapped.

Has she given him employment? 'Twas not a gift of opportunity to him more than his gift of labor to her. Has she given him charitable institutions? Alas, too few. Has she given him schools? Of primary grades, yes, such as they are, but both the public schools and charitable institutions of the South are supported by general and special tax levies to which the Negroes themselves are contributors on the same basis as our Southern white neighbor and fellow townsman, thus contributing regularly to the education of the Southern white as certainly as the latter contributes to us. As to the higher education of college and university grade, it is known to the world that the Christian philanthropy of the North, with a few wholesome exceptions, has been the only hope of the ambitious black youth of the South. On what then, may we ask Representative Bee of Texas, does he base his protest against the effort of the defenders of the race to lay bare the gruesome facts of the South's political disfranchisement scheme against the Negro?

Southern representatives in Congress must sooner or later become aware of the fact that the Negro is thinking as intelligently as many of those Southerners in Congress, where some Negroes would now be sitting were it not for the political subterfuges practiced against the Negro by many Southern communities in order to keep the Negro forever subdued. The facts of these fraudulent practices against Negro voting, in order to perpetuate a Southern oligarchy, are coming to light some day. And the time for their exposure is now. Let convulsions of these Southern representatives in Congress come on in rapid succession, but let the truth of the incidents and the un-American policy of disfranchisement and brutal intimidation of black Americans at the ballot boxes and in registration booths be told in all its revolting accuracy to fact. The setting is opportune. The situation demands it. The national and world mind are expectant that it be done. The passion of Mr. Bee expressing his intolerance of Mr. White's testimony because it is from "a witness from New York" would be humorous if it did not relate to so serious a matter. The question of admission of the testimony of Negroes is itself as old as, and a part of, the Southern scheme to keep the truth subdued. But to imply as he does that a Negro from New York cannot give trustworthy evidence on such a subject as lawless and brutal disfranchisement of Colored Americans is a huge joke. All the world knows the story. It is the word of gossip and serious comment in every National Capitol on the globe. *The world knows the Negro citizen in America is inhumanly treated by the South, and the world conscience will stop it some day.* But Mr. White knows about it and knows *much* about it. Though "a witness from New York," he was first a citizen of Atlanta, the home of the Ku Klux Klan. He was born in Atlanta, reared in Atlanta, highly educated there, has travelled throughout the South, has acquired the facts, and can speak ex cathedra on Southern interracial relations. He is one of the Southern Negro's gains from the exodus. If the exodus has done nothing else, it has put some Negroes in an atmosphere where the American time-honored principle of freedom of speech operates in our behalf. If Mr. White and others of our race in the North, having the occasion *and security,* did not speak the truth freely in righteous defense of their race and in promotion of the principle of Americanism vs. sectionalism and racial cast, they would be as truly the object of our execration as they now are of the Negro-hating Congressmen of Texas, of Georgia and of Florida. Ella Wheeler Wilcox's words are very apropos:

"To sin by silence, when we should protest,
Makes cowards out of men.
The human race has climbed on protest;
Had no voice been raised against injustice, ignorance and lust,
The inquisition yet would serve the law,
And guillotines decide our least disputes.
The few who dare, must speak and speak again
To right the wrongs of many."

When Representative Brinson of North Carolina stated before the Committee that "the intelligent Negroes in his district agreed with the whites that the ignorant Negroes must be kept from voting for the safety of the country," we believe his statement to be a part of the propaganda of the South to bolster up those very same wrong methods against which the Negro is protesting. *We do not believe, nor does any intelligent Negro believe that any intelligent and reputable Negro in North Carolina or anywhere else approves of the Southern disfranchisement*

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program. If any Negroes anywhere approve of such methods we believe they either are thoughtless, or intimidated, or are lacking in racial and individual self-respect. Even should such Negroes be found, this would be by no means conclusive argument that it should be practiced, nor should Mr. Brinson get much consolation out of accepting and following the judgment of that type of Negro who is willing to remain in servile subjection to another race. Moreover, the standards of these Southern statesmen who are madly fighting to stay the swelling tide of democracy, it seems, would by this time realize that they are fighting against the stars. Even should the Negro fail now in his struggle for enfranchisement and humane treatment in the South, he knows that he sustains only a temporary defeat. Truth will get her hearing even a hundred years hence. The *eternal* years are hers. She is the ultimate goal. Southwestern Christian Advocate 1/13/21

"To veer, how vain! On, *onward* strain,
Brave barks! In light, in darkness too,
Through winds and tides one compass guides—
To that and your ownselves, be true.

We will be true to ourselves despite all the dehumanizing political expedienceis the South devises. *And we will arrive.*

REPRESENTATIVE CLARK AND THE SOUTH'S FAIRNESS TO THE NEGRO.

At the hearing of the census committee Thursday, January fifth, in Washington, that is gathering data relative to the disfranchisement of Southern Negroes, Representative Clark of the State of Florida is quoted by the Associated Press as having used these words:

"The N. A. A. C. P. is feeding and fattening on the honest Negro of the South. They are a body of New York Negroes whose object is to keep themselves in good fat jobs by agitating honest Southern Negroes and by disturbing the equanimity of the Southern Negro and white man."

He also said their actions "are responsible for many of the racial clashes which have occurred in the South.

He further said that the election laws of the State of Florida were fair and administered justly and presented a telegram from the mayor of Jacksonville to back his contention that Negroes in that city were not denied the right to register and vote, later presenting a telegram from Orange county, Florida, where a number of Negroes were killed, stating that the Negroes who were murdered were not qualified voters and presented a signed statement from J. Seth Hill, a Negro physician stating that he had been allowed to register and vote.

Aprepos to the assertions of Congressman Clark, he is undoubtedly unaware of the birth and antecedent of the Negroes who were called before the census committee, for had he been informed he would not have made the assertion that they were New York Negroes.

The men who represented the N. A. A. C. P. before the census committee were all of Southern birth and are well acquainted with the method that is used to keep the ballot out of the hands of the Southern Negro. And as to their fattening and feeding on the ignorance of the Southern Negro he is undoubtedly misinformed along these lines, as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is composed of some of the most learned Negroes of this section.

The members of the N. A. A. C. P. in every clime are among the most thoughtful men and women of the Negro race and cannot be duped by "New York Negroes," nor be fooled by Representative Clark in his effort to cover up the sins of Florida and the South.

The majority of Southern representatives in Congress and most Southern newspapers argue from time to time that the Negro in this section who is qualified is not denied the right of suffrage and says that the election laws of the Southern States are administered justly and fairly. These congressmen and newspaper know, better than anybody else, that Negroes in the South are not given the privilege of registering and voting such as is given members of other races. As a matter of fact, it is notoriously known that most of the Southern representatives in Congress are kept there because of their effort to keep the Negroes from voting. It is also known that many of them boast of such efforts when not before the census committee.

SSOCIATION FOR NEGROES ATTACKED

lark of Florida Says Body Composed of "Meddling, Fussers" Working on Ignorance

Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was denounced by Representative Clark, democrat, of Florida, today, as being composed of "meddling, fussing persons working on the ignorant negroes of the south."

Persons who make charges before the house census committee that negroes were prevented from voting in Florida were described by Mr. Clark as "New York negroes who are feasting and fattening on the honest negroes of the south."

Representatives of the society who made similar charges have never done a thing that has not injured the negroes of the south" the Florida representative said. "and their actions have made for racial clashes. They seek only to keep themselves in good jobs, and are not really interested in the welfare of the negro."

Presenting further denial before the census committee that Florida election officers had abridged the rights of negroes to vote, Representative Clark presented a telegram from Mayor Martin of Jacksonville, declaring that no negroes were deprived of the vote there on November 2, and another from J. Seth Hill, a negro physician, stating he had voted on election day. Mr. Clark said Florida's election laws were fair and were justly administered and read a telegram from the supervisor of Orange county stating the negro over whom the Ocoee race clash occurred November 2 was not a qualified voter.

Representative Sears, also of Florida, entered a general denial of the accusations against his state, declaring there was no discrimination in Florida against the negro.

RECORDS PRAISE TINKHAM

TINKHAM IS RIGHT

(Boston Record, Jan. 5, 1921.)

George Holden Tinkham is exactly right in his insistence that Congress, in reapportionment, should reduce the representation of States in which the right of some citizens to suffrage is abridged.

Abridgment of suffrage in some of the Southern States is a canker on the body politic of this Republic; and there is no sophistry, no contention of "race superiority," that dilutes the offense.

Congressman Tinkham will not be popular, if he carries out his threat that if Congress in passing a reapportionment bill failed to reduce the representation of States in which he charged that the right of some citizens to suffrage were abridged he would take the matter to the Supreme Court.

But he will be right.

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LARSEN DISPR... TINKHAM'S C... OF DISCRIMINATION

Georgia Congressman Reads Supreme Court Rulings in Refutation of Attack on Southern Election Laws.

CENSUS COMMITTEE FAVORS SIEGEL BILL

Florida Representative Reads Affidavits Denying the Charges Made by Negro League Officials.

BY JAMES A. HOLLOMON.

Washington, January 4.—(Special.) Congressman Larsen, of Georgia, oldest southern member of the house committee on census, is directing and leading the fight against Congressman Tinkham's proposal to cut southern representation to a basis of voting population and particularly in refutation of the charge of the Massachusetts member that southern negroes are discriminated against, legally or otherwise, at the polls.

The hearing is creating widespread interest among southern members of congress, not because there is any danger of a cut in the southern apportionment being seriously considered, for such a proposition has not a ghost of a chance either in committee or on the floor of the house, but in vindication of the south against the charges of such men as Tinkham. And the officers of the National League for the Advancement of the Colored People, who are the inspiring influences behind this New Englander, who is seeking new Force bill fame.

Tinkham on Stand.

Tinkham was personally on the stand today and tonight and was brought to a final awakening, in his charge that registration or illiteracy tests were a violation of the constitution of the United States by Larsen, who presented United States supreme court decisions sustaining the state laws in every test case made on such pretexts.

The Georgia congressman tonight cited the following among a number of other such decisions:

United States supreme court in a Maryland case "while the right to vote for members of congress is not derived exclusively from the law of the state in which they are chosen, but has its foundation in the constitution and laws of the United States. The elector must be one entitled to vote under the state statute."

Also the case of Guinn vs. United States, in which the United States supreme court held "the establishment of an illiteracy test for exercise of suffrage is an exercise of the state, of a lawful power vested in it, subject to the supervision of the federal courts. "No time need be spent on the question of the violation of the illiteracy test considered alone, since, as we have seen, its establishment was an exercise of the state of a lawful power vested in it not subject to our supervision, and indeed its validity is admitted."

Decisions Sweeping.

The decisions were so sweepng as sustaining illiteracy tests, applied alike to whites and blacks, that the Massachusetts member lost the force of his contention to the disgust of a score or more Yankee negroes, who were in the committee room to back up the Boston congressman. Congressman Larsen further quoted the Georgia supreme court in holding that registration was not a phase of electoral qualification but an identification, and showed that in Georgia colored men voted in large numbers in the general elections, and in no instance could a challenge be proven when a colored man was regularly registered, and otherwise qualified under the federal statutes, thousands of them having voted in the past election as an evidence of their electoral priviledges.

To Report Out Bill.

The census committee is not favorably inclined toward the Tinkham proposition, and while it is according him and his colored backers a respectful hearing, it will report out the Siegel bill making the congressional representation in the next house 483 members, making an increase of 48 members, and giving to Georgia 13 members.

The Florida delegation in congress will be heard before the committee, and Representative Clark has sworn evidence, to refute every charg of discrimination brought by the colored advancement league, this evidence being affidavits direct from the individuals cited.

Tinkham's Witnesses.

It may be interesting to note that Congressman Tinkham, of Boston who is creating this "tem st in a teapot," was a member the district of Columbia committee a few years back along with Congressman Carl Winson, of Georgia. When the latter introduced a bill to prevent the intermarriage of blacks and whites in the District, following a notorious and disgraceful example. Tinkham fought it, asked for a hearing, declared he desired to introduce to the committee several prominent citizens of Boston as opponents of the measure, and on the day of the hearing produced three colored men from the Massachusetts metropolis as his "backers" in the fight. This is only a side glance at this member who is now leading a forlorn fight for another "Force bill."

FLORIDA SENDS AFFIDAVITS.

Washington, January 4.—Affidavits, including a number made by negroes, were presented by the Florida congressional delegation today to the house census committee in denial of charges that negroes were wilfully prevented from voting in Florida. The charges were made before the committee last week by representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People during consideration of the reapportionment bill.

In answer to the charge of W. F. White, assistant secretary of the association, that two negroes named Jones were whipped at Live Oak, G. W. Sanders, John L. Hopps, and W. R. Robinson, negro members of the republican campaign committee there, in an affidavit, said "no such occurrence has taken place in Live Oak or Suwanee county. The negroes here went to the polls and voted and we were told by W. H. Lyle, sheriff of the county, that we would be protected in voting; that on the day of the general election in November, as far as we know, nothing was said to the negroes, men or women, to try to keep them from voting, and several hundred did vote in the county on that day."

Continuing, the affidavit said: "We have resided in Suwanee county for some years; we have seen and participated in several general elections where the negroes did not generally vote; the general election in November was no different from previous elections, everything being quiet and orderly on that day.

Deny Incident.

An affidavit signed by ten citizens, nearly all of whom were said to be county officers, declared the incident alleged did not take place, and added: "The polls were crowded with negroes, men and women, and they were not interfered with in any way."

Sheriff Lyle in an affidavit also denied any such occurrences as charged. He said he was at the polls all day as were two deputies, and that the negroes voted without molestation, some six or seven hundred of them. J. F. Kinkaid, city marshal, also made affidavit to that effect.

Sheriff Scott Gregory, of Quincy, Fla., telegraphed that it was "absolutely untrue" that Dr. W. S. Stevens, a negro physician, had been ordered to leave town. "Can produce Dr. Stevens' affidavit that all reports concerning him are untrue," the telegram declared. Representative Clark announced he would present the affidavit of Dr. Stevens to the committee when it reaches him.

Story of Riot.

Representative Clark also presented a letter from Joseph H. Jones, state's attorney at Orlando, relative to the Ocoee riot. Mr. Jones said that after the riot he saw only three dead negroes and two dead whites at Ocoee. One negro also, he said, was hanged at Orlando by a mob, making a total of four negroes and two whites killed as a result of the riot. "I think it probable," he said, "that two other negroes were killed."

Mr. Jones said twenty-one witnesses had been examined before the grand jury and that he was sending Mr Clark a copy of the jury's presentment.

C. G. Hoag, of Philadelphia, representing the American Proportional Representation League, urged the committee in making up its reapportionment bill to include an optional system whereby the states could elect their congressmen on proportional voting.

DENYING THE TRUTH.

We have read with much interest not unmired with more amusement, the denial on the part of certain Southern Congressmen, who declare that the allegations that colored citizens are denied the right of suffrage are untrue. They charge that these statements are being made by Northern Negroes, ignoring the fact that in most instances, these are Southern Negroes, who have moved North and that they speak from personal knowledge as to the condition of affairs in this section of the country.

No honorable Southerner will deny that the Negro electorate has been denied the right of suffrage. Senator Ben. Tillman did not deny it and Senator James K. Vardaman, with all of his faults was never guilty of contradicting a fact that is known in all of this land. If colored men are not kept from voting now, it is for the same reason that in a duelling contest, where one of the combatants is put "hors de combat," that is out of commission, the successful contestant has no further need to defend himself against his helpless antagonist.

Colored folks do not attempt to vote for the reason that they know the result and that they are not afforded any protection by the National Government. Colored men and women were permitted to register and vote in Richmond, Virginia at the last election, but practically all of them had learned their lesson and were endeavoring to vote for three popular Democratic candidates, in different ratios. Still they had been barred from the Democratic primaries which some of them desired to enter.

As we understand it, the proposition is simply to reduce the congressional representation, where any considerable body of the electorate is disfranchised. It is a fair proposition that should be applied North as well as South. As the matter now stands, colored people in "this neck of the woods" are not looking to Washington any more for help. They are looking to the white men, with whom they have lived to see to it that their rights and privileges are accorded to them. We have expressed the opinion time and again that the time will come when the right of franchise for the colored people will be accorded to them by the South, even should it be opposed by the white people of the North.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is forcing this question in the foreground and its statements in certain particular instances may be incorrect, but as a general proposition, what it says about the disfranchisement of the Negroes throughout the Southland is true and the men who are opposing the organization know that it is true.

Colored men must be manly, God-fearing, polite and obliging, but they must insist upon their citizenship rights and combine with the better class of white people in the South to secure them. Outside help is beneficial but inside results are to be secured right here.

HUMILIATING CONTRAST.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth avenue, New York City, calls your attention to the following editorial which was published in the Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tenn., on Saturday morning, January 22, 1921, under the caption "A Humiliating Contrast":

"Those who may feel an interest in the matter, and it is the deepest interest to all whether they feel it or not, could not do better than to request their Representatives in Congress to send them the 'Hearings Before the Committee on the Census,' which recently reported the bill reapportioning the membership of that body. A more illuminating document could scarcely be found than this pamphlet of something more than 200 pages.

"The daily press reports at the time gave a glimpse of these hearings, but the ipsissima verba of those who were heard are far more impressive and significant of the state of mind of a not

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unimportant element in the population of the United States, and more especially of the Southern States. There all disguises were thrown aside, and if there were any reservations at all, they are doubtless comprehended in the significant statement of one deponent who affirmed: 'We are standing on the crater of a volcano.'

"The public is aware that the notorious Society for the Advancement of Colored People appeared before this congressional committee, and through its officials urged the reduction of Southern representation in Congress on the alleged ground of the practical disfranchisement of the Negro in the South. These men freely admitted that the laws of the Southern States are equitable, but charged that the administration of them is not. And it may surprise others, as it did us, to learn that this society has a membership of 100,000, principally in the South, and that it numbers among its Northern membership such respectable names as that of Moorfield Storey, one of the most eminent of American lawyers.

The representatives of this organization who appeared before the committee were Negroes of ability who presented their case impressively and with becoming dignity. But the manner in which they were bullied by Southern Congressmen, who were members of the committee, presents a humiliating contrast. The courtesy and ability with which the Northern members conducted themselves, although they evidently sympathized with their Southern associates, was highly commendable. From this exhibition it seems quite clear that the South must improve the quality of its representation, if it hopes to retain the respect of the Nation. One cannot imagine Lamar or George or Isham G. Harris or Garland playing the role that these men did.

"The Southerners showed up somewhat better when they came to deal with the famous Mr. Tinkham, of Massachusetts, who displayed a surprising ignorance of the subject upon which his fame rests. That his weight is light is clearly shown by the fact that his suggestions were ignored by the committee, a majority of whom were of his own party, and by the House itself, which is also Republican. It would seem, moreover, that his threatened appeal to the Supreme Court will yield Mr. Tinkham small comfort, if the past decisions of that tribunal may serve as a guide to their future course.

"The Negroes who appeared before the committee were evidently such as are sometimes called 'light-complected,' for one of the Northern members expressed great astonishment when one of them was referred to as a Negro. And the record contains an amusing statement from the famous Negro, Lincoln Johnson, of Georgia, whose testimony before another body was submitted. He had been testifying to the influence of prospective postmasterships upon Southern white Republicans, when he was asked:

"'Did you have any people working with you who desired to be postmasters?'

"And his reply was: 'Well, there were some of my friends that would not suffer the crown to be offered to them too many times, Senator; but if they would get it, it would be a virgin experience of theirs.'"

THE TROUBLE MAKERS.

That the better sentiment among the negroes of the south is for harmony and good-will between the races has been demonstrated upon various occasions, but it has never, perhaps, been more forcefully expressed by a member of the black race than by Rev. W. A. Dinkins, president of the Florida Lincoln Industrial college, Jacksonville, Fla., in connection with the current congressional "investigation" into the recent election troubles in his state.

The "investigation" by a congressional committee was inspired by charges that negroes in Florida were denied the privilege of voting in the last general election—charges which the head of the Florida negro college declares emanated from sources inimical to the best interests of the colored race.

In a communication to The Constitution this negro educator calls attention to, and reiterates the sentiment expressed in, a letter written by him and published recently in The Florida Metropolis, Jacksonville, the substance of which was as follows:

"I am voicing the sentiment of the leading negroes of Jacksonville and the state of Florida in saying the colored people are in a progressive condition in this state. The Hon. Mayor Martin and his associates have labored to give the colored people an impartial administration. On the day of the election, November 2, several thousand men and women crowded the polls and the authorities worked like Trojans to vote every man and woman. We do not indorse the wholesale persecution that is being hurled against Florida and the southern states. It seems more like a political aim to breed discord and strife between the races and every loyal man and woman should rise up and condemn these misrepresentations. The southern white people have always proven great friends to the negro.

"When we came out of bondage 57 years ago we fell into the hands of southern white people. We have worked and lived together and the colored people of the south are better educated, own more farms, are better trained and in a more progressive condition than ever before. We have benefited as much under the democratic administration as we have under the republican. For thirty years I traveled north and south as a minister, presiding elder, educated at Paine college, Augusta, A. M. E. church. I know the southern white people. They are doing their best on all lines. With the best colored and white we, therefore, say to those who are causing discord and strife: Let us alone. God and good men will settle our affairs. We are not seeking social equality. All we want is justice, right and truth. We expect to live and die in Dixieland. Get out of our sunshine and leave us alone. We hereby take our stand for the southern people."

An ounce of such sentiment as that is of more value to the negro race than tons of propaganda calculated to inspire discontent and distrust in the heart of the colored man; and, reciprocated as it is by the well-meaning and right-thinking white people of the south, it does more to improve relationships between the two races than could be done by any number of lynchings and all manner of intimidation.

Let the negro of the south give the agitator of the north to understand that he can look for no sympathy down here, and that the southern negro can be entrusted to work out his own destiny in his own way, with the sympathetic co-operation of the southern white man who knows his peculiarities and understands him, and the so-called "race problem" will soon cease to exist.

LEADERS SAY THEY DEFEATED TINKHAM BILL

Massachusetts Congressman's Measure To Reduce Representation Purposely Killed

LONGWORTH SPEAKS

Tells Afro Correspondent, Republican Party Has A Better Plan

Afro-American 1/28/21

By Colored Syndicate Press Bureau

Washington, D. C., Jan. 26.—Copyright (Special to the Afro-American). The Apportionment Bill is of tremendous and vital importance to the twelve million Negroes of the Nation. When introduced by Chairman Seigel of the Census Committee, it could be readily seen that the battle lines were tightening, and that one of the greatest parliamentary battles in the history of the House of Representatives was on.

It was very evident from the start, that if the Bill, brought in by the majority of the committee was to be enacted in full, it would be done over the heads of the leaders of the Republican party, although, the majority of the Census Committee was Republican. However, the Republican leaders were not in accord with several sections of the Bill, mainly those calling for an increase of membership of the House.

The important feature of this legislation finally passed, was that the Republican party gained all along the line, and made it possible for practical legislation to be enacted, that will be of great assistance in solving the complex suffrage question of a million colored men and women of the South. The Republican leaders had this in mind, when they made the fight against increased representation in the House.

The Tinkham resolution was defeated by a point of order made by Congressman Longworth, of Ohio. If the Tinkham resolution had been accepted, the bill would have been defeated. It was a very inopportune time for Congressman Tinkham, to press his resolution. Mr. Tinkham, made a grievous mistake white Republican leaders say, having been advised by them that his resolution would so complicate the question before the House, that it would be impossible to pass the bill in any form.

Mr. Campbell, of Kansas, was [illegible] presiding, ruled on the point of order, made by Longworth of Ohio, and killed the Tinkham resolution.

Mr. Longworth from Ohio, when asked for a statement in the part taken by him in his point of order against the Tinkham resolution stated: "I have always stood for any practical legislation that would aid in the solution of the colored suffrage question, and will go the limit in that direction.

The Tinkham resolution would have done nothing along those practical lines. Against the advice of the Republican leaders and sincere friends of the colored people, Mr. Tinkham introduced his resolution, and if his resolution had been enacted in the bill, it would have seriously interfered with practical legislation to be introduced in the near future; which we hope will relieve the deplorable conditions, which now exist in some parts of the nation.

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Reducing South's Votes in Congress

Will It Be To the Negro's Advantage or Disadvantage?

Decitizenizing Race

A Discussion of the Question with Relation To Its Ultimate Effect Upon Voters in Both Northern and Southern States

The number of representatives which a state can have in Congress and the number of votes which it can cast for president, is based on the population of the state,—one representative or vote for each specified number of people, provided however, that each state shall have at least one. As a basis for this representation all the potential citizenship is counted, men, women and children, even the disfranchised portion of the population. This gives the South, with the disfranchising arrangements against colored people, a great advantage in the relative strength of its white Democratic population.

Take, for example, South Carolina, Mississippi and Georgia. In these three states together half the population is colored. That is, half of the representation of these states in Congress and half of the votes which they cast for president in the electoral college are based on the colored population. If they disfranchise their colored people, each white man in these states has the voting strength of two men, even if every white man in the state should vote. But if, as is usually the case, some of the white people are also disfranchised or grow indifferent as a result of the ousting of the Negro, then each voting white may have the power of three, four, five or more voters in other states.

South Always Had Advantage.

The South has always enjoyed such advantage. Before the "Civil War Amendments," the Constitution gave the South a three-fifths vote for every slave. The tragedy of slavery [illegible] the slaves gave the master class in Congress extra power to use against the freeing of the slave. The distranchised free Negro is in worse plight; for he counts as five-fifths, and this whole vote is in the hands of those who wish to keep him disfranchised.

The Fourteenth Amendment, foreseeing this effort to disfranchise the freed Negro, decreed that any state which disfranchised any of its people, should in proportion to such disfranchised number lose votes in Congress and in Presidential elections. The Fifteenth Amendment, foreseeing that some very rebellious state might decide to disfranchise its Negroes and accept the loss, went further and declared that it shall be unlawful for any state to discriminate against its citizens on account of race or color. Both amendments give Congress power to enforce them by appropriate legislation.

Practically the whole colored population in a number of the Southern states is to-day disfranchised. And the question now among colored people and others who favor their citizenship, is whether Congress should reduce Southern representation in accordance with the law of the land and whether such reduction will react for good to the colored man and his citizenship rights.

The Reduction Question.

There is naturally some difference of opinion even among colored people. Dr. Dubois, editor of the Crisis has been for a number of years a consistent advocate of reduction. The writer of this article has always agreed with Dr. DuBois in this, but it is our purpose here to state all the arguments from the colored American viewpoint both for and against reduction. In favor of reduction it must be conceded

1. That it would lessen the national [illegible] its colored people, and so lessen, its power to perpetuate that disfranchisement.

2. That it would make it more difficult to extend disfranchisement to any other state, inasmuch as such state would have to consider the very interesting question of its prospective loss of power as a state.

3. That it would put a premium on the re-enfranchising of the already disfranchised Negro: for a state could increase its votes in Congress and the electorial college by increasing the voting strength of its population.

4. That it would revive those almost devitalized amendments to the Constitution, and give a recognition to the black man's human and citizenship rights which would impress the whole country and the world.

5. That, as corollary or consequence of all this, it would temporarily lessen the power of the states which are incorrigibly opposed to the equal citizenship of colored people, would make it harder to legislate against the Negro as a race anywhere, especially in Congress and easier to get through certain sorely needed national legislation, like anti-lynching laws and anti-Jim-Crow laws. And it would give the Negro voter of the free states a greater portion weight against the unlawful opposition to his race.

Disadvantages of Reduction.

Against reduction it is said:

1. That it woul license the South to disfranchise the Negro by permitting it to pay the constitutional fee.

2. That it would encourage other states like Illinois, Indiana and Ohio where the Negro's political strength is growing, to get rid of it by following the example of the South.

3. That it would constitutionally or effectually decitizenize the Negro.

4. It is a presupposition of all these objections that the disfranchising state would be permanently satisfied with the reduction of its representation and power in the nation.

It seems clear to us that the reasons in favor of reduction can stand on their own feet, while these possibilities alleged against it must depend upon the correctness of the calculation that any state would be permanently satisfied with reduced power., And if any state be so determined to continue disfranchisement as to do so under penalty would not such state be surer to continue disfranchisement if there be no penalty at all? And would it not be better for the Negro if a state so determined must have reduced power in the nation?

In spite, however, of defiant declarations of incorrigibleness, we must consider human nature. An intemperate South Carolinian of the present generation may assert that his state will accept *one* representative before it will allow colored people to vote there, but he cannot speak for the next generation. A future generation in South Carolina would most likely refuse to cut off its nose to spite its face, and after the heat had passed and the matter had become cold history, there would be a reasonable attitude to allow colored people to vote who ought to vote. Else human nature would have to change for both the Negro and the state would have an interest in his vote.

Considering the Objections.

Let us briefly consider these objections. How could it "license" the South to disfranchise the Negro? Could it be worse if a state was made to pay dearly for the wrong which it now does without paying? Will the South more likely become right if it costs nothing to continue to be wrong? What

A DANGEROUS REMEDY.

With the incoming of a Republican administration and the necessity for a new congressional reapportionment, to be based on the latest census figures, there seems to be an effort to crystalize sentiment in favor of a reduction of the representation of the South. For instance, the *National Republican*, the aggressive and stalwart champion of party policies, edited by George B. Lockwood, at Washington, D. C., recently printed the following pointer, under the caption "Put it up to Him:"

New York Age 1/8/21

"Write your congressman and ask him if when the next reapportionment is made he proposes to help reduce the representation in Congress and the electoral college of states where representative government actually exists, in order to provide thirty or forty members of the House and the electoral college for mythical constituencies of Negroes and poor whites who are never permitted to get in sight of a ballot box, especially in view of the fact that in so doing he will be violating his oath to support a Constitution which contains a mandatory provision for reduction of representation of states which reduce their voting population.

This offers one way of dealing with the suppression of the suffrage in many of the Southern States, but The Age has always been inclined to regard it as the least satisfactory way. To reduce the representation of the South would still leave many states without a republican form of government, with the liberties and properties of the masses under the control of the same old oligarchy that now oppresses them. It would be an evasion of the duty of the Congress, which should enact appropriate legislation to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth, fifteenth and nineteenth amendments. To do less than this means a setback for the cause of popular government throughout the republic.

There is still another way in which the Congress might assert its determination to bring about equality of representation. Let it exercise its undoubted right to decide on the qualifications of its membership as it did in the case of Berger from Milwaukee. Let it exclude those representatives whose title to a seat is tainted by fraud or the suppression of the suffrage. Either one of these courses will require backbone and courage, but those qualities are still to be found in the ranks of Republicanism.

Before adopting the policy of supine acquiescence in Southern disfranchisement, let the policy of a vigorous enforcement of constitutional rights be tried.

TROTTER NOSES IN AND SOUTHERNERS OBJECT

EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE SECRETARY GETS IN ABLE ARTICLE BY HON. A. E. PILLSBURY IN REDUCTION BUT TROTTER'S OPENING WORDS BREAK UP MEETING — SO. DEMOCRATS CLAIMING RECESS—NEILL AND SPENCER WITH TROTTER

(Special)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 5, 1920.—The Southerners on the House Census Committee could not stand what they apparently feared was coming as Wm. Munroe Trotter, secretary of the National Equal Rights League, who had been granted a brief moment at the ending of the morning session of the hearings to present a printed document, proceeded with his opening sentence stating the position of the League in favor of reduction because of "flagrant race disfranchisement in the South." Rep. Larsen of Georgia and Rep. Bee of Texas arose, declared it was time for recess and demanded the speaker's words be not put in the records for "such an attack" on the South should not be permitted when there was no time to reply. By this time the quorum was missing. Chairman Siegel ruled out the statement but permitted the article written by Hon. A. E. Pillsbury to go in the records and Secretary Trotter's appearance to be noted.

James L. Neill, Rec. Sec., and M. W. Spencer, Treas., were also present.

(over)

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

From other Side)

Trotter Tries Again

The session was adjourned till 7.30 at night. Trotter was due to leave for Fort Wayne, Indiana at 7 o'clock. He went to the Union Depot and had a full inquiry made and found he could get there, though arriving late, on the midnnight train. Trotter held back till the last moment in the hope of waiting for Rep. Tinkham as the Southerners centered their attack on him and he was doing noble work for the cause. The Congressman was first at night to submit to questions. Trotter appeared accompanied by Recording Secretary James L. Neill and Treasurer Maurice W. Spencer as at the morning session. At ten o'clock they still had Rep. Tinkham on the grill. Republicans as well as Democrats. A member suggested adjournment until the next day. Trotter asked to he heard briefly, but Chairman Siegel refused until next day. Trotter protested as he could not remain. The chairman again refused and said Trotter could submit his remarks in writing.

The persistency of the Equal Rights League's secretary continued to inquiring of the committee's secretary where to send the written statement. This secretary had been unpleasant if not hostile in looks and actions at both sessions. He is a Jewish-American. He declared he would not receive it except presented in person. Trotter sought the chairman who said it could be sent and told the secretary so. The League delegation then compliment Rep. Tinkham. The league statement will be presented today in written form.

SLANDERING THE SOUTH.

The editors of many of the southern white daily newspapers are foaming and frothing at the mouth regarding the "slandering" of the South indulged in by the representatives of the N. A. A. C. P. who appeared before the House Committee on the Census a week ago.

The Charlotte "Observer," for instance, speaks of these representatives as "the most dangerous class of agitators in the country." In just what way they are dangerous the "Observer" neglects to say. The Charleston "News" accuses them of not knowing anything about what they testified to. For instance, in an editorial it says, "The Association whose officials are testifying before the committee in regard to the South's treatment of the Negroes know about as much about the real situation in this part of the country and the real facts of the case as they know about the diet of the Hottentots. They have probably heard of some exceptional instance in which a colored man was denied his rights and overlooked a thousand instances where the black man was given his rights and even more."

All the southern newspapers which we have read seem to be laboring under the delusion that the men who testified before the committee at Washington were northern born and northern educated and were talking merely from hearsay. Of course, a man born in the North, who has any sense at all, knows something about conditions in the South, and if he knows anything at all about these conditions he knows that the Negro is denied a great many of his rights, and in particular the right to vote under the same conditions as other men. But, as a matter of enlightenment to the southern white newspapers, let it be known that each one of the men who testified was born in the South and wholly or in part educated in the South, that each one was a man who had lived and worked in the South for a long number of years and therefore knew from first hand knowledge and experience what he was testifying to.

DIXIE'S LAWLESS MAJORITY

Mixed fear and anger seem to have seized the South over the exposure of its disfranchisement of its millions of black citizens. Especially indignant were the Southern Congressmen at the sessions of the Committee of the Census last week, when representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People declared that the majority of the white people in the South are lawless. We do not believe that a single sincere citizen of Dixie would deny that the Solid South violates wholesale the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution at each election. There surely is not an honest Southerner who will not admit that the majority of the white Southern men have at some time or other taken part in mobbing, lynching or burning of some black man, the raping of some colored woman, or the burning of some black home, church or schoolhouse. They will all admit with equal readiness that as Justice Taney said in the Dred Scot Decision the black man has no rights which that majority of white men are bound to respect. That same majority is the one that stuffed ballot boxes to enact the Grandfather and Understanding disfranchisement clauses in the Southern States' constitutions. It was that same majority which the now dead and damned "South Carolina Pitchfork," Ben Tillman, had in mind when on the floor of the United States Senate he boasted that the white South had killed and would kill colored men to maintain "white supremacy." It is that majority which is known as the Red Shirts of North Carolina, the Ku Klux Klan of Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi, and the Night Riders of Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky and Tennessee. The Jim Crow cars and places of public accommodation are thieves of the money and rights of the black race. Can any sane man deny that the followers of Hoke Smith, Vardaman or Jeff Davis are apostles of anything other than the unwritten law of race persecution and domestic anarchy? The author of "The Soul of John Brown" in his keen and able analysis of the present day South rightly attributes the present general outlawry of white Southerners to the fact that for two hundred and fifty years the South knew no law and had no law so far as the black race was concerned. They do not realize that they are, with the exception of a minor minority, robbers, murderers, ravishers and degenerates because their crimes are against black people. On that score and that alone can the indignation of the South be taken at all seriously. But their day of judgment is dawning. They should fear not for "white supremacy," but for their necks.

CENSUS COMMITTEE REPORT ON SOUTHERN SUFFRAGE ISSUED FOR PUBLIC

James Plain Dealer

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Washington, Feb. 2.—Printed copies of the hearings before the Committee on the Census, House of Representatives, being distributed, free of charge.

Every American citizen who is interested in knowing the efforts being made to get hte rights of voting for all citizens, should secure a copy of these proceedings through his congressman or senator. The report contains every utterance by James Weldon Johnson, William Pickens, Monroe Trotter, Walter F. White, Representative Tinkham, Henry Lincoln Johnson and others, together with the insistent, often vulgar and malicious interruptions of certain southern congressmen. 2-5-21.

The N. A. A. C. P., from its New York Headquarters made public a letter charging that southern representatives in Congress, had had the word "Nigger" inserted into the printed report of hearings on disfranchisement of Colored Americans, when they had not dared to use the word to Colored witnesses.

The letter which is addressed to Representative Isaac Siegel, chairman of the Committee on the Census and is signed by James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the Advancement Association, is as follows:

"My dear Mr. Siegel:

"The National A. A. C. P. desires to call your attention to the cowardly tactics employed by Southern members of the Census Committee of the House of Representatives of which you are chairman.

"Those Southern Congressmen on the Census Committee write the word 'Nigger' in the congressional record, although they did not dare use that term when speaking face to face with officers of this Association.

"They permit their proof sheets to go back to the printer, using the word 'Nigger,' thus pretending to their folks at home that they dared use this insulting word to the Colored witnesses. The Southerner pretends to be unable to pronounce the word Negro, and what he says is this: 'Nigger,' which of course, disarms any objection in as much as it becomes a mere matter of pronunciation. Presumably he is trying to say 'Negro.'

"Thus Larsen, of Georgia, and Milligan of Missouri, continually use the words 'Nigger' and 'Nigger women' in the printed report of the hearing, when they did not dare use it in speech. If they had used these insulting terms to the Colored men who faced them, there would have been something in the record. Larsen pretends to have spoken to William Pickens concerning one Will May as being 'a Nigger,' a pretty good 'Nigger' while Milligan prints himself in the record as using the term 'Nigger women.'

"May I ask that you see that the record is corrected so as to conform with the facts and that you advise me when these corrections have been made.

"Very truly yours,

(Signed)

"JAMES WELDON JOHNSON."

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Political – 1921.

Alabama

Women in Politics

THE COLORED WOMEN'S VOTERS' LEAGUE.

Bham Reporter 4/14/21

It is encouraging to note the activities and commonsense views of the Negro women of Birmingham and Jefferson County as it regards franchise and general protection respecting their citizenship.

Monday, May 9th, answering a call by several of the leading women of the county, quite a hundred women gathered at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church, corner of Fourth Avenue and Sixteenth Street and discussed and planned for an organization for the purpose of interesting the women citizens in the franchise and seeing to it that the poll or educational tax is paid. The spirit of the meeting was fine, free from the ordinary vindictiveness and utterances of complaint, the addresses measured out into the things possible for the women to do for themselves on a commonsense, womanly and religious basis. A few of the ministers were present, as well as a number of business men. The women organized by electing officers and a committee is out on By-Laws and Constitution, which will report next Monday evening.

Mrs. Pauline H. Jackson, a wide awake civic worker, a woman of rare experience and unusual intelligence, presided and directed the organization. The conference had representatives from most every section of the county, and there is every reason to believe that with the spirit now directing the action of these good women, they are going to be able to accomplish some good and avoid much humiliation that usually comes up at registration and voting days.

It was noticeable that no party or section was mentioned and it appears that the women were working on their own initiative and one could reasonably conclude that the organization will be normally independent. While it might have particular leanings to certain party affiliations or party principles.

THE WOMEN VOTERS' CLUB.

The Negro women of Birmingham and Jefferson County in the past month have certainly set a worthy example of common sense citizenship. They have met regularly every Monday and worked out a plan and system of operation through which they will reach thousands of colored women throughout the county and inform them along the lines of good citizenship. These women are led on by some of the foremost leaders of our group, church, social and fraternal societies. The one thing that might be especially complimentary is the constancy of the attendance and the thoughtful manner in which they reach their conclusions and handle their problems. They have By-Laws and Constitution, just a simple form of rules and sufficient guide to control and direct any organization. It is the desire of The Birmingham Reporter that these good women continue in this manner and that their number will increase rapidly with substantial characters such as those who organized the movement and who are directing its interests. Certainly there can be no greater organization for the advancement of Negro people than an organization of this kind among our colored women, seeking to arouse them in the interest of themselves and in the interest of the community welfare. These meetings are free from the antagonistic spirit and the boastful and unguarded utterances of the common blabmouthed noted for noise and many words. Theirs are utterances of the most conservative kind and they seek to know and to be controlled within the bonds of the law and in the spirit of good will for all the people and for our community and state in particular. They are worthy —they have a vision and they need the encouragement of the sober and thoughtful male members of the race.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Political — 1921.

Politics, Women in

Arkansas

Colored Woman First Woman To Hold Office In Arkansas

Wilmington Advocate 4/16/21

Little Rock, Ark., April 14.—Mrs. J. T. Warren, Hot Springs, Ark., widow of the late John Warren, who was a recognized leader among the Negroes of this city and state for many years, and a brother of Edward A. Warren, is the first woman officeholder in Garland county. She has been duly commissioned as a justice of the peace and has received her commission and has the full authority of a notary in this state. She filed her papers promptly, the application for the commission was acted on and she has received her appointment from Governor McRae.

Political — 1921.

Politics, Women in.

Delaware

Colored Voters Organize

Wilmington Advocate 4/16/21

A large crowd attended the meeting of the colored voters of the city last Friday which was called for the purpose of perfecting an organization of the colored voters of the city with the ultimate purpose of organizing the entire State. Some of the most representative men of the race were present to see that the plans of organization were properly put into effect. A committee, of which Charles H. Colburn, the well-known race leader is chairman, was appointed to formulate plans for a complete organization to report at next meeting.

The following officers were chosen: President, Dr. John O. Hopkins; vice-president, Harry Irons; secretary, James Forman; treasurer, William J. Winchester. A resolution was adopted indorsing the workhouse parole bill.

MEETINGS OF COLORED REPUBLICAN WOMEN

4/16/21

Wilmington Advocate

Ward meetings of Colored Republican Women for the ensuing week are as follows:

First Ward—Tuesday evening, 418 Tatnall street.

Sixth Ward—Tuesday evening, headquarters.

Seventh Ward—Friday evening, 1106 Tatnall street.

Twelfth Ward—Tuesday evening, 300 Scott street.

All women are urged to come out promptly.

Georgia.

Political — 1921.

Politics, Women in.

OUR WOMEN ORGANIZE.

Atlanta Independent 3/3/21

Pursuant to the order of the Republican State Central Committee issued January 21, 1921, at which meeting Mr. Harry H. Pace was authorized to name twenty-five colored women and Mr. John W. Martin twenty-five white women to act as advisory committes to the Republican State Central Committee, the colored women met at the Odd Fellows building last Saturday and proceeded to organize as follows:

Mrs. Mamie Hailey, Chairman.

Mrs. Jimmie W. Davis, Vice-Chairman.

Mrs. Lula A. Davison, Secretary.

Mrs. Lucile D. Clark, Assistant Secretary.

Mrs. Mattie Walker, Treasurer.

Of the twenty-five colored women named by Mr. Pace, twenty-one responded to the call issued by Madam Hailey, she having been designated by Mr. Pace to call the women together at some convenient time for the purpose of organizing.

The meeting was arousing and very interesting. The women have entered upon their work with the determination to put things over and to put enthusiasm and new life into the party in the state. The ladies presented an intelligent group. They were very enthusiastic and proud of the opportunity to be called to service. They will be invited to meet with the State Central Committee from time to time when it meets for the purpose of transacting the party's business. While they will not have the right, under the rules of the committee to vote, they will have the right to act in an advisory capacity—giving the committee the benefit of their wisdom and enthusiasm. Many of them made interesting talks. The following members of the Republican State Central Committee were invited in that they might learn how to do things by taking a lead from the women: J. W. Davison, Jackson McHenry, B. S. Ingram and B. J. Davis.

The meeting adjourned to meet upon the call of the chairman, Mrs. Hailey of the State Central Committee, and repaired to Poole's Art Studio to have their pictures taken for publication in the Atlanta Independent.

Top row, reading from left to right, Mesdames Annie Moon, Ammie Freeman, Eugenia Henderson, Annie M. D. Croom, Willie Daniels, Ida W. Davis, Eugenia Hamilton and Annie Gibson. Bottom row, Mesdames Lula A. Davison, Jimmie W. Davis, Mamie M. Hailey, Mattie L. Warlker and Lucile D. Clark.

Atlanta Independent 3/3/21

The Women's Republican Advisory Committee Recently Appointed At A Meeting Of The Republican State Central Committee

The above is a group of the Women's Republican Advisory Committee which met and organized Saturday noon, February 26, 1921, pursuant to an order issued by Mr. Harry H. Pace, secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, to appoint twenty-five colored women.

These ladies met on the fifth floor of the Odd Fellows headquarters at the above stated time, and after the call was read by the secretary, a motion was made that the organization be formed and the following officers were elected: Mrs. Mamie Hailey, Chairman; Mrs. Jimmie W. Davis, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Lula A. Davison, Secretary; Mrs. Lucile D. Clark, Assistant Secretary; Mrs. Mattie L. Walker, Treasurer.

Among this group there are some of the most prominent women in the state. The meeting was most enthusiastic from start to finish and many excellent addresses were made. They congratulated themselves that the right to vote had been conferred upon them by the government of the United States an amendment known as the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the federal constitution. They look upon the right to vote not only as a privilege, but a duty, and they pledged that they would co-operate with the male members of the party to build up a strong organization, and that they would exhaust every means to bring out the women voters throughout the length and breadth of the state to the end that the honor conferred upon the women shall be a means for good to the party and nation.

It was a strong enthusiastic group of women. They have been felt and succeeded in other walks of life and will do the same in this.

The Independent congratulates the officers of the organization and the State Central Committee on such a wise selection. They will be heard from later. We predict for them great things for the good of the party.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

WOMEN OF SAVANNAH TO VOTE UPON BONDS

Savannah, Ga., April 3.—(Special.) For the first time in a regular election, women of Savannah, of whom more than 2,000 white are duly registered, will cast their ballots in the election which has been called for May 10 to decide upon the authorization of a bond issue for erection of a modern hospital on the present site of the Savannah hospital.

Savannah Tribune 4/9/21

VOTING AN HONORABLE DUTY

Colored women will make a most serious error if they allow any influence to govern or interfere with a perfectly free expression of their opinion in the casting of their votes on the public measures and issues which are submitted for their election. The exercise of the right to vote is a sacred and honorable function of citizenship, and should not be subjected to criminal or designing influences. Whoever is entitled to the right to vote, certainly ought to be able to consider the question to be voted on, intelligently; and if one is not competent to decide whether and how he should vote on a great public question, he should make an honest effort to inform himself, and then vote according to those honest convictions.

Usually it is not necessary to urge the interested, conscientious voter to come out to the polls; and certainly, unless unusual reasons obtain, it is not necessary to gather him up in an automobile to bring him out. The good citizens will come out of his own accord, as may suit his convenience, and he will cast his vote according to the dictates of his own judgement, and in accordance with highest motives of general public interest, and he needs little influence or persuasion in the matter. Of course, there are rare exceptions.

We are warning these newly enfranchised women because we saw some tactics last Tuesday which bore evidence that some of the women were being "round up". We saw automobiles, driven by persons who represented not themselves but others, bringing women to the polls to be "delivered" into the hands of those who had "marked ballots" ready for them to vote. They were being sent for and used by persons whom they did not even know. All this is contrary to the spirit of the suffrage, and will bring upon our women the same stigma which is so often heaped upon the men.

Savannah Tribune 4/9/21

WOMEN AT THE POLLS

It was an interesting and imposing spectacle to see women of the city, white and colored, newly enfranchised, casting their votes "for" and "against" the hospital bond issue last Tuesday. Their enthusiasm for this most novel undertaking for their sex was pleasing to behold, and it gave earnest of stirring times around the polls in the future, when matters of such vital interest shall move as take their places as campaigners, wardworkers and election officials. It is to be expected, that having been given so much of suffrage privilege and responsibility, they will insist on assuming their due portion of the job of conducting and directing the election machinery, in due course of time.

It was a great day for the women, and those who worked for the bond worked like beavers, intelligently, persistently and with enthusiasm. All of them forgot their own comforts, left off much of their usual routine of home duties, and some neglected their accustomed work, to take this first fling at "voting."

Women will doubtless prove more conscientious than men on the issue which elections are held to determine. They will not so easily be led to cast their vote and influence where they may think their political advantage lies; they will look more keenly to the high purposes which should actuate a voter when he exercises the right; they will support measures calculated to improve the moral, educational and economic interests of the community, without regard to partisan connections simply; they will stand for progressive measures, at the expense of graft and selfish motives. It will be with them more a question of what is right and best for the most people.

We were glad to see many colored women there, exercising the right of suffrage, intelligently and orderly and sensibly, and what is more important, voluntarily and according to their just convictions. They were intensely interested in the proceedings throughout the day; maintained large relays of workers who kept on the job from the opening to the closing of the polls, helping others who little understood the mechanism of elections to pursue the right course to cast their votes according to their convictions.

The Republican League of Women Voters, headed by some of the most energetic and alert and aggressive women of the race in this city, had its committee at their posts early. From their headquarters nearby, they directed a vigorous campaign to facilitate the voting of the colored women of the city; and it must be said to their credit that they urged the women to vote in accordance with their honest convictions on the issue which was submitted to the people. Attempts to corral them or persuade them to vote the views of others against their will and best judgment were met with logical argument to the contrary and the declaration that they were capable of thinking for themselves. Fortunately, the majority of the women who are registered are intelligent, thinking and courageous women; they meet in their strong organization regularly to discuss the merits of public questions and issues; these lead and instruct those of lesser experience and training; they all learn how to consider vital questions of public policy, what is best for them and how they may express their approval or disapproval at the polls. These enterprising women have staged mock elections, so as to better teach by example the routine of casting one's vote, contesting and challenging disfranchisement and hence they were fairly well able to met the new situation they faced last Tuesday; they will be more able when the next time arrives.

These women who took the vanguard of duty and campaign on Tuesday deserve the plaudits of the masses of the people; they deserve our warm support and aid; they deserve to have enrolled with them as members of their organization, every woman who loves her race in this city.

DON'T BE MISLED.

Endorsement

The Savannah Journal, in last week's issue, carried a statement from Mrs. Georgia S. Williams of Savannah, Ga., who holds herself out to the public as chairman of the American Citizenship Department of the Southeastern and National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs and Southern leader of the Republican Party of Georgia.

Now, the Independent does not know what Madam Williams means by saying that she is chairman of the American Citizenship Department of the Southeastern and National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs. She may be chairman of whatever this is, and she may not be, but the Independent is in a position to state that Madam Williams is not the leader of the Republican Party in Georgia. If she is, she is self-styled, self-appointed and self-elected and represents nobody but her own personal vanity.

It is true that Mrs. Williams did attend, the third day of March, a meeting in Washington called at the instance of Messrs Johnson, Church and Cottrell, who were connected with the colored end of the last Republican campaign, whose functioning ended with the election of President Harding and a Republican congress. For what purpose these three national leaders called the women together, the Independent is still at a loss to know. We took the position then that the purpose for which the women had been selected to assist in the campaign had been accomplished, and they had no further reason to exist and that the attempt to organize these women into an autocratic oligarchy without a constituent would only confuse matters and hinder the states in the organization of the women voters throughout the country.

Our position has been substantiated by the circular issued by Mrs. Williams. Mrs. Williams is in no way connected with the Republican organization in Georgia. She does not represent the organization now and has never represented it, and the public will not be mislead.

The Republican State Central Committee, in January, 1921, did authorize Secretary Pace to designate a number of colored women to act in an auxiliary or advisory capacity to the Republican organization in the state. Mrs. Williams was one of those selected by Secretary Pace, which position she declined, which placed her outside of the organization and without official connection with the party in the state in any capacity. She is neither the leader or official, except as she elects to constitute herself one.

The organization will pay no more attention to her efforts than they do to the lilywhite aggregation that continues to give trouble on the outside of the Republican family.

When Mrs. Williams was in Washington, she was told by Mrs. Thos. W. Fleming, the head of the organization that she claims to be a member of, that "No delegate or official of the organization would be recognized who did not come with credentials from the Republican State Central Committee." Mrs. Williams had none then and has none now, and never will have any. Therefore, she has not even qualified herself to be a member of the organization, which was organized in Washington, much less speaking for the Republican organization of the state. What she means by saying she is Southern leader of the Republican Party and how she came with such authority or where she got license to so announce herself, is a question that the Republicans of Georgia would like to know.

The following list of Republican women constitute the advisory committee to the Republican Party in Georgia as announced by Secretary Pace:

State at Large.

Mrs. Mamie Hailey, chairman.

Mrs. Jimmie W. Davis, vice chairman.

Mrs. Lula A. Davison, secretary.

Mrs. Lucile D. Clark, assistant secretary.

Mrs. Mattie L. Walker, treasurer.

Mrs. Alice Catledge Cobb.

Mrs. Mattie L. Williams.

Mrs. W. G. Hill.

Mrs. Annie D. Croom.

Mrs. Mattie B. Wilson.

Mrs. Rebecca Styles Taylor.

Mrs. Georgia Washburn.

Districts.

First—Mrs. Ammie Freeman.

Second—Mrs. Annie G. Harper.

Third—Mrs. Malinda Evans Brown.

Fourth—Mrs. Annie Moon.

Fifth—Mrs. Willie Daniels.

Sixth—Mrs. Annie Gibson.

Eighth—Mrs. Dora Murden.

Ninth—Fannie D. Crane.

Tenth—Mrs. Ida W. Davis.

Eleventh—Mrs. Marion Stafford

Twelfth—Mrs. Clara Ellison.

SCHOOL BONDS ELECTION FAILED

Negro Women Worked Hard To Carry Election Tuesday

Savannah Tribune 5/28/21

Regrets on every side are expressed on account of the defeat of the school bonds in the election held Tuesday last. This was not the fault of the colored voters and workers. Early Tuesday morning the workers reported for duty and at the Academy assignments were made. All doing the day the organization worked perfectly, everybody having foremost in mind the success of the election.

The women worked like trojians and veterans. The heads of each committee were constantly on the job and each worker was tireless. There was enough glory and work in it for everybody and right well did they do their part.

Out of 11,470 registered voters, 6,189 votes were cast. The required number of votes necessary was 5,772. There were 844 against the bonds of which 22 were void.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Political - 1921.

Politics, Women in.

GEORGIA WHITE WOMEN DENOUNCE DISFRANCHISEMENT OF SEX AND CONDEMN GOVERNOR HARDWICK

New York News. 7/14/21

State Woman's Suffrage Leader Appeals to Legislature, Saying That They Will Not Stand For Injustice to Women Regardless of Race

Atlanta, July 13.—Demanding the passage of an enabling act to permit the women of Georgia to vote in accordance with the provisions of the national equal suffrage amendment, the Georgia Woman's Suffrage Association, through its president, Mrs. Mary L. McLendon, has sent a strong communication to every member of the 1921 General Assembly. The letter points out that, although the equal suffrage amendment in the Federal Constitution was ratified last year, the women of Georgia and Mississippi were not allowed to vote because no enabling acts had been passed by the Legislatures of these two states. It also is made clear that the Georgia Woman's Suffrage Association expects the present Legislature to pass the necessary statutes.

The history of equal suffrage legislation in Georgia is traced in some detail, with complimentary reference to United States Senator W. J. Harris and Congressman W. D. Upshaw, who voted for the adoption of the Federal constitutional amendment.

Issue Is Squarely Defined

Placing the question squarely before the General Assembly, the letter concludes:

"In a few of the fifteen states when women were enfranchised by state enactment men who wanted the lucrative offices held by women have declared it was illegal for women to hold office. Supreme Courts decided otherwise and the women held on to the offices. In the city of Atlanta, the first city in Georgia to grant municipal suffrage in 1919 and 1920, a question has been raised as to the legality of woman's vote on the bond issue of $8,500,000. This will perhaps be settled by the newly elected Legislature, of which you are a part.

"Furthermore, if the women of Georgia are again refused their undoubted right to vote, there is a great danger that the number of United States Congressmen and Senators will be cut down by the Federal Government. Women do not want that done, for we aspire, like men, to fill offices of honor and trust.

"We only know that women did not vote in Georgia in 1920. We want to know why they did not vote. There are now many women lawyers in Georgia who will bring such matters to the attention of the Supreme Court and compel the state to declare upon what grounds women citizens were deprived of their natural right to self-government. Suffrage is the exercise of self-government through the ballot. The Nineteenth Federal Amendment gave women in 1920 the legal right to vote. The State of Georgia through its officials refused to let women vote in 1920 and Mississippi's officials did the same thing.

Wants a Clear Cut, Positive Law

"If the State of Georgia, through its Governor and its Legislature, desires to deprive the women citizens of their natural right of self-government through the ballot, the State must do so by a clear cut, positive law. Is the law making body of Georgia prepared to do this unjust thing?

"Will the new Governor disfranchise the Negro women, as he boasts he did disfranchise the Negro man? Will the Legislature follow the Governor in his attempt to disfranchise the Negro women, who were also enfranchised by the passage and ratification of the Nineteenth Federal Amendment? The new President of the United States, Mr Harding, in his inaugural address delivered at Washington, D. C., March 4, 1921, said:

"'Our fundamental law recognizes no class, no group, no section. There must be none in legislation or administration.' Will you follow the Governor or the President? Will you help the women of Georgia by voting for our bills?'

Georgia

Congressman Bell Urges All White Women to Register

Atlanta Constitution 11/6/21

Editor Constitution: I believe you will agree with me when I say it is of the utmost importance that we maintain white supremacy in Georgia and the South.

The recent constitutional amendment enfranchises the negro women and I fear they will at the last moment register and vote, as they have in Virginia.

I know you are intensely interested in this matter and I am writing you to suggest that you urge the ladies of the state to register and be prepared to vote.

It may be obnoxious to many of them, but this is better than to suffer bitter humilation when it is too late to remedy it.

I hope and trust you will have something to say in each edition of your paper about this important matter until the registration books close. By so doing you will have done your country and fellowman an invaluable service.

THOS. M. BELL,
Representative from Ninth Congressional District.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Political - 1921.

Georgia

Politics, Women in.

Savannah Tribune 5/28/21

The women who participated in the bond election of last Tuesday, as voters and workers at the polls, were more finished performers than most people expected they would be. Most people had anticipated seeing "flocks" of timid, nervous, uncertain creatures carefully venturing forth from "safe" positions up toward the polls, there to ask simple questions and finally to be turned back, or through some stroke of fortune "get by."

But not at all. The very firstscenes showed the women workers, with ballots, registration sheets, pencils, alive and alert and taking hold of the untrained women as they come up, directing and leading them along the routine of casting their ballot. They appeared so very natural and "at home" in this new role that most of the veterans of the political game were amazed.

And then, their demeanor and the good sense they betrayed were all that the most exacting man could have desired. Theirs was a dignified self-conscious, self-reverent air, displaying independence of both ballot-expression and action. They "looked" like they understood just what a significant and far-reaching right they were exercising, and appeared to be fully conscious of all it may mean to women in the future. There was lots of zeal and an abundance of good sense in it all and we are glad.

And now to the lessons that came out of it:

Colored women are going to have to look sharp to their laurels, and are going to have to bestir themselves and each other to protect and secure their rights already exercised. It is not wise to mince matters on this point. Both men and women must begin now to defend our right to vote, as well as to increase the number of voters, and hence our power.

If anyone does not realize the importance of the Negro vote last Tuesday, let him deduct the Negro vote cast "for" bonds and then see how feeble the showing for support of the Board of Education and progress the count would have appeared. A possible 3,500 "for bonds".

And if one wishes to realize the tremendous influence of all women, black and white, let him deduct the totla vote of white and Negro women, about 3,400, and see what would be left "for bonds". About 1,900.

Now those who would place restriction upon women, or subject them ot t same rigid requirements made upon male voters, would mainly have Negro women as their objective. They will reason, and justly so, that as soon as it is required of women to pay poll tax the same as men, the colored women will soon lose interest and diminish like Negro men. They have also reasoned, and more have expressed, that Negro women will sooner get tired and lose general interest in politics than other women: that as soon as they find that they are to hold no offices, for a long time yet, that colored women wil llose their zest for politics and quit.

But we do not think so. Our experience with our women is that they have as much pluck as the few colored men who have hung on and "carried on" through the years for a share in the government under which we live. We believe a canvass for renewed and increased registration among colored women right now will result in many Negro women qualifying. There is a keen interest among those who voted,and those whose names were omitted from the rolls are anxious to straighten themselves.

Let's put several thousand more men and women on the books there, and at once, so as to represent a real power in any subsequent election for, after all, it is power you represent that gets you what you wish and what you are entitled to.

Our warning is, that we will need all the power of this kind we can summon and poll, to defend ourselves against the efforts, the renewed efforts, to disfranchise both our women and our men.

Let's register as soon as possible and conveniant.

STRENUOUS LABOR IN INTEREST OF BOND ISSUE

Savannah Journal

Colored Women Show Great Interest, Technical and Valuable Service Rendered At The Academy.

Journal 5-28-21

Although the colored supporters of the Bond Issue put forth strenuous efforts, the victory went the way of all the world. Never was enthusiasm greater among us and never was there such a combined force in favor of just one cause. In the percentage of votes cast that of the colored, in spite of the fact that many of their women were out of the city, was the largest. Many of the women who voted had never voted before and many who had voted before had never voted for anything but a man. Many of the women who voted had never voted at all.

At the academy at general headquarters, those specially detained there for expert service were kept busy making and correcting lists. Runners from each polling place at the Court House carried hourly reports to these women at the Academy. Their duty was to keep the register list correct and keep an eye upon all names to be voted. Of the service of the women and the splendid organization they built and of the votes they cast, the Savannah Morning News had the folowing comment:

"Particularly striking was the large vote cast by the Negro women of the city and county, all of whom wore 'For Schools' badges. They worked solidly for the election and had their vote lined up early. During the first two hours of the morning several hundred Negro women cast their ballots for the first time, and all during the day they were to be seen in line at the voting boxes. At the headquarters at the Senior High School they had their own room for checking the registration lists and following up dilatory voters, and their work was highly commended by members of the Board of Education and by others interested in the success of the election."

This, we are sure, is encouraging to the colored women and is significant endorsement of the part they played in the election.

The election to the Negro was victory in defeat. The city's factions rounded into one common body, each man and woman vieing with one another for the advancement of a common cause. Rifts in the clouds of peace plainly visible in the morning, viciated in the afternoon and one failed to be able to discern a faint indication of factional lines. When the whisper of a probable defeat to the issue got in circulation, then, all forces blent and there was just one solid massive whole, for that rumor removed completely the "casus belli" cause of strife and everybody moved together. One brother said "I did not believe it could be did." "Politics make strange bedfellows" and the seas turn up strange things when we do not have our guns."

But what are the lessons to be learned? The first is that the ballot is the strongest protest that can be used by a citizen. Second: The men of the race should be ashamed of themselves and go to the Court House, get on the registration list and stay put. Third: The women will, finally, make you stay at home and wash dishes. That is the most severe punishment that can be inflicted upon a MAN except hanging. If she is to act the part of a man in one important act, she will act as such, of course, in less important things. And they will if our men do not act the MAN and register.

WOMEN VOTE IN SAVANNAH

New York Age 6/4/21

The city of Savannah, Ga., held an election last month on the question of authorizing an issue of bonds to increase its school facilities. Unfortunately, the majority of votes cast against the issue and the schools, especially the Negro schools, must struggle along with the present inadequate and dilapidated buildings.

Nevertheless some good has come to the race out of the election, in the remarkable showing the women made at the polls. The Savannah Morning News described it as follows:

"Particularly striking was the large vote cast by the Negro women of the city and county, all of whom wore 'For Schools' badges. They worked solidly for the election and had their vote lined up early. During the first two hours of the morning several hundred Negro women cast their ballots for the first time, and all during the day they were to be seen in line at the voting boxes. At the headquarters at the Senior High School they had their own room for checking the registration lists and following up dilatory voters and their work was highly commended by members of the Board of Education and by others interested in the success of the election."

The Savannah Journal, a Negro weekly publication, in considering the lessons to be drawn from the election enumerated them a follows:

The first is that the ballot is the strongest protest that can be used by a citizen. Second: The men of the race should be ashamed of themselves and go to the Court House, get on the registration list and stay put. Third: The women will, finally, make you stay at home and wash dishes. That is the most severe punishment that can be inflicted upon a MAN except hanging. If she is to act the part of a man in one important act, she will act as such, of course, in less important things. And they will if our men do not act the MAN and register.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

...ballot in an attempt to secure better education for their children, have given an object lesson to both races. Let the men profit by their example.

EDITORIAL

Savannah Journal

The ballot is the weapon of the free American citizen. He who has it not is a slave.

No public officer would dare insult a whole people who had the ballot and the unrestricted privilege to use it. If the proper prorata of Negro men of the city had been registered voters the Bond Issue of the 24th would not have lost. If there had been as many men registered as women, the issue would have carried. Let Negro men go down and register and save the education idea of the city, the pioneers of public education of the South.

Savannah Journal 5-28-21

GEORGIA WOMEN FIGHT AGAINST DISCRIMINATION

Chicago Defender

Demand That Legislature Pass Act Which Will Enable All to Vote

7/16/21

Atlanta, Ga., July 15.—The women of Georgia are protesting over the denial of the right of suffrage to them in the 1920 elections. The Georgia Woman's Suffrage Association, of which Mrs. Mary McClendon is president, has sent a strong message to every member of the present assembly demanding that the women of the state be no longer disfranchised unless the legislators have the temerity to put into effect such discrimination by making a law rather than through the acts of ballot officials. The letter sent by the association calls attention to the fact that Georgia and Mississippi are the only two states in the Union w... franchise women and ... legislature pass an ... able the Georgia ...

Defined

...rely bore...

...ided otherwise and the women hold on to the office. In the city of Atlanta, the first city in Georgia to grant municipal suffrage in 1919 and 1920, question has been raised as to the legality of woman's vote on the bond issue of $8,500,000. This will perhaps be settled by the newly elected legislature, of which you are a part.

"Furthermore, if the women of Georgia are again refused their undoubted right to vote, there is a great danger that the number of United States Congressmen and Senators will be cut down by the federal government. Women do not want that done, for we aspire, like men, to fill offices of honor and trust.

"We only know that women did not vote in Georgia in 1920. We want to know why they did not vote. There are now many women lawyers in Georgia who will bring such matters to the attention of the Supreme Court and compel the state to declare upon what grounds women citizens were deprived of their natural right to self-government. Suffrage is the exercise of self-government through the ballot. The Nineteenth Federal Amendment gave women in 1920 the legal right to vote. The state of Georgia through its officials refused to let women vote in 1920 and Mississippi's officials did the same thing.

Wants a Clear Cut Law

"If the state of Georgia, through its governor and its legislature, desires to deprive the women citizens of their natural right of self-government through the ballot, the state must do so by a clear cut, positive law. Is the lawmaking body of Georgia prepared to do this unjust thing?

"Will the new governor disfranchise the Negro women, as he boasts he did disfranchise the Negro men? Will the legislature follow the governor in his attempt to disfranchise the Negro women? When he does this unjust thing he must also disfranchise the white women, who were also enfranchised by the passage and ratification of the Nineteenth Federal Amendment. The new President of the United States, Mr. Harding, in his inaugural address, delivered at Washington, D. C., March 4, 1921, said:

"'Our fundamental law recognizes no class, no group, no section. There must be none in legislation or administration.' Will you follow the governor or the President? Will you help the women of Georgia by voting for our bills?"

Suffragists Will Ask Help Of the Georgia Legislators

Atlanta Constitution 5-28-21.

The program to be followed by leading suffragists of Georgia when the legislature meets this year was announced yesterday by Mrs. Mary Latimer McLendon, president of the Georgia Woman's Suffrage association, following a meeting held this week of the executive commitee of that organization. In speaking of the meeting, Mrs. McLendon said:

"Letters from Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage association, were read, and from these information was gained that the national had not disbanded and is still operating to "gain the ballot for women" in the United States, and, it is still a branch of the International Woman Suffrage alliance, and of the National Council of Women, with headquarters at 171 Madison avenue, New York city.

"At the convention of the N. A. W. S. association held in Cleveland, Ohio, April 13, 1921, a committee was appointed to amend the constitution 'to provide for the perpetuity of the association as long as necessary.' It is known that it must line up to, if not beyond, 1940, since several very valuable bequests can not be settled before that date. A copy of the new constitution was sent to the president of the Georgia Woman Suffrage association which has been auxiliary to the national since its organization in 1890, asking for its approval or rejection. The vote of the executive committee of the Georgia Woman Suffrage association was a vote of emphatic approval.

"It is plain and simple compared to the constitution and by-laws under which the national has been operating for so many years. It is clearly stated in this new constitution that the objects of this association are:

Objects of Association.

"(1.) To secure the vote to the women citizens of the United States by appropriate national and state legislation.

"(2.) To increase the effectiveness of women's votes in furthering better government.

"(3.) The education of women.

"(4.) The mutual improvement of the members.

"(5.) The general diffusion of knowledge among women."

"Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president, New York city: Mrs. Catherine W. McCulloch, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Nettie C. Shuler, New York city, were appointed a committee to provide for the perpetuity of the association as long as necessary. It goes without saying that not one dissenting voice was heard from the executive committee of the Georgia Woman Suffrage association and it will so report to the three representative women composing that committee at the earliest opportunity.

"The decision of the National Suffrage association, namely, 'To secure the vote to the women citizens of the United States by appropriate national and state legislation' chimes in with the determination of the Georgia Woman's Suffrage association to appeal to the state legislators before they arrive in Atlanta in June, by mailing to each member an official letter asking that he vote for a bill to amend the constitution of the state of Georgia by eliminating the word 'male,' which has stood like a stone wall barring the way to the goal of women suffrage to secure equal rights with men and to have a voice in making the laws by which women are governed.

"Also a bill will be asked to establish the exact status of women in Georgia so that women can hold any office in this state "without later hindrance" as all sorts of men have been doing since men were allowed to vote in Georgia. The success of the plan carried out so successfully by the state democratic executive committee of Georgia by which women were deprived of their right to vote in 1920, must be settled by this new legislature at the coming session, or women must know the reason why?

"The provisions of the nineteenth federal amendment distinctly states that there shall be no discrimination of difference made in voting 'on account of sex,' just as the fifteenth amendment states there shall be none on account of 'race, color or previous condition of servitude.' Georgia quickly ratified that fifteenth federal in 1867 and refused to ratify the nineteenth federal amendment in 1919 and 1920.

Comment is unnecessary!

"Georgia and Mississippi have the unenviable reputation of being the only states in the union which refused arbitrarily to let the women vote in 1920. To prevent this crowning insult and injury to the women of Georgia this executive committee charges every woman to remember that old adage: 'Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty,' and beg them to act upon it before it is too late.

"Mrs. Amelia R. Woodall, corresponding secretary, moved that 'this body go on record as favoring disarmament, the one subject of greatest interest to women after that of securing beyond peradventure, 'votes for women' in the Empire State of the South where it is said chivalry 'doth abound.'

"For every man, woman and child in the United States $130.32 has been contributed directly or indirectly for the expense of the army and navy during the past 4 years, and General Pershing has recently explained to congress that 'it will require an appropriation for the next fiscal year of more than $5,000,000 for every working day to care for the navy and military service combined.' After all the facts in the case had been stated, a unanimous vote to work for disarmament was carried because with disarmament will come peace which 'like a river our souls shall overflow,' and blot out the remembrances that once upon a time, not very long ago, it was considered treason to talk about peace.

"All members of the Georgia Woman Suffrage association are requested to act upon the measure considered by the executive committee and communicate with Mrs. Mary Latimer McLendon, President, Georgia Woman Suffrage Association.

OUR WOMEN SHOULD PAY THEIR TAXES AND REGISTER.

Atlanta Ga. Independent 7/3/21

We wish to call the attention of our women to a new duty which devolves upon them to pay their taxes and register. Under the 19th amendment to the federal constitution which was recently passed by congress and ratified by the people, every woman twenty-one years old or older is entitled to vote. It should be not only a duty, but a privilege for them to perform this civic duty. They owe it to their state, their country and to their race.

The granting of this right was not without a long struggle. Good women, many of whom have passed away, labored and toiled to secure this reat weapon of defense for the rights of their sex; and after nearly one hundred years, succeeded; and this applies to the women of all races. This should especially be gratifying to our women, because they have the opportunity to aid the men, to whom this right has been practically denied also. And now the women have the privilege of cooperating with the men in the exercise of this pleasant duty. But to do this, it is necessary to pay your taxes and register, which is a prequisite to voting; and unless this is done you cannot vote. Now prove yourselves worthy of this privilege by paying your taxes and registering.

It is much easier for our women to qualify and vote than the men, for many of them have allowed themselves to get far behind by neglecting to pay their taxes for years; and it will cost a deal of money for them to qualify. But they should do it at any cost; for the right to cast a sovereign vote for wise measures and the men of your choice is one of the greatest privileges citizens can enjoy. Your ballot is your weapon of defense, and every man and woman should prize it at its real worth.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH ... REEL 14

Political - 1921.

Politics, Women in.

RACE WOMEN DISCRIMINATED AGAINST BY NEGRO LEADERS

Washington Eagle

10/29/21

Attention has been called to the discrimination against women by Negro leaders throughout the country who happen to be in a position to render conditions otherwise. The Nineteenth Amendment, which went into effect a year ago, guaranteed to women of the United States every right and immunity enjoyed by every other class of its citizens.

The women are fully informed of their rights, and are determined that they shall not be deprived of the least of them when they are qualified to deliver the goods. Inconsistently, however, the colored women are met with a howl and complaint about the white man's indifference and discourtesy, when in reality it is the colored leaders themselves who do not go forward for the protection and advancement of their women.

The colored women of America realize more than any one else the possibilities of Negro political power, and are ready to enter the arena and fight for the principles that are right and fair, donning the robe of citizenship with wholeheartedness, ready to make every sacrifice, as in the past they gave the young blood of the race to the fields of blood and carnage in France.

Loyal as they are to the principles that involve their rights as citizens, they demand that at the present time their rights be safeguarded by men who claim to hold them in esteem. They claim that it is the duty of the colored man at this time to look well to the development of the womanhood of the immediate future that prosperity may not suffer.

Men of small bore and bigot type who happen to be in the higher positions that the Harding administration has created are going to be the the especial targets of the women of the race unless they show that they are not devoid of those chivalric elements and culture which grace the attainments of any people.

But not only are women of the race objects of humiliation and discrimination. When our men are granted representation in the conduct of public affairs, the Negro press is often omitted. These men of the press are the mouthpiece of the race, the guardian of its rights and their champion whenever the occasion and emergency demand.

Some weeks ago a citizens committee was formed to arrange entertainment for the visitors who are expected to attend the conference on limitation of armament. It is alleged that certain colored men were called on to name representatives of the race to serve on this citizens committee. These hand-picked representatives avoided the naming of any woman of the race or the editor of any one of the dozen or more publications that are issued in the District.

The women ask: Are the men ashamed of us? Do they fear that we would fall short if brought into business or social contact with men and women of other races? Do they think our mental and moral equipment unfit us to act as hostesses to men and women of foreign birth? Do they fear that there are none among us whose scholastic training would command the attention and respect of the representatives of this international conference?

Many women in the District are fully qualified to serve on the entertainment committee, or in any other similar capacity.

Ignoring of the women of the race in the selection of this committee, is likely to produce a serious situation for the jim-crow politicians who organized and pulled the stunt.

The conduct of those taking the initiative in the framing up of this local committee for the reception and enterainment of the Conference of just criticism both by the women and editors of the race. The latter feel that they have not merited the overt discrimination and injustice that has been heaped upon them by those who have so glaringly misrepresented those whose interest and fortunes they obligated to safeguard and uphold.

The men responsible for this gross dereliction of political recognition and social courtesy to the groups above designated are the same jim-crow bunch, who on or about May 4th, 1920, in the "white parlor" of the Ebbitt Hotel, danced to the music of Frank Hagan and W. T. Gallaher to the embarrassment and chagrin of our good friend, Dr. Williston, who can tell all about this cringing despicable coterie of "straner" leadership. Their conduct at the National Convention and since that time is a stench in the nostrils of every self-respecting Negro. The story of their activities in detail at Chicago is too disgraceful to mention.

General.

RACE WOMAN NAMED ON LABOR TICKET

Cleveland Advocate

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 7.—Mrs. Mary Francis Seymour, the first Colored woman to be nominated on any elective ticket in this state, has been endorsed by the Hygiene Health and Culture Club. Mrs. Seymour is the candidate on the labor ticket for the board of education. 4-16-21

REQUIRED

8/12/21

"Blessed is he that knows the joy- l sound." The registration books e open and it is your highest privi ge as well as your sacred duty to to the polling places in your ward d register. Registration begins ugust 8 and ends August 18.

Everybody must register in order vote in any city election for the xt two years. No poll tax receipt quired. As Negro women voters e are fighting a great moral battle, r the benefit not only of ourselves, t all mankind.

The eyes of the whole country are cused upon us. A portion of it is azing with contempt, jealousy and nvy while the other portion looks ith hope, confidence and affection o us belongs the high privilige of ransmitting to posterity the bless-

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Political — 1921

Georgia

Politics, Women in

LET ALL THE WOMEN REGISTER.

Now is the time to register or to qualify to vote in the elections for 1922. Atlanta Constitution

Many of us read with pain the narrow-gauge, "one-gallus," ill-advised letter addressed to the Constitution by Congressman Bell of the Ninth Congressional District last Sundy. In this letter, Congressman Bell appealed to the editor of the Constitution to call on all the white women to vote, and asserted that it would be a calamity for the Negro women to qualify and the white women be negligent in the dischrge of their civic duties.

Now the Independent is larger of soul and broader of vision than either Congressman Bell or our neighbor, the Constitution, which, carrying out the spirit of Mr. Bell's letter, wrote an appeal to the white women to register. The Independent is in favor of all the women registering—white and black—the good and the bad. The right to vote belongs to all mankind without regard to race or color, and Mr. Howell or Mr. Bell or any other white man, who suggests that the color line be drawn in the qualification of voters or that the race issue be raised, is an enemy to the public weal and should be treated as a common enemy to the public welfare.

The Constitution is very largely supported by Negroes. More Negro women subscribe for the Constitution in Atlanta than white women, for the reason that white men provide their families with the necessary literature and wherewithal to live, and thousands of Negro men neglect this important duty. Therefore, our women very largely make provision for the education of their households.

Any other set of women thusly ignored and attacked as the Constitution did last Sunday would boycott the Constitution except the Negro. The Negro race is the only people in America who seems to have no racial resentment. It appears that a white man can insult an individual Negro, but he cannot insult the race. It seems that the Negro will never reach the place where he will really feel himself a part of the race and offer resentment to insinuations and insults offered the race as a race. The Negro will fight for individual liberty. He will fight to resent individual and personal insult, but does nothing to arrest racial injury or imposition. When the race is attacked, the individual Negro seems to think he is not included; that everybody else is assaulted except himsefl.

While the Independent does not believe in boycotting, it hopes to live to see the day when Negro men and women, out of racial pride and self-respect, will refuse and fail to support any enterprise conducted by white men or any other kind of man, that discriminates against it on account of its race, color or previous condition of servitude.

The Constitution intimated that the women would have to pay tax to register. This is misleading, and not according to the facts. Women will not have to pay tax this year, but will have to pay poll tax, in common with the men, in the year 1922. All women—white and black—can register this year to vote in the 1922 elections, without the payment of a poll tax or any other burden of taxation, unless property holders.

So, let every woman—white and black—in Georgia seek the office of the tax collector and register at the earliest convenience, in order to be able to carry out the injunction imposed upon women by the 19th amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Let the women register. Let them qualify to vote and help purify the ballot. Teach the Constitution and all other one-gallus statesmen and narrow-souled politicians that the law is fair and was made for the protection of all the people, without regard to race or color, an dthat the Negro woman is alert and will be found registering, in common with the white woman, in spite of the preachings of the Constitution and the Bells.

Our women should vie with each other in qualifying themselves as we have just stated, for the interest of the men will be greatly influenced by the interest of the women; and they should not only register themselves, but urge upon the men to do the same, for in the last analysis, the men will do whatever the women urge them to do.

In a letter to the Atlanta Constitution under the date of October 29th, we find the following from Congressman Thos. M. Bell to the white women:

"I know you are interested in the civic and social welfare of your country, and I want to interest you in the political welfare of our beloved southland, and especially in our own state which we all love so well.

"The amendment to the constitution of the United States, granting woman suffrage, enfranchises negro women, and when they qualify they will be entitled to vote. There are 1,206,365 negroes in Georgia, more than any state in the union. Out of this number 615,365 are females. So you can see what we have to contend with. I voted against the amendment, because of the negroes in Georgia, but now that we have it we must do our full duty in protecting our homes, our section and those near and dear to us."

It will be seen that there are in Georgia 1,206,365 Negroes, and of this number 615,365 are females. On the basis of ten per cent of the total number of females there would be 61,385 eligible to vote, provided they pay their taxes and register. Not a single one of this number should fail to qualify and vote. Our women should get busy at once and see to it that this civic duty is performed.

It will be noted also that Congressman Bell takes fright at the fact that Negro women are entitled to vote. Why, we do not know. They are American citizens in common with all other women, and why Congressman Bell takes fright, we cannot divine; but one thing we do know, that our women will cast their ballot for the best interest and welfare of all the people. They do not envy the other women who exercise it, and they will show that the government made no mistake in conferring this right upon them in common with all other women. You should be all the more impelled to qualify because your right to vote is challenged and regarded as a menace.

Congressman Bell declares:

"I fear that Negro women will at the last moment register and vote as they have in Virginia."

There is no other conclusion to reach than that he feels that you may vote against prejudice, discrimination and hate. If that is his fear, he will have to bear it with patience.

The Independent urges our women, in common with men, to do your whole duty by paying your taxes and registering.

THE WOMAN VOTER.

In response to a number of inquiries as to the status of women in Georgia under the amendment granted full suffrage, The Constitution presents today a statement from Secretary of State McLendon, together with a copy of the revised law, from which every woman can readily understand what she must do in order to qualify as a voter.

Congressman Thomas M. Bell, of the Ninth Congressional district of Georgia, in a communication to The Constitution, published today, urges The Constitution to appeal to the white women of the state to qualify for all elections by registering.

He declares this to be "of the utmost importance" in maintaining white supremacy.

Under the Georgia law registration books close six months before the day of the election.

The next general election to be held in Georgia will be in November, 1922, when statehouse officers and congressmen are to be chosen, but the state white primaries will take place in September—at which election nominees for state-house offices and congress will be designated—which means that the registration books for these primaries will close in March.

No man or woman who is not registered when the books close next March can participate in the 1922 fall elections.

The process of registration is as simple as that of paying taxes.

Any man or woman who has paid the taxes due for the year 1921 can register for all elections to be held in 1922, and those who have not done so can square themselves with the tax books between now and March, 1922.

If a woman has no property taxes to pay, all she has to do to register is to go to the tax receiver's office, pay her poll tax and register.

The amendr
constitution,
nabling act
privilege is concerned, as that of the men.

The enabling act gives them equal rights to the ballot, "to hold any civil office or perform any civil functions," except that "females shall not be liable to discharge any military, jury, police, patrol or road duty."

Any woman who wants to exercise the franchise prerogative that has been accorded her—and that should include every woman in Georgia—can easily do so.

No white woman should neglect to register between now and November 1.

WHITE WOMEN URGED TO VOTE IN GEORGIA

Atlanta Constitution

BY JAMES A. HOLLOMON.

Constitution Bureau.
Raleigh Hotel.

11/3/21

Washington, October 31.—(By Constitution Leased Wire.)—Fearing that the great volume of negro women who register and vote in Georgia under the equal suffrage amendment may become a serious menace to white democratic supremacy in that state, Congressman Thomas M. Bell, of the Ninth district, has organized a vigorous campaign to arouse the white women of his district to the necessity of registering and voting, and other Georgia congressmen are expected to follow the example.

Congressman Bell has just mailed the following letter to every editor in his district:

Letter to Editors.

"Dear Mr. Editor: I believe you will agree with me when I say it

is of the utmost importance that we maintain white supremacy in Georgia and in the south.

"The recent constitutional amendment enfranchises the negro women and I fear they will at the last moment, register and vote, as they have in Virginia.

"I know you are intensely interested in this matter and I am writing you to suggest that you write a ringing editorial giving good reasons why the ladies of the state should register and be prepared to vote. It may be obnoxious to many of them, but this is better than to suffer bitter humiliation when it is too late to remedy it.

"I hope and trust you will have something to say in each edition of your paper about this important matter until the registration books close. By so doing you will have done your country and fellowman an invaluable service.

"Command me at any time you need me. Your friend,

"THOMAS M. BELL.

"Washington, D. C., Oct. 29, 1921."

He will tomorrow follow this with a letter to leading white women in each militia precinct in his district, which will read in part as follows:

Letter to Women.

"I know you are interested in the civic and social welfare of your country, and I want to interest you in the political welfare of our beloved southland, and especially in our own state which we all love so well.

The amendment to the constitution of the United States granting woman suffrage, enfranchises negro women, and when they qualify they will be entitled to vote. There are 1,206,365 negroes in Georgia, more than any state in the union. One of the number 618,365 are females. So you can see what we have to contend with. I voted against the amendment, because of the negroes in Georgia, but now that we have it we must all do our full duty in protecting our homes, our section and those near and dear to us."

"Twenty-four years ago, when the ninth district congressman first entered politics, standing at the time for clerk of the superior court of Hall county, Mr. Bell made a fight for and forced white primaries in his county, and subsequently in his congressional district when he ran for congress.

His present activity, therefore, is along familiar lines, and he is determined to get the white women to the polls at the forthcoming elections.

MARCH—NOT NOVEMBER.

Atlanta Constitution

We have received the following communication: *11/9/21*

Editor Constitution: In your issue of Sunday I find the following paragraph at the end of your editorial on "The Woman Voter:"

"No white woman should neglect to register between now and November 1."

I do not understand your meaning.

MRS. T. B. M'CULLOUGH,
507 Spring Street.

Atlanta, Ga., November 6, 1921.

The answer that what The Constitution intended to say was that no white woman should neglect to register between now and March, instead of November.

It was simply a typographical error.

We pointed out in the editorial that "the state white primaries will take place in September," 1922, and in blackface type we emphasized the fact that **"the registration books for these primaries will close in March."**

Next March is when the registration books will close; and in order for any citizen, man or woman white or black, to be able to participate in the September primaries, at which nominees will be designated to be voted upon in the general election to be held in November, it will be necessary for him or her to register before that time.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Political — 1921.

Politics, Women in.

Iowa.

What Colored Republican Women Are Doing

Washington Tribune

Mrs. S. Joe Brown, Des Moines, Iowa, State director for Iowa Colored Republican Women and wife of one of the leading attorneys of that State has had more than twenty years of experience in public life, having been elected State Superintendent of Sunday schools of her denomination in June, 1900, in which capacity she served for five years. Later founded and edited the "Iowa Colored Woman" official organ of the Iowa Federation of Colored Women's Clubs of which she served for two terms as president and is at present Grand Matron of O. E. S. for the State of Iowa as well as associate matron of the Inter-State Conference of O. E. S. Grand Chapters which will convene in Washington in August, 1922.

As early as June 1918 she foresaw that women were going to be enfranchised and organized the Des League of Colored Women Voters of which she is president and which was the first organization of this character organized in her state among either white or colored women; and out of appreciation for her work in this new field she was invited to deliver one of the principal addresses before the Iowa Political Equality League previously made up of white women only at its session in May 1919 at which session the Political Equality League resolved itself into the Iowa League of Women Voters and elected her one of the delegates to the National League of Women.

During the primaries in the Spring of 1920 she was appointed Precinct Chairman of Republican women in her precinct which is inhabited largely by white people and at the county convention was elected one of the seven women delegates to the Republican State Convention and was the only colored woman in that body which elected delegates to the National Convention which nominated President Harding and therefore when Mrs. Lethia C. Fleming, National Director of Colored Republican Women asked the Iowa State Republican Central Committee for a representative to be appointed director of Colored Republican Women of Iowa, they naturally named her and in this capacity she did herculean service in assisting to roll up the half million majority which Mr. Harding received in Iowa and in addition thereto served as chairman of the Board of Registrars of her precinct on both registration and election days.

While in Washington she attended a meeting of the Board of Trustes of the Frederick Douglass Home of which she is also a member, having served as chairman of the committee of 50 women of the National Association of Colored Woman which raised the five thousand dollars with which the mortgage was lifted from that property under the administration of Mrs. Mary B. Talbert the present manager of the Douglass Home.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Political — 1921.

Kentucky

Women in Politics

LOUISVILLE KY COURIER JRN
SEPTEMBER 22, 1921

TO THE "36,000"

Of every hundred white men in the city of Louisville only eighty-two registered last fall. Contrasted with the showing made by negro women, eighty-three of every hundred of whom were present at the polls, and that by negro men, who made the high percentage of 91 for every hundred, the male white citizens of Louisville are deplorably lacking in a sense of political duty. White women proved themselves still less alive to their new opportunity, for only sixty of every hundred white women registered.

For the men there is no excuse that 10,000 remained away from the polls on registration day. When it is considered that a margin of one vote is all that is necessary to elect a candidate, and that 10,000 votes form a most powerful influence in a democratic government, it is indeed a sad commentary on Louisville men to find so many apathetic about the business of government.

How many of these 10,000 right now have complaints to make about the Government? How many are found criticising the duly elected officers of the people for their motives and deeds? Doubtless a good proportion. Before a man dares to find fault with public officers, he should be sure that he said "yes" or "no" when those public officers were candidates and were seeking election. The time for citizens to insure their right to talk is on the days set apart for registration and balloting.

The theory of the Government of the United States is that its powers are drawn from the governed. The 10,000 white men in Louisville who failed to vote last fall refused to carry out their part of this theory, forebore to use their intelligence to see that the powers emanating from the people were put in the right hands.

As much may be said for the 26,000 white women who did not register last fall. It is true that the power to vote had just been recently granted and many women had not taken the time to decide which political party should receive their support, yet a comparison with the negro women vote is decidedly unflattering to white women.

Will the record be the same this fall? No woman can claim that, after the Nineteenth Amendment has been the law of the land for a year, she has not had time to make up her mind how she should vote. A great many women, it is true, did not want the vote and made no effort to get it. Upon these the ballot has been thrust, and they cannot, if they be patriotic, turn their backs upon it.

Every woman in Louisville should respond to the stirring appeal of Mrs. CASTLEMAN to go to the polls and vote. The woman with the ballot is the woman unshackled. It is her weapon to bring about reforms, to elect men who will enforce the law and to improve conditions in the community. There is no law compelling women to vote. Neither is there a law compelling them to be good to their mothers or dutiful to their children. But duty is often more sacred than law. A woman's duty, as an American citizen, is to cast a vote for the man she thinks best fit to govern.

The great horde of men and women, 36,000 of them, who do not appear on last fall's registration books, may atone for their neglect by getting out this fall and voting. They, indeed, hold the balance of power. A city housecleaning is taking place this fall and all who live in the house should help to see it done properly.

LOUISVILLE KY POST
OCTOBER 5, 1921

Negro Women Still Outregistering White

From figures compiled by Democratic headquarters this morning, it is shown that the negro women of Louisville are still outregistering the white women by a substantial percentage.

Last year 83 out of every 100 colored women registered, while only 60 out of every 100 white women went to the polls.

While registration figures show the colored women to retain the percentage lead, it will not be so large as last year. If the colored vote has been registered, as Democratic leaders believe it has, it is possible that the white women may overcome the lead entirely.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Political - 1921.

Maryland.

Politics, Women in.

BALTIMORE MD. MORN. SUN

APRIL 20, 1921

Women To Enlist Negroes In The Democratic Party

New Voters In Eleventh Ward Form Organization For Political Activities.

Democratic women who organized in the Eleventh ward yesterday will try to bring colored women voters into the Democratic party. Miss Kate M. McLane and Miss Henrietta Crane both declared that they believed some of the colored women in the ward can be enrolled and that they are willing to undertake the work.

Mrs. M. P. Moisan was elected chairman of the ward. Other officers are Mrs. Jefferson D. Norris, vice-chairman; Mrs. J. Carroll Schenck, secretary, and Mrs. Sebastian Odend'hal, treasurer. The hall of the Eleventh Ward Democratic Club, where the meeting was held, was crowded with women. Mrs. Frank F. Ramey presided.

No direct reference was made to the charge of the opposition group in the Democratic Women's Club that women of the Eleventh ward are trying to control the entire city organization. Mrs. Ramey did say, however, that if there was any objection to be made to the constitution of the ward club it should be thrashed out on the floor of the meeting.

MANY WOMEN ARE ELECTION OFFICIALS

Long List For Coming Elections Submitted To Suspensers By Ward Executives

ALL CLASSES THERE

High And Low, Rich And Poor Willing To Count Ballots

The list of election officials submitted to Supervisors of Elections by ward executives contains the names of a number of women.

The colored on the list number 110 including:—

4th Ward—Lucy Richardson, 777 W. Mulberry street, judge; Eugene W. Johnson, 305 N. Pine street; Anna M. Smith, 637 Josephine street; Anna A. Brooks, 775 W. Mulberry street; Mary L. Brown, 769 W. Saratoga street, and Naomi Johnson, 648 Josephine street, clerks.

5th Ward—William H. Green, 518 N. Spring street; Albert A. Cornish, 506 Somerset street; Jeremiah Chester, 212 N. Eden street; Howard Mears, 410 N. Caroline street, and Harry A. Stanley, 406 N. Eden street, judges; George S. Allen, Somerset street; John Holt, 530 N. Caroline street, and George Cooper, 1417 Jefferson street, clerks.

11th Ward—Joseph P. Evans, 106 W. Biddle street; William A. Owens, 1237 Druid Hill avenue; Clarence E. Medley, 823 Linden avenue; William H. Sprigg, 425 W. Biddle street, and T. A. Roszell, 1203 McCulloh street, judges; Helen L. Handy, 417 W. Biddle street, and James R. Hawkins, 923 N. Eutaw street.

14th Ward—J. Marsden Brown, 2011 McCulloh Street; Paul J. Lawson, 1911 McCulloh Street; Anna L. McMechen, 2007 McCulloh Street; Harry A. Neal, 2214 McCulloh Street; Eliza Mack, 2133 Druid Hill Avenue; Arthur E. Brisco, 2220 Druid Hill Avenue; J. H. Bunday, 2121½ McCulloh Street; Robert H. Thompson, 2115 Etting Street; Mary L. Penn, 2021 Division Street; Elmer E. Hunt, 2100 Etting Street; John R. Hill, 579 Pressman Street; Augustus Fields, 573 Presstman Street; Miranda Ridout, 523 Presstman Street; John F. Oliver, 1627 McCulloh Street; George L. Pendleton, 1828 Druid Hill Avenue; Martha Stanford, 521 Robert street; Arthur L. McBeth, 657 Pitcher Street; Hazel McBeth, 637 Pitcher street; Marie F. Dotson, 1613 Division Street; William A. Haynes, 1406 Myrtle Avenue; Wilbert A. Brooks, 1419 Myrtle Avenue George T. A. Gibson, 513 Laurens Street; Maggie Smith, 1402 Druid Hill Avenue; J. Howard Tolson, 2027 McCulloh Street; and Benjamin E. Langston, 1727 McCulloh Street; judges.

Nellie s. Major, 2026 McCulloh Street; Wesley Hammond, 2035 Street; Edwin M. Peck, 1929 Druid Hill Avenue; James H. Hilburn, 2039 Druid Hill Avenue; George A. Randolph, 2014 Druid Hill Avenue; J. Henry Hale, 1502 McCulloh Street; Lee J. Hunt, 539 Laurens Street; W. Marion Welsh, 610 Pitcher Street; Samuel T. Gains, Sr., 1411 Argyle Avenue; William Daniels, 503 Mosher Street Joseph P. Wilson, Jr. 427 Mosher Street, clerks.

15th Ward—Edward A. Gray, 1432 Presstman Street; Robert G. I. Brown, 1501 Presstman Street; James W. Smith, 1385 Whatcoat Street; Elizabeth Herndon, 1362 N. Stricker Street; Edna Wilson 1354 Whatcoat Street; Elijah J. Randall, 1366 Woodyear Street; Lottie Middleton, 1363 Woodyear street; Charles B. Bishop, 1509 N. Carey Street; and Eliza M. B. Young, 610 Gold Street, judges.

William A. Jones, 1373 N. Carey Street; Judge J. Reynolds, 1315 Presstman Street, clerks.

17th Ward—Joseph C. Smith, Druid Hill Avenue; Julia F. Dungee, 1338 Druid Hill Avenue; Edward H. Tyson, 1312 Myrtle Avenue; Beulah Fitts, 1029 Myrtle Avenue; Lawrence Bass, 505 Ogston Street; Raymond Carter, 922 Argyle Avenue; Cora Payne, 564 Greenwilllow Street; Rebecca Nichols, 902 Argyle Avenue; Henry Cox, 507 Claggett Alley; Lucy Jennison, 739 George Street; John T. Burton, 863 W. Franklin Street; Mary B. Caution, 781 George Street; William E. Robinson, 743 George Street Rosie Fletcher, 731 George Street; Frank Miles, 572 St Mary Street; Joseph Payne, 564 Greenwillow Street; Victoria Ridgley, 637 George Street; William E. Whittington, 764 W. Franklin Street; Catherine Blackwell, 1013 Shields Place; William R. Greenwood, 506 W. Hoffman Street; Mary J. Dowden, 1028 Druid Hill Avenue; Thomas R. Marshall, 535 Dolphin Street; Annie Williams, 518 Dolphin Street, and John R. Webb 622 George Street, judges.

Norman B. Uncles, 1038 Argyle Avenue; Myer Hardy, 934 Pine Street; Mamie Scott, 507 Ogston Street; Charles E. Payne, 769 George Street; Robert J. Monroe, 5505 Brune Street; John R. Sttanton, 1209 Argyle Avenue; Eleanor Truitt, 505 Claggett Alley; Thos. H. D. Massey, 530 Oxford Street; James H. Fisher, 575 Greenwillow Street; William A. Grayson, 523 W. Hoffman Street, and Clarence Tydings, 1230 Division Street, clerks.

22 Ward — William G. Price, 405 Lee Street, and John H. Young 815 Warner Street, judges

Clarence Bush, 624 S. Eutaw Street, clerk.

Political - 1921.

Michigan

Politics, Women in.

COLORED WOMAN IS COUNCIL CANDIDATE

St Louis Argus 2/25/21

Associated Negro Press

FLINT, Mich., Feb. 23.—Esther A. Haith is the first Colored woman to be a candidate for City Council in this city. She is entered from the Sixth Ward, where a large number of our people live.

WOMAN SEEKS COUNCIL SEAT

Cal-Tennessee News 3/19/21

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Flint, Mich., Feb. 28.—Esther A. Haith is the first Colored woman to be a canidate from the city council in this city. She entered from the Sixth Ward, where a large number of our people live.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REL 14

Political - 1921.

New Jersey

Political Women in.

Mrs. Harris's Appeal To the Colored Voters

NEWARK N J CALL
APRIL 24, 1921

Mrs. H. Blanche Harris, president of the Colored Women's Republican organization of Newark, has issued an appeal to colored voters, "especially women."

"We will soon," she says, "exercise our right of franchise in helping to select the most efficient men for city commissioners. We stand first for the men who will give Newark the best and cleanest government for the benefit of all, regardless of race or creed. After a careful survey of all the candidates we believe the following men come nearer meeting the requirements than any of the rest who are asking for recognition:

"Mr. Raymond, with his seven years' record in the city government; Mr. Howe, with seventeen years on the tax board; Mr. Breidenbach, a business man of wide experience and uprightness; Mr. Dodd and Mr. Ross, both splendid business men.

"We believe we can trust the city's interests in their hands. As colored people we are particularly interested in better housing facilities for us with good sanitary conditions; in fact, we are standing for the men we believe will stand for the uplift of the race along all lines.

"As we give we shall expect to receive. We appeal to both men and women to come out April 26 and help select the best men so we will have no complaint to make. Let us all do our duty on that day."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE

Political — 1920.

National.

Politics, Women in.

"The immediate removal of all discriminations against women in the laws of the United States" will be the keynote of the addresses of Miss Elsie Hill, national chairman of the Woman's Party, and Miss Anita Pollitzer, national legislative [illegible] at the Gay-Teague Hotel this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The Montgomery Advertiser 2/24/20

Miss Hill, who has campaigned in almost every state of the Union for suffrage, will make her first visit to Alabama today, when she comes in the interest of legislation which will remove all the barriers existing in the laws of the United States against women. A daughter of the late Ebenezer Hill of Connecticut, who served for twenty-one years in congress, Miss Hill, beside having great ability and charm, has a deep knowledge of the workings of congress and government; educated at Vassar and in the preparatory schools of Europe, and later a student at the College Settlement, Miss Hill has had a many-sided view of conditions today.

Miss Pollitzer is from Charleston, S. C., and is one of the young Southern women who has worked intensively for suffrage all during the val'fication. She is a graduate of Columbia University and was teacher of art at the University of Virginia summer school. Miss Pollitzer took an active part in the Tennessee campaign, which gave the last needed state.

Specific legislation, state and national, which will place women on the same basis as men, will be discussed in detail this afternoon. "The various state laws bristle with discriminations against women," said Miss Pollitzer in commenting on the immediate need for such legislation in every state of the Union. "In many states a married woman does not have control over her own property; she does not have equal rights in the guardianship and control of her own children; she is debarred because she is a woman from holding public office, certain states bar women from jury service, woman is restricted in choice of domicile—in fact, the eleven century long discriminations of the common law are still on our statute books, and are the next logical step in the removal of all the existing forms of the subjection of women.

"With the vote, women have now a tool with which they can remove the remaining discriminations against their sex," said Miss Pollitzer, in commenting on the necessity for such legislation.

"The laws in all the states are an amazing revelation to most of us. In Alabama the father has the sole guardianship of the child during his life time. In Alabama the earnings of minor children belong to the husband, a woman can not choose her own domicile, women are not eligible to jury duty, as the qualification for jury duty is being a male citizen. There are many other inequalities."

"The Womans party is now converted from a suffrage organization to a permanent organization for the advancement of women The historic house in Washington, where congress met from 1815 to 1819, has through the gift of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, a native of Mobile become the National Home of the organization.

"The various state branches are furnishing rooms in the headquarters. South Carolina women head by Miss Susan Pringle Frost and Miss Pollitzer has spoken for the room in the old historic house in which John C. Calhoun lived. The Louisiana branch of Woman's Party, headed by Mrs. E. C. Graham, and Mrs. John Dallas Wilkinson, is gathering a valuable group of antiques for a Louisiana room. This plan for a national meeting place for the women of our country and abroad, will be discussed this afternoon.

"Among members of National council of the Woman's Party who will supervise the many activities of headquarters are Mrs. Harvey Wiley of Washington D. C.; Miss Zone Gale, of Michigan; Miss Maud Younger, of California; Mrs. Laurence Lewis of Pennsylvania sister of Dr. H. Kelley, of John's Hopkins, Mrs. William Kent, of California; Mrs. Jones Rector of Ohio; Miss Mary Winsor of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Donald Hooker of Maryland. Besides being a strategic headquarters for the Woman's Party, this home will be a club house where women may live and where those who come to Washington on any business with congress and woman's legislation may secure help. From it, will be published a forward looking magazine dealing with the woman's movement all over the world."

The meeting this afternoon is open to all woman whether club members or not, who wish to hear about the plans and the legislation which will mark the next step in the program of women.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Political – 1921
Politics. Women in.
New York.

Women Were Enthusiastic in Casting Their First Ballot in a New York City Election

No color line was drawn at Fifty-fourth Street and Sixth Avenue polling booth. Faith Farley (center) and Helen Platner, each holding a child, enjoyed their first balloting.
(NEWS photo)

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
REF 14

Political – 1921.

Women in Politics.

Pennsylvania

NEGRO WOMAN IN POLITICS.

Her Obstacles and Her Great Problems.

The Western Ender
9/8/21

A feature of the recent convention in Reading of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Negro Women's Clubs was a paper by Mrs. Helen C. Smith, of Wilker-Burre, on "The Negro Woman in Politics." It was a presentation of an interesting subject and the reader was frequently interrupted with applause. The paper follows:

"The Negro woman in politics must fight if she would conquer, must have courage to bear the pain of her inheritance, to endure the toil, the sequence of that heritage of bondage, American slavery, which there was never a more degrading type in the history of the world.

"The question may be raised: 'Why refer to slavery at this time?' The answer is; 'Because the status of the Negro woman today, a citizen by the authority of the federal government, cannot be considered without reference to her previous condition of servitude and the manner of her emancipation.'

"Being a chattel of the white man, as much so as his horse or dog, in many instances even the possession of a soul denied her, controlled physically, morally and mentally by her master, she was truly a broken and empty vessel made meet for her master's will. Broken, that it might flow through her unhindered by any aspiration inherited or acquired. Empty, that she might be filled with the fallacies and heresies of the pernicious system that built up a civilization upon the degredation of the Negro.

Her Interest in the Laws.

"If the Negro were free by the violation of the Southern white, her difficulties would be materially minimized. But it is not a blessing voluntarily bestowed. The condition is the result of force hence the rage of the master class pursued him, is still pursuing him through their posterity. Through the subsidy of the press they have created adverse public opinion, which permeates church and state and every avenue of private life. It it were not for this, her problem would not be different from that of any other of the races that compose our body politic. It would simply follow that being given the franchise, she would engage herself in the fight for the attainment of those rights that have been denied women and for ideals in government as women conceive them from their point of view. She would be and will be interested in striking from our statutes the adverse laws of property rights as they effect married women in many of our states,, in annulling the law that deprives a mother of control of her children and vests that right in the father alone. She would be and will be interested in better regulation of child and female labor.

"The other woman, no matter her nationality, will be concerned in better factory laws. The Negro woman will not only throw her influence there but must maneuver so that the Negro child or adult who, through necessity, desires to work in a mill or factory, shall have the same privilege of taking a position as any other applicant. There was a time when every home was a small factory. The women spun and wove and made the necessary garments for their households, machinery took that employment from them and centered it in the factory. Men formerly made the shoes and all the implements of labor. Machinery has displaced hand labor and mills are the result. Naturally, the Negro had a large part in these home industries. Now, white labor bars him from the factory and the mill, depriving him of the God-given right to make a living. This being the right case, the Negro woman through politics must make a place in the world of labor for her sons and daughters.

A Great Problem.

"She would be and will be interested in serving on juries, in being elected to and serving in office, but being a Negro she must overcome color prejudice. She would and will use her influence for whatever is for the advancement of the whole United States. All this she would do and will do the same as any other woman, but she must do more—the other women is free to take up what she will but the Negro woman must fight discrimination on account of color. In the North she must not rest until Negroes enjoy fully their civil rights. Here she can make herself felt through the ballot.

"In the South and West the problem is greater, for in many instances the Negro woman will not be allowed the privilege of the franchise. But if we know anything of women, we know they will not sit supinely by; they will contend for their right because the mother heart in them will be fearful for her children.

"North, South, East, West, the Negro women must unite one with the other, take for their slogan, "The Whole is no Better Than the Part,' and cease not the strife until the Negro has equal deucational facilities, equal public service whether in places of amusement. refreshment or transportation, unitl there is no lynching North or South, unitl the term Negro, no longer one of contempt, but one that any man might be proud to bear if the accident of birth had so classed him.

Her Obstacles.

"The Negro woman is political! Let us sum up her obstacles: First, Her color which is of itself damning in the opinion of the Anglo-Saxon who can endure anything with a better grace than that a drop of Negro blood should flow through the veins of one of the growing class. Second: The long list of discriminations resulting from this and her previous condition, which will seek to confine her aspiration to menial jobs and petty offices—opposition when she wants on the school board, oppostion when she wants to teach in the public schools other than those strictly Colored; opposition when she wants her son in the army or navy on the same level with any other boy; segregate her if she obtains public employment.

"The federal government made her a citizen with the privilege of the franchise. Unhappily she has the prejudice of many state governments to combat before she is in full possession of her rights as a citizen.

"Her duty, which are privileges: First. To unite and endeavor to present always an unbroken front; Second. To inform herself about our government and insist that it operate equally for the benefit of the black or white; Third. To help free our national capitol from the hypocracy it now parctices proclaiming to all the world that it is the seat of government of a free people, yet condemning a large part of her population to discrimination and segregation, carrying it even into the government buildings. She will seek to break up segregation, thereby giving the Negro her housing facilities, equal opportunity for moral, mental and religious improvement, equal public service; Fourth. To root out lynching of the guilty or innocent and letting justice be meted to the offender by the courts. This will be a most difficult object to attain for it seems mob violence reaches even the white clergy when it seeks to instruct the Negro, and minister of the gospel is not immune from tar and feathers; Fifth. To protect her race in the industries and professions securing to them equal opportunity with all others in common labor, the trades and professions. She will in some instances and to a certain degree be helped by the Anglo Saxon, but the burden is hers. She must be unceasingly vigilant, keeping the rank and file informed of the vital issues, educate the masses to pay their taxes, and comply in every way with the laws governing their franchise.

Her Greatest Task.

"Perhaps her greatest task will be to teach the race to be loyal to itself, to choose its leaders worthily and submit to their leadership, to have faith in one another, refusing to listen to the siren voice of the white man when listening brings discordance into his own ranks.

"The Negro woman in politics will not Judas-like, accept a sop and betray her people. She will eschew the mess of pottage which was once before offered to and to his undoing accepted by the male Negro. She will rather, like Jacob, seize and hold to the angel of opportunity when he descends the ladder and will not let him go until the desirable has benn attained.

"The Negro woman in politics will not forget that through prejudice the Negro race in the United States of America is a little nation growing up inside a big nation, sharing its burdens but refused equality.

"She will not forget God, nor to teach her people that the nation that forgets God surely will die. That God hears and answers prayers now, just as he heard and answered those from the cane breaks and swamps in the past, and in proportion as the Negro woman endeavors God will raise up friends to good government and make of us a free united nation living under a government by the people and for the people."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Political - 1921.

Texas.

Politics, Women in.

SIX NEGRO WOMEN VOTE IN SCHOOL ELECTION TODAY

PALESTINE TEX HERALD
APRIL 2, 1921

The whole story could not be told without telling how the women took hold of today's school election. Up to 2 p. m., just one white woman had cast a ballot for school trustees, and six negro women.

A total of 53 votes had been registered up to that hour.

These school trustee elections are warm numbers, about the same interest being shown in them as the majority of people show in their schools.

What you think?

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH PTL 14

Political — 1921. Virginia.

Politics, Women in.

WOMEN IN NEWPORT NEWS ALIVE TO THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES — ROUSING MASS MEETING AT COMMUNITY HALL. MRS. DUNBAR-NELSON PRINCIPAL SPEAKER

4/9/21
Wilmington Advocate

Newport News, Va., April 1—The colored women of Newport News are determined that they will not shirk their political responsibilities, and that they will learn all that they can about the best way in which to make their vote effective. This was evidenced by the splendid mass meeting at the Community House last night, and the eager response on the part of the women to the speakers on the program.

The credit for bringing a speaker of national prominence to the city is due to the efforts of Mrs. Lizzie McPherson, who has labored earnestly day and night to keep the colored women on the job as to their political duties. It was Mrs. McPherson's idea to have the colored business men underwrite the undertaking, and thus make it an assured financial success.

The meeting was presided over by Miss Mabel C. Thomas, teacher of Latin in the Huntington High School. A piano solo was given by Miss Beatrice Byrd, after which Miss Camille Young introduced the speaker of the evening, Mrs. Dunbar-Nelson. Mrs. Nelson reviewed the political history of women in the United States, and showed the necessity of close co-operation of the colored woman vote. The audience waxed enthusiastic as she developed her subject, and gave her an ovation at the close of her address.

Mrs. Kelley, of Norfolk, Va., gave a spirited talk on the situation in Norfolk and the work done by the colored women. This was followed by a vocal solo by Miss Flossie Baker and Mrs. Bernett Batten, of Hampton, gave a glowing account of the activities of the Hampton women since the ratification of the 19th Amendment.

In the audience were seen some of the most prominent colored men and women in Newport News. The meeting was followd by a banquet in the dining-room of the Community House, at which the visitors and speakers with invited guests were royally dined.

Mrs. McPherson is to be congratulated for having demonstrated her ability to give a tone of interest to the political needs of the women of her city.

Mrs. Dunbar-Nelson was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. P. H. Scott, while in Newport News ,and was delightfully entertained during her brief stay.

Urge Women To Register

League Of Women Voters Active In Trying To Get Them To Qualify

LYNCHBURG VA NEWS
APRIL 17, 1921

Poll Tax Payments

White men paid yesterday	16
White men paid to date	4,153
Colored men paid yesterday	6
Colored men paid to date	875
Total men paid to date	5,028
Women paid yesterday	0
Women paid to date	1,785
Grand total to date	6,813

The League of Women Voters, of which Mrs. John H. Lewis is chairman, has organized a committee, of which Mrs. James A. Scott is chairman, to canvass the city in an effort to get the women to register at once and also to connect themselves with the League of Women Voters. Handbills with the two requests, "Pay your capitation tax and register before May 8 in order to participate in the August primary," and "Join the League of Women Voters, a strictly non-partisan organization to foster education in citizenship and to support improved legislation," will be distributed in the house-to-house canvass. The handbill contains also the list of registrars, and where they may be found, as follows:

First ward.—First precinct, E. P. Cromwell, room 612-614 Krise building; second precinct, M. H. Hickey, room 510 Krise building; third precinct, C. M. Roberts, room 206 Law building.

Second ward.—First precinct, Granville R. Lewis, Lynchburg National Bank; second precinct, D. T. Walker, Hill City Lodge; third precinct, C. B. Johnson, 1413 Taylor street.

Third ward.—First precinct, S. N. Overton, room 302, Peoples Bank building; second precinct, Eugene L. Magri, corner 15th and Monroe streets; third precinct, J. Herman Wolfe, 1215 Tilden avenue.

Women in charge of the campaign, in addition to Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Scott, include Mrs. A. W. Terrell, chairman in the first ward, with Mrs. W. T. Peck, Mrs. Callie Henley and Mrs. Aubrey Strode, assistants; Mrs. C. R. Smith, chairman of the second, with Mrs. Overton Nowlin, Mrs. J. R. Kyle, Mrs. W. A. Rorer and Mrs. G. N. Wilson, assistants. The third ward committee is yet to be announced.

The women already appointed will meet at 4 o'clock, Monday afternoon, at 609 Court street to receive the literature for distribution and to formulate final plans of campaign.

In keeping with the present interest aroused in registration, is the announcement that Mrs. Julia M. Salley, of Aiken, S. C., director of the third region, which embraces the southern states, of the League of Women Voters, will be in Lynchburg April 20, and will address a meeting in behalf of the organization.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Political – 1921.

Politics, Women in.

National.

Annual National Meeting Of Colored Women

(Wilmington Advocate (Del) 3/12/21)

Directors and State Leaders of the Republican National Committee, Epoch-Making Session in Washington

(By Staff Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., March 10.—In answer to the call issued by Mrs. Lethia Fleming, National Director of the work among colored Republican women, Mrs. Victoria Clay Haley, in charge of the western division, and Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, in charge of the eastern division, women State leaders and workers for the National Republican Committee assembled in Washington, March 3, for the first annual meeting of colored Republican women. A large number of enthusiastic workers gathered at John Wesley Church, Fourteenth and R streets, and gave two days to the consideration of the work of advancing the political status of the colored women of the country.

The Thursday morning session was devoted to reports from the western division. Indiana, Iowa, Illinois, Louisiana, Georgia, Missouri, Minnesota, Utah, Arkansas, Tennessee, Oklahoma, California, Nevada, Montana, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Michigan, Ohio were represented and gave interesting, and in the case of the southern women, especially Georgia, thrilling reports of the work done in registering and voting the women. A visitor from far off Alaska, Mrs. Blanche Robinson, of Fortuna Ridge, Alaska, made a brief talk to the women. The morning session was further enlivened by the entrance of Charles Cottrill, Henry Lincoln Johnson and Bishop Clinton, who were greeted with cheers and singing by the women and made brief addresses.

A delectable luncheon was served the delegates and visitors by the women of the church and the Colored Women's Republican Club of the district. A number of men visitors, among them Dr. J. R. Bennett, of Chester; Bishop Clinton, Robert L. Vann, of Pittsburgh; Henry Lincoln Johnson, Charles Cottrill, of Toledo; Gilchrist Stewart, of New York, and others were at the banquet tables. Mrs. Mary Church Terrell was toastmistress, and the following women responded to the toasts: "Conscience in Politics," Mrs. Mary McDowell, Hannibal, Missouri; "Education—Our Debt to the Future," Mrs. Victoria Clay Haley, St. Louis, Missouri; "The New Cooperation," Mrs. Alice Dunbar-Nelson, Delaware; "Politics in Foreign Countries," Mrs. Mary B. Talbert, delegate to the International Council of Women.

The afternoon session was devoted to the reports from the eastern division, under the direction of Mrs. Mary Church Terrell. Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Florida, West Virginia, North and South Carolina presented interesting and oftimes amusing reports.

At the evening session, Henry Lincoln Johnson made the principal address. In it he explained to the women why it is unnecessary to form another organization. The women who were appointed by their respective State commitees, and by the National Republican Committee stand as an organization under the direction of the State and national leaders, yet independent as to organization. Mr. Johnson further explained the policy of the colored men of the National Republican party; the headquarters now in operation in Washington, the executive secretary whose mission it is to look after the interests of the race. In the exposition of the plans of the colored Republicans and the national policy, Mr. Johnson showed that he merited the title of "The watch dog of the Potomac." "I would utterly despise a public job if the American Congress does not redeem in legislative deeds their promises before election," he said, among other things; "I would deem myself utterly disgraced in your presence if I should cease my quarreling and contending for your rights. We will not equivocate; we will not compromise, but we will demand that the promises of the Republican platform—Federal legislation against lynching—be kept."

The meeting of the executive board was held Friday morning, at the national headquarters, 1216 Pennsylvania avenue. At this session only State leaders were present, and the policy of the women's party was crystallized. A committee on finance, Mrs. Blanche Armwood Beatty, of Louisiana, chairman, was appointed, with a representative from each State. Mrs. Mary H. Woodlen was appointed to represent Delaware. The committee made up a budget of fifteen thousand dollars a year to be used for the maintenance of women's headquarters, the salary of an executive secretary, and office expenses. This committee is to work in conjunction with the men's committee, and to watch not only national legislation in Washington, but State legislation as well. A national press committee, Mrs. Dunbar-Nelson, chairman, was appointed to watch the news releases of the country.

The formation of this body of women, or rather the crystalizating of their work marks a new era in the life of the colored people of this country. It means that the women are going to insist that legislation, Federal enactments for the relief of the colored man in the south, the enforcement of the 19th and 15th amendments are to be the work of the race, and that neither women nor men are to be bought off by offices. The race is on its mettle, and the women are determined that a new era is to dawn.

THE MYSTERIOUS MEETING.

(The Bee 3/12/21)

In another column of The Bee is an account of a meeting, known as the national meeting of the directors of State leaders of the Republican National Committee in charge of work among colored women, held at John Wesley Church on March 3.

There were present representatives from nearly every State in the Union. The call was responded to by delegates from even the icebound shores of Alaska. The mysterious part of the whole affair is summed up in one question: Why was not a call issued to the masses of colored Americans in the District of Columbia and adjacent States?

The women of these sections who had done the major part of the work for the success of the G. O. P. in the recent presidential election should have received their proper recognition. They should have been notified and permitted to elect their own State representative from the ranks of women who had "put the ticket over the top."

As it was, only two or three of the 112,000 colored American citizens of the District of Columbia had knowledge of the meeting. This same condition existed in many of the States. Why this method of procedure, this secrecy?

The State of Maryland is represented by a hand-picked leader—Mrs. Howard Young. The District of Columbia has not even a hand-picked one. This condition has thrown these two sections into a state of Republican turmoil, and the clubwomen have called meetings to file a vigorous protest against such high-handed procedure.

The Bee gives due warning that the Republican women of the District of Columbia and the adjacent States are not going to support any hand-picked leaders. No kind of an autocracy is going to find a place in the ranks of these Republican women, whether it is mothered by hand-picked Republican women or fathered by hand-picked Republican men.

The Bee thinks that the women's organizations should cooperate with those of the men, and vice versa, but it should not be dominated by the men.

Opportunity To Decide

(Washington Bee 8/20/21)

The following letter sent out by Mrs. Monen Gray, President of the Negro Women's Republican League, to her alleged (?) co-workers, will give the thinking women of the U. S. an opportunity to decide, prior to the convening of the convention whether or not she is qualified to lead the women of the country politically:

Washington, D. C.,
June 28th, 1921.

My dear Co-worker: I am writing to inform you that a call has been issued for a National Convention of Negro Women to meet in Kansas City, Mo., August 22 to 27, 1921, by the Negro Women's National Republican League. This convention will take up the

questions of lynching, race-riots, Jim-Crowing, segregations, race discriminations, and other forms of unjust treatment of colored Americans. We are expecting a large delegation of patriotic women from your state and that you will select your strongest leaders to take part on the program. We hope to make this meeting the most important gathering of Negroes ever held upon American soil.

We shall issue an address to the people of the United States and memorialize Congress, calling attention to violations of our citizenship rights and demand the passage of such laws as will give to us every right now enjoyed by other citizens of the Republic.

Let me know at your earliest convenience, the number that you will send to the convention and those whose names you wish to appear on the program. One session of the convention will be held in Kansas City, Kans.

Yours for the race,

MONEN L. GRAY,
President of Negro Women's Republican League.

Attached to this letter are the names of many prominent leaders among our women, Miss Lucey Laney, Georgia, and Miss Mary Bethune, Florida, Miss Hallie Q. Brown, Ohio, and a half hundred other women. When The Bee representative sought authentic information concerning the circular letter so that it could be given out to the women of the country, the findings caused the following question to arise within her mind: Do all of these women know that their names are on this circular and for what purpose they are being used?

If the call had been regularly and properly issued for a national convention, why was it necessary to follow it up by the sending of a circular letter to tell the women of the country that a call had been sent to them? Did the National Association authorize this, or was the authority given by the executive body? If it had, then the work of both bodies was half done. If the call was issued from the Negro Women's National Republican League when did either the National Association or the executive board assemble to issue it? Did they assemble? Many women have asked why the call was not signed by the secretary. Who issued the call, the people or the president?

How does the president know what business the convention desires to bring before the general body for the best interest of the people before it shall have assembled? The Bee thinks that the conference would decide this and that a cut and dried program would not be dished out to its members. If the latter course is pursued, The Bee is sure that the thinking women of the country will neither masticate nor digest such a dish of fake autocracy.

"We are expecting that you will select your strongest leaders to take part on the program." If it is desired by the president to have the strongest leaders selected by the coworker, instead of being elected, the body of women in the towns and cities where they reside, for the program, how much more is it necessary for the very strongest leader to be selected (?) or elected to lead the women of the country.

Why is one session only to be held in Kansas? Is this one to be the reorganizing or the business one of the other business session?

Another thing to be noticed on the circular letter of Mrs. Monen Gray is the entire absence of the names of political women of the District of Columbia and neighboring States, who are prominent in politics and who did real big things in this locality and other States during the last campaign. These women are thoroughly organized and are working harmoniously together.

Among the outstanding political lights of the District of Columbia are Mrs. J. Mayean Layton, President of the League of Republican Women's Forums; Miss Nannie Burroughs, its secretary, and Miss M. Madre-Marshall, its vice president.

The columns of The Bee are open to any one who would like to enlighten the women of the country who desire to have these various problems which have arisen concerning the Women's National Republican League solved.

COMMENDS GOV. HYDE FOR RAISING LINCOLN STANDARD

Kansas City Sun 8/27/21

Delegates Loud in Their Praise of the Hospitality and Cordial Treatment Accorded Them While In Kansas City.

The first session of the Negro Women's National Republican League met in Kansas City August 22 to 27 and held its sessions in the St. Stephen's Baptist Church 910 Harrison Street. A large delegation of women were present among whom were: Mrs. Monen L. Gray of Washington D. C., Miss Hallie Q. Brown of Wilberforce, O., Dr. Mary F. Waring of Chicago; Mrs. Ida P. Liston of Indiana; Mrs. Ida A. Walker of St. Joseph, Mo., Mrs. Mable Chinn Fallings of Denver, Colo., Mrs. H. L. Prince of St. Joseph, Mo. A number of men are seen scattered thruout the Convention and many have made brief remarks.

On Monday August 22 the address of welcome was delivered by Hon. Henry M. Beardsley Ex-Mayor of Kansas City, Mo. His remarks were very encouraging to women and at the close of his address, presented the League with a check for $100.00 as evidence of his faith in their existence. The response to Mr. Beardsley was made by Miss E. C. Jackson. Brief talks were made by Miss Hallie Q. Brown of Ohio;, Prof. J. Silas Harris; Mrs. Ida Liston of Indiana; Dr. E. C. Bunch, Rev. J. W. Hurse, Prof J. R. Lee, Attorney L. A. Knox, Mr. G. A. Page, Mr. Nelson C. Crews of Kansas City, Mo.

On Tuesday Mrs. L. Austin of Kansas City spoke on "The relation of School, Church and the lodge" and to say that she "woke em up" is expressing it mildly. General discussions followed on various subjects in which a number of the women participated.

On Wednesday a splendid address was delivered by Dr. Mary F. Waring giving a short resume of her trip to the International Convention at Christiana Norway. She laid much stress on the need of cooperation, education and persistence.

Mrs. Mayme H. Wright representing South Carolina made a brilliant address. Mrs. Mable Fallings injected much inspiration and pep to the Convention and held the colors of Colorado away out of the dust. The address of Mrs. C. A. Curry will remain indelibly on the memory of those who heard her. Mrs. Ida M. Becks told of the part played by women in politics and the outlook for the future.

Resolutions were adopted urging Negro women to cooperate in politics; to raise the standard of education and training of our youth; and commending Governor Hyde for raising the standard of Lincoln Institute to Lincoln University. Also denounced the nfamous Ku Klux Klan and sent letters of protest against that society to the Mayor of Kansas City and the Governor of Missouri.

The annual address delivered by the President Mrs. Monen L. Gray was a masterpiece, full of inspiration and encouragement to the women who were brave enough to organize this League which is an innovation t women of the majority of States Among the many timely things whicl she had to say were: "After mor than 50 years of freedom and of citi zenship the American Negro finds himself in the early morning of the 20 Century an alien in a Country whose forest he has cleared, whose mountains he has tunneled, whose Cities he has reared and whose battles he has fought. For this glorious work he has ben lynched, mobbed, burnt at the stake, jimcrowed, segregated, denied the right to vote and in fact, he is excluded from every right that is freely granted to all other citizens of the United States. It is my earnest hope that this Convention will not close without contributing of its means to the Republican party to show our appreciation and faith in the party and our willingness to help shoulder the responsibility of the party. Let them know also in the future we are willing to contribute largely of our time money and influence.

The time will come when history will give the Negro of America her proper place in the building of the Republic. We are proud of the women of our race, who in point of education, refinement, culture, morality, personal attractiveness will compare most favorably with the women of the most enlightened races of the earth. We are proud of the great men of our race—men who have risen to the top in spite of the accident of color."

On Thursday afternoon a sight-seeing trip was tendered the visitors and delegation. On Friday Miss Hallie Q. Brown appeared in recital assisted by Mrs. Katie Price, Mrs. Edmonia Hubble Brown, Mrs. J. W. Hurse and Mr. J. O. Morrison.

The delegation was loud in its praise of the hospitality and cordial treatment accorded them during their stay in Kansas City

VERY FEW NEGROES ARE REGISTERING

COLUMBIA TENN HERALD
AUGUST 12, 1921

NOT A SINGLE WOMAN OF COLOR HAS QUALIFIED AT THE DEPOT PRECINCT.

Up until this morning there had been 137 voters registered at the depot precinct of the ninth district. This was divided as follows: 120 white men; 12 white women, and five negro men. So far not a single negro woman has registered at the depot. The registration of negroes is light. This is no doubt due in part to the fact that the negroes will not be permitted to vote in the democratic primary on November 12.

Political — 1921.

Politics, Women i

NEGRO WOMEN SEEK FRANCHISE PROBE

Constitution 2/13/21

Washington, February 12—Negro women from twenty states meeting here at the call of the National association for the Advancement of Colored people, today presented to the National Woman's party a request that urge congress to investigate the alleged disfranchisement of negro women in the south at the last general elections.

"Violations of the intent and purposes of the Susan B. Anthony amendment," a statement prepared the negro women declared, "occurred in the elections of 1920 in the southern states and it has not been made secret that wherever white women were not allowed the ballot, it was counted worth while to relinquish it in order that it might be denied colored women."

AFTERMATH OF WOMAN'S CONVENTION

Wilmington Advocate (Col) 2/26/21

Colored Women Persist in Bringing Issue of Disfranchisement on Floor

(Special to The Advocate.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 24.—The aftermath of the meeting of the colored women with Alice Paul on Saturday last was noted in the succeeding sessions of the Woman's Party. Clever machinations were put forward to prevent the issue of the disfranchisement of the women in the South from being discussed on the floor. It was suggested to the colored women by Alice Paul and Mrs. Helena Hill Weed that the appearance of a spokesman for the colored women before the resolutions committee would be sufficient; the plan being to prevent the minority report of Mrs. Spencer Murray of the Advisory Council from being brought to the floor of the convention. The women of the Anthony League, by the advice of a lawyer, suggested that there could be no alternative, since Mrs. Spencer Murray was a member of the Woman's Party, and of the Advisory Council of that body she was legally right in seeking to present the minority report of the council, and that such presentation did not in any way affect the appearance of a colored woman before the convention as a whole, or before the resolutions committee.

Mrs. Spencer Murray's report was to the effect that the Advisory Council recommend to the convention of the Woman's Party in the event of its reorganization, the appointment of a special committee to bring pressure to bear on Congress to appoint a special committee of Congress to investigate the violation of the intent and purposes of the 19th Amendment.

In presenting this minority report, which she did on Thursday morning, Mrs. Spencer Murray spoke eloquently of the recent disfranchisement of women, colored and white in the South. The question of race did not enter into the discussion, Mrs. Murray averred, until projected by the ill-advised members of the Woman's Party. The main problem is the question of the disfranchisement of women irrespective of race, a direct defiance of that amendment for which the Woman's Party has worked for seven years. Ex-Governor Hughes said that the most obscure legal violation in a remote portion in Florida may react eventually in similar illegalities in Seattle.

Mrs. Murray also called attention to the fact that the Anti-Suffragists neither slumber nor sleep, and are actively at work all the time using every possible method to render the 19th Amendment null and void.

Mrs. Mary Church Terrell appeared before the resolutions committee to endeavor to bring about a resolution before the main body on the question of disfranchisement of the women in the south. She made an eloquent and earnest plea, calling attention to the fact that the colored women in the south is the only group of women in the world who are denied protection of their men, and reminding the Woman's Party of its avowed slogan—that the ballot is the only cure for oppression and its kindred evils, and that the colored woman needs the ballot as a weapon of defense and protection more than any other group of women in the United States.

Mrs. Florence Kelley, of the National Consumer's League, in speaking before the same committee said, "If burning men at the stake when they try to show women how to vote is not a feminist question, I don't know what IS a feminist question."

However, the committee on resolutions did not embody the specific question—that of asking for federal investigation of the disfranchisement of women. It recommended the creation of a new organization, whose work would be the removal of the legal disabilities of women, and did not suggest a program, believing that the new organization should be unhampered.

The new party, which was formed immediately after the disbanding of the old one, says that it will fight for the removal of all legal disabilities of women. In marking out its program it specifically ignored the color question.

The colored women who went to Washington feel, however, that they have scored a victory in that they had succeeded in putting the party on record in voting down the resolution asking for federal investigation of disfranchisement; in finding out the friends of the colored women, who were many among the women present; in presenting their cause in a dignified and worthy manner; in distributing literature, the pamphlets

National.

issued by the N. A. A. C. P. concerning the election of 1920, and in promoting a feeling of solidarity among the colored women in the country, which will undoubtedly lead to the formation of a political party among the women of the race.

COLORED WOMEN FORM NATL. BODY

Will Be Entirely Political In Nature

Call Sent Out To Meet In Washington D. C., March 3

2/26/21 Savannah — Tribune

Cleveland, Ohio., Feb. 23rd (Associated Negor Press)—A National call has been issued by Mrs. Lethia C. Fleming, Mrs. Mary Church Terrel, Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Victoria Clay Haley, St. Louis, Mo., to all state leaders who were active in the recent National Republican Campaign, to attend a meeting, to be held in Washington, D. C., March 3, 1921 for the purpose of forming a National organization for the political work among colored women. Mrs. Fleming was Director assigned to work among colored women, with Mrs. Terrell and Mrs. Haley as her assistants, during the campaign last fall, they are due great credit for the part our women took in bringing about the triumphant election of Harding and Coolidge. The meeting will be called to order at 10:30 a. m. for temporary organization There will be a luncheon at 1:00, also two executive meetings of State leaders, and an evening meeting, to which the public is invited to attend. Prominent women of the race will speak. All women who represented their state in the campaign last fall are urged to attend. Luncheon reservation should be sent to Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, 1615 S street, Washington, D. C., later than February 25. Western State Leaders can get information concerning this meeting from Mrs. Victoria Clay Haley, 2824 Lawton street, St. Louis, Mo. Eastern Division from Mrs Mary Church Terrell, 1615 S street, Washington, D. C. General information will be sent to each State Leader by Mrs. Lethia C. Fleming, 2342 East 40th street, Cleveland, Ohio.

From information already received, many of the leading women from over the country, will be in attendance for the meeting. The date of this meeting was set for March 3, so that the women attending would have the privilege of seeing President Harding inaguarted on March 4.

WOMEN IN POLITICS

Atlanta Independent 3/10/21

Now that the 19th amendment to the federal constitution has been ratified, women have become an integral part of the American electorate, north, south, east and west. They had become quite active in local politics in several of the eastern and western states, but they remained a negligible quantity in the border and southern states. But now they have entered most actively into politics. In the discussions of all public questions which concern the best interest and welfare of the cities, states and nation, they are making themselves felt. They are conscientious and enthusiastic. They concern themselves about affairs that men are little interested in. It is a matter of conscience and patriotism with them, especially questions of homes and schools.

They are also interested in the best men and measures and can be depended upon to advocate and support them. They will not be bribed or bulldozed as too often has been the case with men. They are "unbought by gain and unawed by fear."

Thus, it is obvious that they will go a long way in purifying the electorate. Men who would undertake to corrupt men, would not think of undertaking to approach women, for they know that that would be their undoing. Those who approach them must come with clean hands and convince them that the measures and men they advocate stand for the best things. In proportion as they do this, will they get their support. All right-minded men welcome this. There never was a time in the history of our government when this was more needed, for there has been a great deal of corruption injected into our body politic which has done untold harm. This has been going on for a long time, but it may be safely predicted that the end is in sight as a result of our good and noble women entering politics. The will of the people will be registered and a representative democracy, as contemplated by the founders of the American system of government will become an accomplished fact.

We do not assert that it will be done at once, but it will be done in no distant future. No one should be prouder of this than the coolred citizens of this country who have suffered in many ways from the corruption of unscrupulous men. In the advent of women, their game will lose its cunning — they must come into court with clean hands, for the women will stand for nothing else. Neither will they have unfairness to any group of American voters—they will contend that all men, irrespective of race or creed, shall have a square deal. They will not tolerate wrong doing and corruptin.

As for colored women, they will stand for the right and will not submit to intimidations and frauds; for it is a matter of conscience with them, and they will do their duty or report to God the reason why. Nor will they be frightened from the rights guaranteed them by the constitution. They will demand a free ballot and fair count—where colored men have been inclined to take cold feet, they will take courage and push it to the very gates.

It is for that reason that the Independent feels optimistic over the future. We feel that this new blood which has been injected into our body politic, will go a long way in purifying the ballot, as well as in securing to every voter an untrammelled ballot. This is all that we could ask for. Given an unobstructed ballot, it is easy to do the rest; for the will of the majority will be expressed, and all American citizens of every group or kind should readily acquiesce in the decision of the majority. Heretofore, they have suffered because they could not express their will through the ballot—they were ignored or intimidated and the public's will was defeated; for many times the will of the minority prevailed and there was a miscarriage of justice. But in the coming of the women voters into the electorate, it is reasonable to expect that a great deal of this evil will be done away with.

We do not doubt but that our women will prove themselves worthy of the great responsibility which devolves upon them and the honor done them in conferring the right of suffrage upon them. They will use it to the best advantage and for the political salvation of their race, their God and country.

It will also go a long way in averting wars which men too often have been quick to wage; for women love their children and will hesitate a long time before they will vote for war where their sons may be called upon to die on the battlefields. They can be counted upon, however, for a just cause when the welfare of the country is at stake, but for nothing else. To our minds, it is the hand of Providence and will prove a blessing to our state and country. Let us, therefore, encourage them. Let us stand by them to the end that their power and influence may bring about the greatest blessings to humanity and God.

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REPUBLICAN WOMEN MISLED?

Atlanta Independent 3/10/21

At the instance of Col. Henry Lincoln Johnson, of Georgia, Robert R. Church, of Tennessee, and Chas. A. Cottrill, of Ohio, the women who constituted the emergency committee for campaign purposes, met in Washington, D. C., March 3, and perfected some kind of an organization. These women were the directors and organizers of women voters throughout the country in the pre-election campaign in 1920.

For what purpose Messrs. Johnson, Church and Cottrell called our women together, the Independent is not informed; but we glean from the speeches of the women and their advisors that they had in mind an organization for the purpose of controlling the republican machinery throughout the nation. The women are very enthusiastic and were instructed by National Committeeman Johnson of Georgia that they held appointment for four years and were called together for the purpose of preserving their organization for usefulness to the party.

The Independent does not agree with Col. Johnson, and is unable to see what place this organization has in the economy of republican welfare in the nation. The republican party is a representative organization, whose representatives must have a constituency behind them. Its genius is organization authorized from the people up ward, and not a dictatorship fron the bosses down to the people. As we understand the function of the women who acted as directors and organizers during the Harding and Coolidge campaign, they were brought into play for campaign purposes. The campaign having ended, their functions ceased, just as did the campaign committee selected by the national committee and the several state central committees throughout the country. There is no calling together of campaign committees throughout the country for the purpose of permanent organization among the men, for the reason there is no necessity for such an organization, and no place in the economy of the welfare of the party for its existence. The proper course to pursue was for the national committee to appoint an advisory committee of which Madam Upton, of New York, is head, then each state central committee appoint an advisory committee of women until such time as the people could meet in convention assembled, and provide a place for republican women to fill in the republican organization.

This has been adhered to both by the national committee and very largely by the republican state central committees throughout the states, and to organize an artificial set of women without con tituents or authority to represent anybody, will only complicate matters, bring about confusion and lay the foundation for injury to the service that our women might render to the party organization, state and national.

Secondly, it lays the foundation for a jim-crow organization, for the reason there is no necessity for group organizations. The republican party knows no color line. An organization of republican women should be conducted by the national committee through the regular party machinery throughout the country, rather than by white and black groups of women. This principle of regularity was well established when Madam Upton, the chairman of the national women's advisory committee came before the national committee at the New Willard hotel in Washington last week and offered a resolution, which she could not move to adopt because she was without a vote, providing that three members of the national committee be appointed to supervise the organization of republican women throughout the country, and that an appropriation of $25,000 be made from the funds of the national committee to meet whatever expenses might arise. Not of white women or colored women, but republican women.

Now, in view of these facts, why should Messrs. Johnson, Church and Cottrill organize the Negro women separately, calling on the Negro women out of their poverty to raise $25,000 to meet the expenses incidental to their organization, when the national republican committee, of which Col. Johnson is a member, has made a provision for the organization of republican women throughout the states?

The Independent believes in regularity and party organization, not in irregularity and disorganization. We believe that all just powers derive their authority from the consent of the governed; that the republican party, like the republic, is a representative government, and unless a representative is elected by the people, he is not in the party organization; and for the life of us, we cannot understand how the organization effected at John Wesley A. M. E. church, Washington, D. C., last week can function helpfully to the party. The republican state central committees were not called to send women or representatives to this meeting; but the few women over the country who were selected by Messrs. Johnson, Church and Cottrill as an emergency campaign committee last year, were called into action at Washington last week for the purpose of effecting an organization to be used for a purpose that isnot clear to our minds. In many instances these women were not even members of the advisory committees in the states from which they came; neither did they hold any credentials from any one authorizing them to function as representatives of a bona fide constituency But, possibly Messrs. Johnson, Church and Cottrill will be able to explain the functions and place of their organization in the welfare of the republican party in the country.

We were informed by a representative of the women that they had been required to raise $25,000, and that they were authorized to employ a woman at $2,500 a year, with stenographers and clerks, and that their headquarters would be at 1216 Pennsylvania A.ve, Washington D. C., which place is the headquarters of Messrs. Johnson, Church, Cottrell and Howard, whose purpose is to bring out remedial legislation for the relief of the race. These men are advertising extensively to raise money for maintenance and to meet the expenses of headquarters. We are not advised as to what system or method they are using to raise the money, or what system or method they contemplate using to effect the necessary legislation, or how much money will be necessary to put the proposition over and to maintain the persons in charge of the headquarters. Why the women are to raise $25,000 and to what purpose this colossal sum is to be spent, we do not know. So far as the organization of the women throughout the country is concerned, that is a matter that is up to the republican national committee, which is not working in the interest of white or black women, but in the interest of republican women.

IMINENT RACE WOMEN CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNMENT JOBS

Mrs. Terrell and Miss Brown Said to be After Places Under New Administration

Wilmington Delaware 3/17/21

(By Colored Syndicate Press Bureau.)

Washington, D. C., March 17.—President Harding and his cabinet are now functioning and a horde of office hunters is growing less and less as the time of their round-trip tickets expires. The several balls that were promoted to induce visitors to part with their good American dollars were more or less failures and the promoters are bemoaning their losses with sadness and distress, but are wiser and poorer.

Several important measures died with the Sixty-sixth Congress and unfortunately among them was the bill of Nationl Memorial Association asking for a site and an appropriation to erect a memorial building in commemoration of the colored soldiers and sailors who fought in all the wars of the nation. This very worthy bill was offered by Congressman L. C. Dyer, of Missouri, early in the beginning of last regular session of Congress, and was referred to the Committee on Library of which Norman J. Gould, of New York, was chairman.

The committee was favorably impressed with the merits of the bill and would have reported it out with a favorable recommendation had it not been for the request of the appropriation committee that bills carrying an appropriation other than those absolutely for the needs of the Government be held up. The soldiers' bonus bill, the naval bill and many other meritorious measures fell by the wayside for this reason. The building bill has every prospect of success in the next session of Congress and James H. Howard, the hustling financia secretary of the association, who is wel versed in legislative procedure, is wearing a hopeful smile whenever the subject is broached.

There are several candidates for Registrar of the Treasury, three of them from Missouri.

Mrs. Mabel Mona Gray, of the Republican Women's League, is a candidate for Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. Mollie Church Terrell, of Washington, D. C., and Miss Hallie Q. Brown, of Ohio, are all candidates for important offices.

Henry Lincoln Johnson, Georgia member of the Republican National Committee, is much sought after by the horde of office seekers now infesting the city.

There is much disappointment expressed by the loyal colored supporters of President Harding upon the failure of the President to refer to anything in his inaugural address that could be construed as to the administration's attitude upon the many questions specifically and vital to the interest of the race.

Dr. W. H. Furniss, of Indiana, ex-United States Minister to Haiti, is among the many Negro visitors here awaiting an interview with the President.

Hon. W. H. Lewis, ex-Assistant Attorney General of Boston, hopes. through the influence of Senator Lodge, to be appointed to a Circuit Judgeship for the Eastern District of Massachusetts.

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